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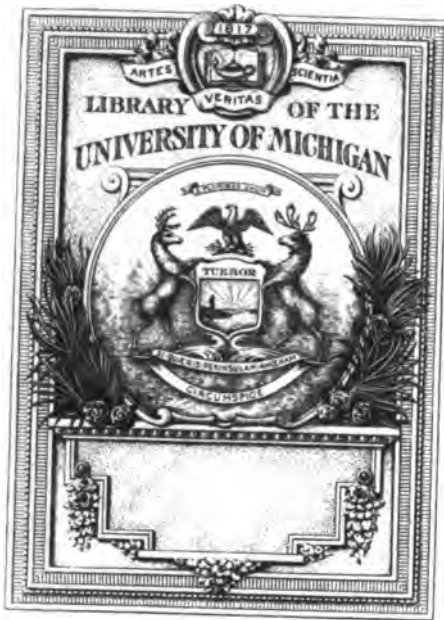
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DEVON
NOTES AND QUERIES.

Devon Notes and Queries:

a Quarterly Journal devoted to the
LOCAL HISTORY BIOGRAPHY and
ANTIQUITIES of the County of
Devon edited by P F S AMERY
JOHN S AMERY and J BROOKING
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Aveton Giffard Church.

Tower and S. Transept.





Devon Notes and Queries.

I. AVETON GIFFARD CHURCH.—This church is picturesquely situated on the high ground to the north-east of the village of Aveton Giffard. It is a most interesting structure, and well deserves the attention of ecclesiologists from the fact of its being one of the few Early English churches remaining in Devonshire. The first view of the interior gives the impression that it is a much restored building, but a careful examination will show that the greater part of the original work remains, and that the restoration has been a careful one. The church dates mainly from the Early English period. The nave, chancel, transepts, porch, tower, and belfry stair-turret are all of this period, the earlier portions dating from about A.D. 1260. The two windows in the north wall of the nave and all the Early English arches are probably also of this date. The chancel aisles are later—probably of the Decorated period. The south chancel aisle certainly existed in March, 1284-85, as will be shown further on. A striking feature in this building is that all the early work is in freestone, while the later work is in granite. This observation would seem to apply even to a restoration at some very early period, when apparently the decayed portions of freestone were replaced by granite, as may be seen in the shafts of the north tower arch and of the inner arch of the porch, as well as in other parts of the building. In fact, this church abounds in interesting architectural details, some of which are shown in the accompanying plates, which are reproductions of the admirable photographs taken by Mr. John Sparke Amery, to whom I am greatly indebted for permitting their use as illustrations to these notes.

The church, dedicated to S. Andrew, is a cruciform structure with a central tower, an arrangement somewhat uncommon in Devonshire. It consists of a nave and chancel, north and south transepts opening respectively through wide arches into north and south chancel aisles. The latter is known as the "de Lynton" Chantry. These aisles are separated from the chancel by arcades of two arches each—those on the south side, which are the earlier, being two-centred, while those on the north side are four-centred. These arches are filled with *parclose* screens of the Decorated period, and indicate a French influence. They strongly resemble the screens in Kingsbridge Church, which has led to the supposition that probably they were designed by the same artist. These screens originally enclosed the de Lynton Chantry, but were removed at the restoration of the church in 1868-69. They were repaired and placed in their present position in 1886.* There is a deep porch on the north side of the nave with a *parvise* over it, now used as a vestry, access to which is through a door leading to a stairway in the west wall of the porch. Formerly it was approached by a staircase from outside, in the angle formed by the north wall of the church and the east wall of the porch. There are two beautiful Early English arches in this porch, and the doorway



leading into the nave has a double set of arches on the inner side. The stairs to the rood-loft remain in an external turret in the angle formed by the east wall of the north transept and the north wall of the north chancel aisle, but there is now no rood screen. Mr. Brooking Rowe informs me, on the authority of the late James Davidson, that at the

top of the stairs is a slight projection forming a closet, in which is an old chest containing a complete suit of armour. It was opened in 1841 and examined, and then replaced and

* See *Western Antiquary*, vol. v., pp. 239, 240.



Inner Door of North Porch.



Font.

Aveton Giffard Church.

plaistered up. There is a beautiful Early English double piscina in the south wall of the chancel, which has been feelingly restored by a local mason, and another piscina in the de Lynton Chantry; but both these piscinas appear lower than is usual, owing to the floors at the east end having been considerably raised. The total length of the nave and chancel is about 120 feet, and across the transepts, north to south about 78 feet.

The tracery of all the windows except two is geometrical. Much of this tracery is new work, but the original pattern has been adhered to. The two exceptions are the windows in the north wall of the nave. These are single lights, placed high up with deep splays, and are probably of the same date as the Early English portions of the church. A string course runs along the north wall of the nave, half-way up, and returns under the west window, but is continued only for a few feet in the south wall.

The central tower contains eight bells, and is supported on four arches opening into the nave, the chancel, and the two transepts respectively. The belfry is approached by a spiral stair in a circular turret outside the south-west angle of the tower, with a conical roof, which roof, however, is modern. Formerly the entrance to this staircase was in the west wall of the south transept.

In all the Early English arches in this church the mouldings are not continued to the capitals of the shafts, but are received on a species of elongated cylindrical abacus. It is an uncommon arrangement, and is suggestive of a bulbous termination to the mouldings where they join the columns. The north tower arch has a curious niche in the mouldings for the reception of a figure. The two granite arches between the north and south transepts and the corresponding chancel aisles are of the Perpendicular period. The one on the north side has an abacus decorated with interlacing mouldings.

The font stands in the nave on the south side opposite the entrance from the porch. It is cut from granite, and is octagonal in form. The cusped panels of the shaft indicate its having been constructed in the Perpendicular period, but some of the decorations of the panels of the bowl point to an earlier date. These panels are very curious. Three carry grotesque human faces, two of which have protruding tongues

as if to exorcise the devil at baptism ; two panels have shields in quatrefoils, one bearing a Latin cross, the other a Tau cross ; the other three panels show the double triangle, a square in a quatrefoil and a plain shield in a quatrefoil. The basin is lead lined, and the dimensions are as follows :—

Height of bowl	...	...	19 inches
„ shaft	...	...	24 „
„ base	...	...	7 „
Diameter of bowl	...	...	27½ „
„ basin	...	...	20 „
Depth of basin	...	...	8½ „

The south chancel aisle, formerly known as the de Lynetone Chantry, was founded for prayers for the soul of Andrew Cardinan. Bishop Quivil licensed Henry de Lynetone to hold this Chantry, together with his rectory of Ringmore, in March, 1284-85, on condition that he resided at Ringmore and that he did not neglect his cure there. The Rev. Preb. Hingeston-Randolph says that “Institutions to this Chantry occur from time to time in the registers. The Chantry-Chapel was on a considerable scale, comprising the south chancel aisle of the Parish Church. At the recent restoration the ancient parclose screens were removed, but they have since been, happily, repaired and replaced—not, however, again to enclose the ‘de Lynetone’ Chapel, but as parclose screens to the chancel on either side. The Chantry Rolls unfortunately afford us but little information. ‘The Chauntry there . . . Founded by . . . To fynde a pryste to celebrate in the Parish Church of Aveton Giffard. The yerely value of the lands and possessions vij^{li} xiiij^s’ (*Oliver’s Monasticon*, p. 478). So the endowment was a good one. Robert de Cardinan held two Baronies in Cornwall—Cardinan and Botardel, and was living in 1216. His eldest son Andrew was living in 1251, whose daughter and heir, Isolda, became the wife of Thomas de Tracy. To Robert, his youngest son, Robert de Cardinan gave his manor and church of Alyngton (*i.e.*, East Allington), a parish very near Aveton Giffard, and, in fact, only separated from it by a narrow strip of the parish of Loddiswell. By Isolda or Robert the younger there can be little doubt this Chantry was founded for the health of Andrew’s soul. I have not been able to trace the connection of this family with Aveton Giffard ; but, as we have seen,



Early English Windows in North Wall.



Niche in arch of N. Transept.

Aveton Giffard Church.



they held considerable estates close at hand, and that there was *some* connection this entry abundantly proves. Were the families of de Lyntone and Cardinan connected? It must have been something more than a coincidence that this Chantry should have been called 'de Lynetone,' and that Henry de Lynetone (Rector of the adjacent parish of Ringmore) should have been a very early (and most probably its first) incumbent" (*Register of Bishop Quivil*, by Rev. Preb. Hingeston-Randolph, pp. 313, 314).

On 28th January, 1348-49, Sir John de Blakeford, priest, was instituted at Chudleigh to the Perpetua Cantaria de Lynetone in Parochiali Ecclesia de Avetone Giffard—patron, Dame Alice Daumarle (*Grandisson*, p. 1373).

On 23rd Sept., 1406, Thomas Leuedeston, Chaplain, was instituted to this Chantry by Bishop Stafford—patrons, Rd. Hankeford, Hy. Foliford, Nicholas Tremayn, and Jno. Lacche (*Stafford*, p. 143).

This Chantry-Chapel now accommodates the organ, and the piscina in the south wall alone remains to indicate its original purpose. On its north wall hangs a large pinnacled monument with an hour-glass and a skull for its central ornament, with the following inscription:—

To the Memory of the
Wor^d John Honychurch, Esq., sonne of the
Wor^d Henry Honychurch, of Aveton Giffard,
Esqr., who was borne the 10th day of
March, 1597, and was heer entered
the 20th day of Aprill, 1662.
If Vertuous Life can purchase any Fame
Then His will Sure out last his Ancient Name
Why then this Monument: since Vertues be
A Stock to liue on to Eternitye
Reader, I'll tell thee: this was made to pay
His True Freind's Duty to his Honour'd Clay
Which was the Cristall of his Honest Mind
That in it Alwayes could not be confin'd.

There are three shields of arms on this monument as follows:—(1) *Gules on a bend argent between three mullets or a griffin's head erased* (Honychurch) *impaling a coat obliterated*; (2) Honychurch alone as above; (3) *A shield quarterly obliterated*.

This family of Honychurch is the same as that which held lands in Tavistock and Honychurch in North Devon. The

father of John, whose memory this tablet commemorates, was Henry Honychurch, of Luton in Aveton Giffard. He married Elizabeth, the daughter of Edward Lackington, of Ashprington, and had issue John, Arthur Germyn, Henry, Mary, and Elizabeth.

The other memorial tablets are as follows:—

On the south wall of the north chancel aisle, formerly on the chancel floor, with this inscription:

M.S.

Religiosissimi Suavissimique Juvenis
Johannis Harris
Filii Nat: Max: Johannis Harris de Stodberry
Generosi
Qui cum magnam & certissimam
Spem quam de Puero, Parentes &
Amici conceperunt Adolescens in
Acad: Oxon jam adimpleverat
Maximo omnium mœrore
Morbo pulmonari est absuptus
Animam fortitudine supra
Ætatem Christiani

Efflavit Sexto jd: Feb Ano { Dom. 1705
8^o Februi { Ætatis 17
Hoc pietatis suæ monumentum ponendum
Curavere Mæstissimi Parentes Charissimo
Filio [*sic* Deo visum est] Superstites.

Above the inscription is a shield of arms hardly distinguishable, but one or two charges which remain show that they were the arms of Harris:—*Sable, three crescents argent.*

On the west wall of the north transept in memory of the following:—

John Hurrell, of Wakeham, eldest son of the Rev. Thos. Hurrell, Rector of Beer Ferris, died 22 Aug., 1751.

Gertrude, daughter of John Coppleston, of Bowden, and wife of the said John Hurrell, died 12 Nov., 1756.

Rev. John Hurrell, their son, buried 18 July, 1740.

Richard Hurrell, their son, died 6 Oct., 1772, æt. 65.

Phillis, daughter of ——— Collins, and wife of the said Richard Hurrell, died 20 April, 1747.

Gertrude, wife of Francis Tucker, and sister of the said Richard Hurrell, buried 8 Dec., 1757.

Phillis, only child of the above-named Richard and Phillis Hurrell, and widow of Robert Froude, of Buckland Tous Saints, died 14 January, 1836, in the 90th year of her age.

Mary Froude, second daughter of Robert and Phillis Froude, died 12 June, 1839, in the 71st year of her age.

On the north wall of the chancel :—

To the memory of the Rev. Benjamin Kerr Vaughan, died 12 January, 1847, in his 87th year, 57 years Rector of this parish ; Julia, his wife, died 16 February, 1837 ; and Rev. Edward Vaughan, D.D., late Archdeacon of Madras, died 24 February, 1849, aged 85.

On the west wall of the nave :—

Mary, wife of Christopher Savery, of South Efford, in this parish, and of Shilston, in the parish of Modbury, Esquire, died 27 Oct., 1818, aged 64.

Christopher Wise Savery, their third son, died 11 Aug., 1821, aged 21.

William Edmunds Savery, their youngest son, died 7 January, 1824, aged 20.

On the north wall of the nave :—

Servington Savery, of Hayford Hall, second son of Christopher Savery, of South Efford, and Mary his wife, died 13 May, 1856, aged 69.

Below the inscription is a quartered shield as follows :—

(1) *Gules a fess vair between three unicorns' heads coupéd or* (Savery) ; (2) and (3) *Ermine on a chief azure, three bucks' heads cabossed or* (Servington) ; (4) *Quarterly argent and gules.* There are two crests, one of which is a *heron's head erased argent, wings displayed sable* ; in the beak, *an olive branch vert* (Savery) and a motto, *Aut Vita libera, aut Mors gloriosa.* In the 16th century Stephen Savery married Johan, daughter and co-heiress of John Servington, of Tavistock, which explains the shield.

Besides the above there are two tablets on the south wall of the nave, commemorating members of the Parsons family.

The east window in the chancel is inscribed :—

To the glory of God. In memory of her husband, William Parr Pitman, 27 years Rector of this parish, and of their parents,

{ Thomas Daniel, died 22 April, 1872.

{ Augusta Louisa Daniel, died 31 August, 1871.

James Pitman, died 12 February, 1848.

Catherine Pitman, died 24 September, 1868.

This window is placed in the church by Catherine Susanna Pitman, A.D. 1874.

The east window of the north chancel aisle is inscribed :—

To the memory of their mother, Catherine Susanna Pitman, this window was erected by her surviving children, A.D. 1900.

The west window of the nave is inscribed :—

This window was erected by W. D. Pitman, Rector, A.D. 1887, in memory of Her Majesty's Jubilee.

Aveton Giffard, as the first portion of the name implies, is situated on the River Avon—Aveton (pronounced Auton)

being simply another form of Avontown. The second portion of the name is derived from an early possessor of the manor, which, originally a Crown demesne, was held in 27 Hen. III. (1242-3) by William Giffard. In 24 Edw. I. (1295-6) it was held by John Damarell, and in 8 Edw. II. (1314-5) by William Prous, who also possessed Gidleigh and Lustleigh. His daughter Alice married Roger Mules, and, according to *Pole*, their daughter Alice brought Aveton Giffard and Lustleigh by marriage to John Damarell in 4 Edw. III. (1330-1); but *Westcote* states that Alice, the daughter of William Prous, married first Roger Mules, and secondly John Damarell. In either case John Damarell left two daughters co-heiresses—Joan, married to John Durnford, and Clarissa, wife of John Berry, of Berrynarbor. Aveton Giffard continued in the family of Berry for many descents, and finally passed to the Bastards—Mr. B. J. P. Bastard, of Kitley, being the present Lord of the Manor.* Court Barton, however, which adjoins the church on the west side, and which was the ancient manor house alluded to in *Bishop Stafford's Register*† passed to the Woollcombes, and was until his death the property of the late Archdeacon Woollcombe. It now belongs to Mr. Pearce.

Two remarkable men are connected with this parish. The first is Walter de Stapeldon, Bishop of Exeter. He was the son of William de Stapeldon by Mabilla his wife, and was born at Annery, in the parish of Monkleigh, in N. Devon. He was Professor of Canon Law at Oxford; Rector of Aveton Giffard; Precentor of Exeter Cathedral; Chaplain to Pope Clement V.; Bishop of Exeter, 1307-1326; Lord High Treasurer to Edward II.; and founder of Stapeldon Inn, Oxford, afterwards Exeter College. He met with a cruel death at the hands of a London mob 15th Oct., 1326, on account of his supporting the unpopular party of the King against Queen Isabella's faction. The manner of his death and disposal of his remains are described by Dr. Oliver in his *Lives of the Bishops of Exeter* (pp. 59-62).

The second is Robert Hurrell Froude, Rector of Dartington, Archdeacon of Totnes, and father of the historian, who

* *Pole's Collections* (1791), p. 205; *Risdon* (ed. 1811), pp. 181, 182, 386; *Lysons' Devon*, pp. 19, 20; *Westcote*, p. 399.

† *Episcopal Registers* by the Rev. Preb. Hingeston-Randolph, p. 10.

was born at Wakeham, in this parish, and whose parents, Robert and Phillis Froude, are mentioned in the inscription on the Hurrell monument in the north transept, Phillis being the only child of Richard and Phillis Hurrell, of Wakeham.

The following extracts from the Rev. Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph's *Episcopal Registers* may be of interest :—

Richard de Sancto Gorono occurs as Rector of this church (Aveton Giffard) and also of Lynton and Torrington, 28 Nov., 1259, on which day he (the Bishop) presented one *Humphrey*, "capellanus suum de Auetone" to the *Vicarage* of Torrington then just taxed [*Bronescombe*, p. 109].

Thomas Hereward R.—Dispensation : Non-residence for three years to study, etc. (6 Oct., 1310). Dominus Episcopus progavit Dispensationem . . . usque ad completum septennium (6 Aug., 1312), [*Slapeldon*, p. 37].

Sir Thomas Hereward, clerk, was presented to the Rectory by Sir Wm. le Prouz, Knt., and 22 Jan., 1309-10, the Archdeacons of Exeter and Barnstaple and Wm. de Kylkenny and Richard le Morcestre, Canons of Exeter, were commissioned to institute and induct him. Instituted 20 April (by proxy—William de Wolleghe) [*Slapeldon*, p. 186].

In *Bishop Grandisson's Register* (p. 224) Preb. Hingeston-Randolph gives a transcript of a letter written by the Bishop to Dame Alice de Mules, requesting her to present one of his clerks to the church of Aveton Gifford, void by the death of Sir Peres de Honetone. She presented Sir Simon de Wybbury, who was instituted 24 Aug., 1329.

Sir Simon de Wybbury, R.—License of non-residence for a year, given at Chudleigh 14 Feb., 1330-1 [*Grandisson*, p. 598].

Chudleigh, 15 Nov., 1332. Ecclesia de Avetone Giffard inceptit vacare per mortem ultimi Rectoris (taxatur ad) viij^l xliij^s iiii^d [*Grandisson*, p. 548].

On the death of Sir Pieres de Honetone, Sir Simon de Wybbury, priest, was instituted (by Master Thomas de Nassyngtone, Canon of Exeter, Official-Principal, at Paignton) 24 Aug., 1329—patron, Dame Alice, relict of Sir Roger de Moeles, Knt. [*Grandisson*, p. 1273].

Sir Simon de Wybbury was succeeded by Sir Clemen de Foliforde. His institution is not recorded ; but we are told that he was compelled to resign Widworthy 4 Jan., 1331-2, "eo quod adeptus fuit aliam Ecclesiam Curatum, videlicet Ecclesiam de Autone Giffard," to which, therefore, he must have been instituted at about that time, and a blank space has been left in the Register, which was probably intended for a record of the fact [*Grandisson*, p. 1287].

Robert Carswille, clerk, was instituted (at Chudleigh) 13 June, 1358—patron, Sir John Damarle, Knt. [*Grandisson*, p. 1449].

Sir William Jode, priest, was instituted (at Chudleigh) 4 Jan., 1361—patron, Sir John Damarle, Knt. Letters of induction directed to the Dean of Woodleigh and the Vicar of (West) Alvington, "ratione dependencie Visitacionis Ordinarie in Archidiaconatu Tottoniensi" [*Grandisson*, p. 1471].

On the death of Sir Robert Vaggescombe, Sir John Juhelfyete, Chaplain, was instituted (at Clyst) 1 July, 1382—patron, Sir John Daumarle, Knt. [*Brantyngham*, p. 78].

On the death of John Juhelfyete, Thomas Tremayn, LL.B., was instituted 13 June, 1403—patrons, Richard Hankeford, William Burleston, Henry Foleford, Nicholas Tremayn, and John Lacche [*Stafford*, p. 143].

John Wolhay, Chaplain, had been grievously assaulted by one Richard Jelle, of Halberton; and the Bishop commissioned John Juhelfyete, Rector of Aveton Giffard, to enquire and report 16 April, 1400 [*Stafford*, p. 371].

Other references to Aveton Giffard in *Bishop Stafford's Register* are the legacy left to the church by John Wytloff, the burial of Isabella Daumarle in the church, the mansion of John Berry, and the bridge over the Avon [*Stafford*, p. 10].

MAXWELL ADAMS.

2. CROSS ON RIPPON TOR AND GRANITE CYLINDER ON TROWLESWORTHY (III., p. 177, par. 132).—I have been waiting for someone else to reply to Mr. T. A. Falcon's query, "Is there no masonic process that might be called undercutting, and do the writers mean that it is impossible to fashion a cross by absolute excision?"

As no other reply appears forthcoming I may say that there is in fact no such process in connection with granite working; and, whatever the writers may have meant, it would be an extremely difficult, although not impossible, accomplishment to fashion a cross in the manner suggested.

I am much more concerned, however, as to the paragraph having reference to a "large circular block of red granite on the grassy slopes north of Great Trowlesworthy Tor, which is shaped to a thickness of 4 feet, and is 5 feet 6 inches in diameter; prepared for some purpose such as for use in a cider press, and left as perhaps the largest relic of this kind of prodigal activity on the moor." Containing 95 cubic feet, and weighing over 7 tons, this would certainly be a "prodigal" apple crusher. Fortunately speculation as to its purpose is not necessary. Some years ago Messrs. Freeman, of Penryn, worked a quarry on Little Trowlesworthy, the crane was still standing complete in 1887, and, I believe, up till 1889. In addition to quarrying Little Trowlesworthy the firm worked up some of the larger surface blocks between this and Great Trowlesworthy, of these one was the parent of the granite cylinder in question. There are other blocks to be seen, also partly

worked and then abandoned. Messrs. John Freeman, Sons and Co. have had the cider press hypothesis put before them by myself and have been asked to inform me what, in fact the stone was worked for. They very courteously reply: "It is so many years ago since we worked Trowlesworthy that we cannot speak with any certainty, but our impression is the stone you refer to was worked for a shaft to a pedestal, but for some fault in the stone was condemned." I may say that I myself knew the stone when it presented practically a freshly worked surface; its air of antiquity has been gathered since.

R. H. WORTH.

3. LONG STONE ROW ON ERME.—This row commences with a circle on Stall Moor and ends in a barrow on Greenhill. It has frequent changes in direction, coincident with the varying slopes of the ground over which it passes. From Stall Moor circle the termination on Greenhill is not visible. The total length is 11,150 feet, including the diameter of the circle. The height of the Stall Moor circle above O.D. is about 1,190 feet, and the height of the barrow on Greenhill above O.D. is 1,553 feet; where the row crosses the river Erme it is 1,202 feet above O.W.

The general direction taken from end to end may be approximately stated as south to north, but parts of the row deviate from this general direction as far in one quadrant as N. 23° E., and in the other N. 12° W.

The present Ordnance Survey does not show the complete row, but the next edition will. Meanwhile it has been surveyed both by myself and the Ordnance authorities.

It undoubtedly terminates northward on Greenhill, and when Mr. T. A. Falcon's paper on "Dartmoor, a Note on Graves,"* was read at Princetown, I was surprised to hear Caters Beam mentioned in this connection. Now with the printed paper before me I can understand the error. Mr. Falcon's description is fairly accurate, except that he overestimates the number of stones, and his compass bearings are both inaccurate to some extent and not corrected to true meridian.

Caters Beam, by the way, is on sheet cxiii., N.W., and not sheet cxiii., S.W. If now you take the correct sheet,

* *Devon Association Trans.*, xxxvii., p. 460.

then, near the S.E. corner you will find a tumulus, readily identified by the figures 1553 printed alongside it. Here the Stone Row ends. Caters Beam is about 7,000 feet away in a N.E. direction and if continued to that hill our stone row would gather more than an added mile in length, nearly a mile and a half, in fact. Blacklane Brook is at its nearest 1,760 feet away from the Stone Row, and its valley does not come close enough to the row to affect it. The depression, which Mr. Falcon says interrupts the row near its north end, is that of Middle Mire at the head of Dry Lake. The stream next above Red Lake on the Erme is Dry Lake; Mr. Falcon has mistaken this for Blacklane Brook, and has continued and intensified his error by mistaking Greenhill for Caters Beam. Immediate correction is demanded in the interests of archæology and accuracy, and, finding my warning spoken at Princetown has been disregarded, I have no alternative but to demonstrate the error. Previous writers on this matter have for the most part been quite accurate. R. H. WORTH.

4. STONE ROW ON BRUFORD DOWN, NEAR TRISTIS ROCK.—This row is also the subject of remark by Mr. Falcon. It does not appear in the present edition of the *Ordnance Survey*, but will be shown in the next. Mr. Falcon's chief error in describing this row has reference to the azimuth, which he makes N.N.E., or otherwise stated N. 22° 30' E. Its true azimuth is N. 1° E., and the error of 21° 30' is largely due to using magnetic in place of true meridian. I made a verbal correction of this matter at Princetown which has been neglected. There are other errors in this paper, but the above are the most serious. R. H. WORTH.

The Editors submitted Mr. Worth's notes to Mr. Falcon, who writes:—I was not at Princetown and heard no word of Mr. R. Hansford Worth's warnings, but I thank him for drawing my attention to the possibility of an error in regard to the Erme Stone Row. No mistake is impossible, nor do I prematurely disclaim the topographic one indicated. I may have mistaken the depression of Dry Lake for that of Blacklane Brook, but my notes may equally have ignored it owing to its relative insignificance; however that may be, the memory of additional stones, and additional extension—the essence of the matter—still curiously survives. With regard

to Rippon Tor, it is interesting to have so authoritative a confirmation of the idea that it is not impossible to excise a cross in granite; that, and the difficulty adduced, offers a sufficiently possible explanation of the inception and abandonment of the cross, and one more plainly and reasonably human than any postulating unique symbolic mystery. As to Trowlesworthy Tor, the accidental imaginings of the uninitiated suffer their usual doom! I sacrifice the purely casual "ciderpress" with pleasure. Irrespective of its uses, the block in question remains an example of that for which alone I cited it—"labour spent and wasted." It is worth mentioning, incidentally, in connection with this Tor, that a rock N.W. of its main pile shows a curious and somewhat unusual form of weathering, in the shape of certain water-worn groovings. The rock is 4 feet 9 inches wide, and has no fully-developed rock-basins (such as exist on Little Trowlesworthy Tor), but merely shallow pits on its top. Another example of similar pits and groovings, inferior, occurs on the Tor itself.

T. A. FALCON.

5. HALLETTS AND THE MINT MEETING (III., p. 254, par. 193).—For an account of the Mint Meeting see *A History of the Presbyterian and General Baptist Churches in the West of England*, Jerom Murch, 1835, pp. 371-452. A list of its ministers is also given in *Vestiges of Protestant Dissent*, 1897, pp. 83-4. The Mint Meeting was sold in 1810, when the congregation joined George's Meeting. For accounts of the three Joseph Halletts, of Exeter, see articles by the Rev. Alex. Gordon, M.A., in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* Copies of Murch's *Western Churches*, as it is popularly known, are in several West Country libraries; *Vestiges*, which was privately issued, was subscribed for at Exeter by Mr. Geo. H. Skinner, who would doubtless let J.H.R. see his copy.

GEO. EYRE EVANS.

6. THE REV. GEORGE ANSTIS, VICAR OF COLYTON (III., p. 238, par. 183).—The Marriage Register of the Parish Church of Colyton is signed "George Anstis, Vicar," for the years 1758, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, and for the last time, 19th April, 1764, which must therefore be the correct year of his death. His successor, "Henry Barton, was admitted to the Vicarage

of Colyton 22 October, 1764, on Anstis's death" (Oliver). He signs the Registers for the first time in 1737.

The following are copies of the entries in the Colyton Parish Register of the Marriages of the Rev. G. Anstis and his brother Harry, who apparently acted as his assistant curate, for he frequently signs the Marriage Register :—

1749.—The Rev. Mr. George Anstis Vicar of Colyton and Axmouth in the County of Devon second son of John Anstis Esqr late Garter Principal King of Arms by Elizabeth Anstis formerly Cudlip his wife was married in Shute Church to Elizabeth Pole only daughter of ye late Sir William Pole Baronet of Shute by Elizabeth Pole his wife the 16th day of July in the year of our Lord 1749

By me RD. CALL Curate of Colyton and Shute.

The Shute Register contains the entry :—

1766.—Harry Anstis Clerk Doctor of Laws (the only surviving son of John Anstis Esqr : late Garter King of Arms and Elizabeth Cudlip his wife) and Ann Hicks (second daughter of John Hicks of St. Peters Exon Clerk by Mary Passmore his wife) both of this parish were married in this Church by Licence the first day of January 1766
by me SAML. MALLOCK.

in the presence of

ELIZABETH ANSTIS

ROBERT TUCKER.

HARRY ANSTIS.

ANN HICKS.

In Shute Church on the wall of the north aisle is a white marble tablet with the following inscription :—

M.S.

Elizabethæ

(Amitarum Optimæ)

Georgii Anstis Clerici

Viduæ

Johannis Gulielmus de la Pole Baronettus

Animo

Hoc Marmor

Gratissimo

posuit

Vitam

August 11th, An. 1780, Æt. 52

Humanam

reliquit

Vivere

Teste Cœlo

Arms on a lozenge :—*Argent, a cross raguly gules, between 4 doves, azure.*—Anstis ; *impaling, Azure semée de fleur de lis or, a lion rampant argent.*—Pole.

The Colyton and Shute Registers do not contain the entry of her burial nor that of the Rev. George Anstis. They were

buried at Duloe, Cornwall, and the Rector, the Rev. Arthur N. Bax, kindly informs me that the Rev. George Anstis was buried May 27, 1764; the Rev. Henry Anstis, November 16, 1766; and Mrs. Elizabeth Anstis, August 23, 1780.

Will of John Anstis, Proved P.C.C.—Miserere mei Deus: I, John Anstis, Garter, Principal King of Arms—To my son-in-law Tho Bewes I promised £1500 in marriage with my daur. Katherine: To my daur. Anne £1500: my eldest son and exor John Anstis: To my wife Elizth except such goods as belong to the office of Garter K.A. and all household goods save such as shall be in the house at the Herald's Office: To my second son George Anstis at twenty-five years of age £2000; To my youngest son Harry when twenty-five £1400: I direct Mr Henry Bennett to assign to my eldest son the estate in the Duchy of Cornwall I purchased from one Robyns: To my daur. Mrs Mary Bennett £100: my kinsman Lewis Stephens clerk: Archdeacon of Chester and Canon of Exeter; a lease made by me to Mr Henry Bennett of the Blowing House and Stamping Mills in St. Nyott: a tenement in Duloe purchased of Sir John St. Aubin: I request that my body at any proper time within an year after my death may be removed by sea to be buried by my father in Duloe: my books etc to my eldest son John Anstis: Garter Principal King of Arms and Genealogist of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath: Witnesses Knox Ward: Clarenceux: James Green: Blue-mantle: John Kettell exd.: Dated 21 Nov. 1734. pr. 24 Mar. 1743.

60 Anstis.

A. J. P. SKINNER.

7. ANSTIS AND COLYTON (III., p. 238, par. 183).—I thank J.H.R. for his note. I have looked up the articles named in my copy of the *Monthly Repository*, and find that P.K. writes from "B—d—p—t," and was answered by the Rev. Thomas Howe, minister (1787-1820) of the Unitarian Congregation worshipping in East Street Chapel, Bridport. The Rev. Matthew Anstis was schoolmaster (1767—d. 1823) at Waytown, Bridport. I should greatly value further particulars of Bernard Anstis, who died on the 13th July, 1808, at Cross, near St. Germans, Cornwall. He was "an eminent farmer—a member of the Unitarian congregation at Liskeard." A very short obituary notice of him appeared in the *Monthly Repository*, 1808, p. 446. Was he brother to Matthew, who was born in 1740 at St. Germans, schooled at Liskeard by the Rev. Thos. Morgan, and went from there to the Presbyterian College, Carmarthen, in or about 1760?

GEO. EYRE EVANS.

8. BULL BAITING AT BARNSTAPLE.—The following singular entry appears in the *Barnstaple Records*, ed. by T. Wainwright (1900), II., 150, and as Brand and other writers on the subject do not explain its meaning, the accompanying remarks may perhaps not be deemed out of place:—

“1622-3. Paid for candles to hange by a bull that was not beaten, 2*d*.”

The baiting of bulls in England served a double purpose : (1) to comply with the law that all bulls should be baited before they were killed by the butcher, so as to ensure the flesh being rendered more tender, and failure to carry this out was met by a heavy fine ; (2) for the recreation of the public. It may be noted that for this latter purpose alone were all other animals baited.

The above extract receives ample explanation in the *Annals of Kendal* (by C. Nicholson, ed. of 1861, p. 124), from which work the following is transcribed:—

“On the 5th of November especially bull baiting took place, and the butchers rarely ventured to slaughter a bull unless it had been publicly baited. If anyone did so, he had to pay the customary penalty of hanging a signboard out with ‘bull beef’ on it, or burning candles or a lighted lantern over it, and keeping the lights burning so long as any unbaited beef remained on hand unsold. This practice continued in Kendal until about 1790, when it lapsed on the suppression of bull baiting.”

Although no fine is mentioned, such would most probably appear in the Municipal accounts, as in the following instances taken from the *Plymouth Records*:—

“1604-5. Item rec. of Wm. Jerman and John Jope, butchers, for killinge of a bull before he was bayten, vs.

1663-4. Itm recd of seuerall butchers for killinge of bulls without beatinge and wateringe of hides the same year, 1*l* os. 2*d*.” (ed. R. N. Worth, 150, 167).

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

[Why should the town pay for the candles, and not the butcher, whose property the animal presumably was, and whose business it was to sell it?—EDS.



Mohun Chronicle at Haccombe.

9. THE MOHUN CHRONICLE AT HACCOMBE.—Among the archives at Haccombe which I had the pleasure of examining last summer, is the remnant of an old vellum book that appears from internal evidence to have been a chronicle of the Mohun family, and of which, with the kind permission of the Misses Carew, I give an account.

Unfortunately all is missing save the introductory portion, occupying four folios, forming a sheaf of 16 pages, of which the first is reproduced. The initial A and several other head-letters are embellished with red and blue brushwork.

There are several indications* that this little volume, though written in Old French, was compiled not on the Continent, but in England. Possibly it may have issued from the scriptorium of one of the religious houses founded or endowed by the Mohuns†; and we may surmise it to have come into the possession of the Carew family upon the marriage of Sir John Carew (who died 1363) with Margaret,‡ daughter of John, Lord Mohun of Dunster; at all events, the period of the handwriting (judged by Mr. Salisbury, of the Record Office, to be *about* 1350) would not conflict with such a conjecture.

I had hoped to find in the MS. Department of the British Museum a replica or transcript, but the search has proved unsuccessful, though, through the kind suggestion of Dr. Warner, I have discovered in the *Cursor Mundi* (a Northumbrian poem of the 14th century) a cognate version of the quaint story of the two commemorative pillars with which our chronicle opens; differing from it, however, in the

* For one the use of the A.S. word "tighel," followed by the O.F. equivalent "tai."

† The first William Mohun founded a Priory at Dunster as a cell to that of Bath; the second William gave property to Canons of Bridlington and Canons of Taunton; the third William founded Bruton Priory and endowed it with his manors of Bruton and Bruham and other lands in England and Normandy, and was buried therein, as was his son, the fourth William. Reginald (2d) de Mohun founded the Abbey of Newenham in Axminster 1246, and gave it that manor and Hundred; his son, the first John (who died 7 Ed. I.) was succeeded by Johns in three generations, the last of whom left three daughters.—*Vide Dugd. Bar.*

‡ A writ (*Pat. Roll*, 38 Ed. III., part 2, m. 46 d.), of which I am giving an abstract, in *Trans. Devon Asso.*, xxxvii., p. 325, refers to Margaret as the *first* wife of Sir John.

point that, whereas in the Hacombe MS. Adam is accredited with the erection of the pillars, in the *Cursor** they are said to have been set up by the sons of Lamech, the last man of the first world, which lasted 1660 years, the slayer of Cain† and the father of Noah.

To quote from the poem‡:—

It ran wel that tym in thoght,
That this world suld cum til end,
Or drund wit water, or wit fir brend:
Tua pilers thai mad, o tile the tan,
The tother it was o merbul stan;
Thair craftes al that thai mogt min
Thai put tham in their pilers tuin:
The stan, egain water for to last,
Again the fire the tile, that it ne brast;
Thai wist that wa-sum efter com
Suld wissud be wit thaire wisdom.
For thi lete god tham liif sua lang
That thai moght seke and underfang
The kynd o thinges that than were dern,
Curs o sum, and mone, and stern,
The quilk curs moght nam ful lere
That moght noght liue an hundret yere.

The common source was probably the narration of Josephus, to which Sir Thomas Browne, in the *Religio Medici*,§ alludes when, sighing after "the perished leaves of Solomon," he adds, "I would not omit a copy of *Enoch's Pillars* had they many nearer authors than Josephus or did not relish somewhat of the fable."

Josephus, however (I., ii., 3) does not mention Enoch, but ascribes the pillars, of which he says the one of brick "remains in the land of Siriad to this day," to the children of Seth, the son of Adam, confounding, no doubt, as the editorial note of Wm. Whiston points out, this Seth with Seth or Sesostris, King of Egypt, whose pillars were extant in Siriad after the flood.

* pp. 96-97.

† pp. 94-95. Cf. Genesis iv., 19; v., 25

‡ Camden Soc. edn., p. 96, line 1530; Cotton MS. version.

§ (Dent's edn., p. 36). For this reference I am indebted to Mr. John Curry in *Notes and Queries* (Aug. 12, 1905, p. 136).

TRANSCRIPT OF PROLOGUE.

The first two or three pages of the MS. read as follows:—

CI COMENCE LE PROLOGE EN CESTE LIEURE.

Adam le p^mer home qe unques fust, entendi & sauoit bien de trois choses qe fussent a vener. Cest assauoir de deus iugements p les quels dieux voleit le monde aiuger. Le p^mer iugement p eue qe vint en le temps Noe, L'autre iugement p feu. Encontre cels deus iugementz il fist deus piliers. L'un de marbre, encontre leue & lautre de tighel ou de tai encontre le feu. En les quels pielers il escrit tote manere art. qe cels qe venissent ap's lui: purroient sauoir le cours de siecle & lui auoir plus frechement en memorie. La tierce chose qe Adam entendi bien fust qe totes choses tornerent en declin & tote vift chose deuoit morir, & herbes foilles & roses flestrier tote manere beste treboucher, home porir vestments & fer user; tote rien odue main feat perir. P quel encheson il escrit tote manere art en ambes deus piliers, a cels qe dussent vener ap's lui. Donques no^r que sum^r plus frellez qe Adam ne fust, dussoms mettre en escrit les featz, les ditz les nonns, les successions, & les bons mours de noz Amis, & nomeement de nos fondours, qe de lour biens viuoms & ioioms en t're; & els de ceo vivnt & ioient en ciel. Et p'ceo qe moltz des choses fussent obliez p cours de longt temps, p g^{nde} age, p diu'ses gueres & p sodeine mutations des lignages. sanz ceo quels ne soient p gent de religion mis en liuere. Auxuit com est troue plusours regions, villes & surnons de g^{ndz} seigns estre changez. Com Engletre: qe iadis fust apele Albion. Ap's Britaigne le g^{nde} Southgalis fust apele Demercia, & Northgalis venodocia. Eschoce out a non iadis Aquitaine, & Britaigne Amoriche. Et Germaigne: fust Alamaigne Coloigne aueit a non: Agrippine & Londres pmes out a non: troie noue & ap's trinouant. Euer Wik out a non Eborak & ap's kaer ebrakt. Et issuit com les nons des regions & des g^{ndes} villes p passer de temps sont changez: en meisme le manere les sournons des conquerours sont changez. Et nomeement les nons de la noble lignage des mohuns p les susdistes enchesons sont changez. Car les p^mers qe unques estoient en ceste t're soleient estre apelez p surnon moions, auxuit com il

escrit en liuere des conquerours—& com il est troue p
 anceianz chartres qe la lignage ad feat a diuses Abbeies &
 priories jusq̃ a temps le p'mer Johan de mohū Le quil dil
 sournon moion^a osta une silable & fist apeler mohū. Et p
 teles mutacions nule people viuant greindre mest' nad
 daprendre le cours du siecle, & de seint esglise qe nont
 les ġndz seign's Denglet're p moltz denchaisons. Et nomee-
 ment p̃ ceo qe Engletre ad este puis le temps Brutus p guerre
 troble souent & engore nest ele pas bien estable ne iames
 s'ra. Car la figure de ceste siecle leg'ment passera. Et ceo
 pust bien estre veu: qui qe voille rennarder cestes petites
 cronicles. Les queles primes touchent brefment del comence-
 ment del mond enpursiannt les ages iusq̃ a la Incarnacion &
 coment Engletre fust p'mes enhabitee. Ap's ceo de les
 sodenes mutacions des Empours de Rome, coment celui qe
 malement vescuist enpsiaunt seynte esglise. mal fin auoit Puis
 ap's les changes de les evċ de Rome & lour nons, & de
 qele nation ils furrent & combien de els suffirent dure
 martirizacion p' Lām de dieux & seynte Esglise mayntener
 Ap's ceo les nons des Archeuesques de Canteburi Puis ap's les
 nons de Rois de ffrance qe souent sont changez, Ap's ceo des
 Rois Denglet're & q̃ntz des ans chescun regna en Englet're.
 Et au derain coment la noble lignage des mohūs vint odue
 Williā Conquerour d' Denglet're & com bien des ġndz
 seign's William le moion le veil auoit a sa retenance a donques
 & puis del decent des Mohuns iusq̃ a cesti iour. Les queles
 choses susdites auoms escrist com nos auoms (sust?) doit
 estre ch tenuez & voluntiers oiez, de touz hautz homes.
 Car p̃ ceo sont les bones vertues del siecle ankes defailiie &
 les queors des seign'ages afbbliez qe hom nont mes si volen-
 tiers com len soleit les oeueres des anciens ne les estoires ou
 les bons featz sont qe enseinent coment len se deit auoir en
 dieux, & contener al siecle honoreement Car viuer sans
 hoñ est morir.

TRANSLATION.

Here commences the prologue in this book.

Adam, the first man that ever was, understood and knew well three things which were to come. To wit—two judgments by which God would judge the world: The first judgment by water, which came in the time of Noah; the other judgment by fire. Against these two judgments he made two pillars, one of marble, against water, and the other of

[baked] clay,* against fire, on which pillars he wrote all manner of arts, that those who came after him might know the course of the ages and have them more freshly in memory. The third thing that Adam well understood was that all things tend to decay, and every living thing must die;—grass, leaves and roses wither, every sort of beast fall, man rot, garments and iron wear away, everything made by hand perish. On which account he wrote all manner of arts on both the pillars to those who were to come after him. So then we who are more frail than was Adam, ought to put into writing the doings, the sayings, the descents and the good customs of our friends, and especially of our *founders*, since we live by and enjoy their benefits on earth, as they by the same live and rejoice in Heaven, and because many things would be forgotten in the course of time by great age, by divers wars, and by sudden changes of lineages, if they were not *set down in books by persons of religion*.

Thus one finds that the names of several regions and towns and surnames of great lords have changed, like England, which formerly was called Albion, afterwards Great Britain. South Wales was called Demercia, and North Wales Venodocia. Eschoce bore the name formerly of Aquitaine, and Brittany of Amoriche, and Germany was Alamaigne. Cologne bore the name Agrippine, and London the name at first of New Troy and afterwards of Trinovant. York bore the name Eborak and afterwards of Kaer ebrakt. And just as the names of regions and of great towns have changed in the course of time, in like manner the surnames of the conquerors have changed, and particularly the names of the *noble race of the Mohuns* through the aforesaid causes have changed.

For the first who were ever in this land were called by the surname of Moion, as it is written in the book of the Conquerors, and as it may be found in *charters* given by the family to *divers Abbeys and Priors* down to the time of the *first John de Mohun*, who from the surname Moion took off a syllable and had himself called Mohun.

And through such mutations no living people has a greater need to learn the course [of events] of the age and of Holy Church than have the great lords of England, and for many reasons; and especially because England, since the time of Brutus, has often been disturbed by war, nor is she yet thoroughly settled—nor ever will be, for the fashion of this age will lightly pass away.

And this may be well seen by whomsoever will study these little chronicles, which first treat briefly of the beginning of the world following the ages down to the Incarnation, and how England was first inhabited; after that of the sudden changes of the Emperors of Rome, how those who lived evilly, persecuting Holy Church, had a bad end; then of the changes of the Bishops of Rome, and their names, and of what nation they were, and how many of them suffered severe martyrism, for the love of God and to maintain Holy Church; after that the names of the

*Notes from *Beoworth A.S. Dict.*—Tigel, tigol, tigul, tigele . . . a tile, brick, anything made of clay. . . . In Burelem . . . to this day, porringers are called "Tige" by the working Potters.

Strutmann's Mid. Eng. Dict.—Tezele, sb. O.E. tigele; from Lat. Tegula, tile; Tigel (*Gen. and Ex.*, ed. by Wm. Morris, c. 1250), Teghel-stan, tile, brick.

Godefroid's O.F. Dict.—Tai, thai, thoi; boue, fange, limon, vase, bourbier.

Archbishops of Canterbury, then the names of the Kings of France, who have often changed; after that of the Kings of England, and how many years each reigned in England; and, lastly, how the noble race of the Mohuns came with William the Conqueror of England, and how many great lords *William le Moion* the elder had in his retinue; and then of *the descent of the Mohuns down to this day.*

The which things aforesaid we have written because we have known them to be things held to and willingly listened to by all high-[minded] men; for by this cause have the virtues of the age failed and the hearts of the aristocracy become enfeebled—that there have not been set forth as willingly as should have been done the works of the Ancients nor the histories wherein are [related] the good deeds which teach one how to live in God and comport oneself honourably to the age, for to live without honour is to die.

[Here ensues an "*Explicit Prologos Des les Cinqt ages*," introducing a narrative which I may summarise as follows]:—

This land was called Great Britain from the name of Brutus, who came hither in 1200 B.C., but before that it was called Albion, after a woman named Albine, the first human being who ever set foot upon it. She was daughter of a King of Greece, who had no sons but had thirty daughters, two of whom having conspired to possess themselves of the whole kingdom of Greece, were attainted and condemned to be left upon the open sea in a ship without masts or helm. A storm drove them to Dartmouth, where the elder sister leapt ashore exclaiming, "This land is mine and I alone will have it," to which the other sister retorted that she would have half, whereupon there was great strife between them, and the younger was not suffered to leave the ship, but a wind arose and drove her to [South] Hampton, where she landed and remained, while her sister remained at Dartmouth. By these women and by devils the land was peopled with a race of cannibalistic giants. Brutus on his arrival found thirty-nine of these and killed all but their king "*Geomagog*," whom Corneus threw into the sea, and Brutus and Corneus had the land after that, which land of England is in length from "*Penwitsterte* on Mount St. Michael in Cornwall" to "*Cateneis en Eschoste*" "*DCCC lieus*" and from "*Wicstowe* to *Dover CCC lieus*."

This is immediately followed by chronological lists of the Emperors of Rome and of the Popes, the latter, incomplete, yielding on the last page the information, "*Leo, nat' ro', seist viij ans iij mois vi iors. En cesci tenps vint Adulphus le Roi Dengletre qe p'mes Englet're tint tut entier,* a Rome. Et il auoit adonques la t'but seint pere, cest assavoir de chascum tenement un dener, and ceo engore dure.*

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

* Egbert, first sole monarch of England, was succeeded by his son Ethelwulph. The latter, by the advice of Swithin, Bp. of Winchester, is said to have granted to the Church the tithe of all his dominion. In 855 he visited Rome.

10. INSCRIPTIONS IN DEVONSHIRE CHURCHES.—The following copies of inscriptions in Devonshire churches are taken from the volumes of which I gave an account and an index in a paper read at the meeting of the Devonshire Association held at Teignmouth in July, 1904, and printed in the *Transactions of the Association* for that year (vol. xxxvi., p. 522-541).

THOS. WAINWRIGHT.

ABBOTSHAM.

Hoc parvo in tumulo situs est
Antonius Hony
Melleus ille suo nomine
More fuit.

BARNSTAPLE.

Here lyes interred the Body of
John Boyse, Junr., who dyd the first day of
May 1684 in the 6th yeare of his Age.

Blest was ye Prophet in his heavenly shade
But ah ! how soon did his Umbrella fade
Like our frail Bodys whiche beeing born of Clay
Spring in a Night and wither in a day.

To the Memory
of Richard Pasmore and Elizabeth Pasmore
his Wife

She gave to the Vicar and Mayor
For the time being of Barum
A Personal Estate upon Trust
Charging all the yearly Interest and Profits thereof
To be for ever yearly distributed
First preferable to such of her own Relations
As shall become at any time necessitous Objects
And then indiscriminately
To any poor decayed Housekeepers
If Inhabitants and Parishioners of Barum
Whether Members of the Church of England
Or of the Meeting Houses in this Town
Provided they are or have been constant Frequenters
Of either Respective Worship :
She ordered to be engraved on this Monument
These Sentences
Blessed are they that consider the Poor
And cursed are they that cheat the Poor
He died the 14th day of Apr. 1756 Aged 61
She died the 2d day of Dec. 1761 Aged 84

Charles Venn, Mayor, and Thomas Steed, Vicar, in the year 1761, caused this inscription to be "incirted," which is

correspondent to the words of her will. Nothing is now known of this charity, neither is there any allusion to it in the report of the Charity Commissioners published in 1826.

Hic jacet depositum Georgii Pearde Militis Jesu
Christi sub cujus vexillo contra mundum carnem
et diabolum militavit eaq. militia explata
per ducem pugnæ testem Victoriæ authorem Angelis
et sanctis congaudentibus coronatus felicissime
Vivit commilitionibus in carne contra carnem bellantibus
Victoriam exoptans ut in illis etiam sælicitetur.
Vestem induit A Ducis sui Partu 1644
Triumphalem Anno { Militiæ suæ 50. } triumpho 1631
Die

The George Peard of this monument was a member of a family that had been long established and had held a high position in Barnstaple. He was admitted a student of the Middle Temple in 1582, and was elected member for Barnstaple of the "Short" and "the Long" Parliaments in 1640. Associating himself with Hampden, Pym, and other Republican leaders, he exerted himself to the utmost in furtherance of the anti-royalist cause. He was chairman of a committee of the whole House upon the bill of attainder of the Earl of Strafford, and the mover of the resolution that the Grand Remonstrance should be printed. Returning to Barnstaple when war seemed to be inevitable, he became the leading spirit in the preparation for its defence against the royalists.

The date after the "triumph" of our Lord assigned to his death, 1631, involves an error that has not yet been accounted for.

CHITTLEHAMPTON.

Here rests in hope
of a joyful Resurrection ye body of
Arthur the son of Anthony Saunders
of this parish he was born 7th day of August
Anthony son of Anthony Saunder of this
parish was buried the 15th in the year
of our Lord God 1723 and aged 12 years.

Short was my Life
Yet live I ever
Death has his due
Yet die I never.

COLYTON.

Here lieth Mr. John Wilkins
Such Pillars laid aside
How can the Church abide
He left his Pulpit he
In Patmos God to see
This shining Light can have
No place to preach but 's Grave
Left 's wife 2 sons and 4 daurs
Mary's laid here 3 weeks after

Who was minister of this place from the 19th

24th of August 1667.

Sep. 1647 untill the

KENTISBURY.

Here lieth in Hopes of a joyfull Resurrection
The body of William Richards Gent
The son of Mr. Richard Richards of Northcot
He departed this life the 14 day of August in the
year of our Lord 1739 aged 35 years.
Also here under the seats lieth in hopes of a
joyfull Resurrection the body of John Richards
Gent the eldest son and heir of the above named
William Richards he departed this life the
13th day of June in the year of our Lord 1767.

KINGS TEIGNTON.

Richardus Adlam hujus
ecclesiae vicarius obiit
Feb. 10 1670.
Apostr ad Mortem

Damnd Tyrant can't profaner Blood suffice
Must Priests that offer be the Sacrifice!
Go tell the Genii that in Hades lie
Thy Triumphs o'er this sacred Calvary
Till some just Nemesis avenge our cause
And teach this Killpriest to revere good Laws.

Maria Tozer, nata Jan. 8 }
renata 21 } 1668
denata Nov. 3 1671

Devon Notes and Queries.

LANGTREE.

Within this sacred Isle lyeth
 the body of Abraham Barnefield
 of Mambury in East Putford Gent
 who was buried July 16th 1688
 And Joan his wife who was buried here also
 decem. 4th 1669

Out of God's field into his barn are gone
 They who whilst here were Barne and Field in one
 Heavn's God's Barn the world here is his field
 This latter Tares as well as Wheat doth yield
 But in God's Barn nought but his Wheat shall be
 In joy and bliss to all eternity.

SEATON.

John Starre

Anagram
 Starr on hie

Where should a Starr
 Be but on hie
 Yet underneath
 A Starr doth lie
 Sleeping in dust
 Yet shall he rise
 More glorious then
 The Starres in skies
 A^o ætat 49 buried
 January 1 Anno Dni
 1663

Hoec etiam
 hic sepulta
 12^o 9 bris Ano Dni
 1662

Conjugalīs Amoris
 ergo posuit
 Elizabetha Starre.

SIDBURY.

An Epitaph upon the life and death
 of John Stone freemason who
 departed y^e life y^e first of
 January 1617
 and lyeth hereunder buried

On our great Corner Stone
This Stone relied
For blessing to his building
Loving most
To build God's Temple
Of the holy Ghost
In whose loved life is provd
and honest Fame
God can of Stones
Raise seed to Abraham

SWYMBRIDGE.

To the Memory
of John Rosier Gent one of the Attornies
of the Court of Common Pleas and an Antient
of the Hon^{ble} Society of Lyons Inn who
died the 25 day of December 1658
Ætatis suæ 59.

Loe with a Warrant seald by God's Decree
Death his grim Serjeant hath Arrested me
No Baile was to be given no Law could save
My body from the Prison of the grave
Yet by the gospell my poor soul hath got
A Supersedeas and death Seized it not
And for my downcast body here it lies
A Prisoner of hope it shall arise
Faith doth assure me God of his great love
In Christ will send a Writ for my Remove
And set my body as my soul is free
With Christ in heaven : come glorious liberty.

TALATON.

1613

The Memmorie of John Leache Bachaler of Devennitee
and Chansseller of the Cathedrall Cherche of Exon
and Persone of this Perresh

If ever Virtues all in one were found
Of all this one doth yeelede that rare compound
Humble wise grave lovinge soule curing Leache
Not onely taught to live but livd to teache
Leache was a Lampe burninge and shining bright
Emptinge himselfe to lend the world his light
All eatinge Death determining to end it
Caught of mortality and so did mend it
Himselfe doth nowe himselfe surpasse by farr
Earth lost a Lampe Heavn finds a glorious Starr.

WOLBOROUGH.

Hic
 Tandem requiescit a laboribus suis
 Gulielmus Buckland
 Hujus parochiæ Curatus plus annos 16
 Qui
 Post ineffabiles Miserias
 Et pene infinitas Colluctationes
 Cum approbrio Medicorum
 Cecedit
 Victima nil miserantis podagræ
 Pridie calendas octobris
 Anno Salutis 1760 Ætatis vero 47
 Sum quod eris fuerim quod sis.

The following note is placed before the copies of the inscriptions respecting an occurrence in this church, the date of the visit to it being 1769:—

~~Mem^{dum}~~ Mr. Hewgoe told me that about 2 years ago on a Sacrament day after the Churchwarden had delivered him the alms, he returning from the Table, instantly sunk into a Sepulchre to his middle but had presence of mind not [to] be frightened soon got up from his disagreeable situation and went on with the Communion Service without the least confusion or hurry. This Lord Courtenay confirmed to me as he was present.

WOOLFARDISWORTHY.

In memory of Thomas second son of
 John Short of this parish who dyed
 the 10th of June 1709 with the Bayte
 or Stinge of a
 Aun a Mous worm in the
 4th year of his Age.

Memento
 Be all waise on thy guard
 Watchfull all waies
 Least Death do
 Take thee nappeng by surprise.

John Cleverdon Grace his daughter
 and ye . .

A shocking thing doth here appear
 Myself my child and wife so dear
 My Brother and our servant maid
 In eighteen days all five were dead
 In the small pox.

Here lyeth the body of Humfry Son of
John and Susannah Braginton of
Cranford in this parish who was unfortu-
nately killed by Henry Cliverdon Jun.
on the 16th June 1726 in the 11th year of his
age.

My grievous was bleeding found
You jurymen that pass me by
remember the great judgment day
whoso sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood
be shed for in the image of God made he man.
Gensis 9th and 6th.

In memory of John Hyll of Walland
in this parish Gent and Attorney at Law
and Honor his wife who had at theyr
interment Five pounds distributed to the
poor of this place for being buried in
Linen and by his last will gave one other
five pounds to be added to the poores
Stock of this parish for ever the profits
thereof to be yearly distributed
at Christmas by the overseers therein
praying in God's name as they will
answer it to Almighty God at the
general Judgment not to neglect their
Dutyes in this particular. This being the
very words of his will who obleidged
his daughter Honor now the wife of Mr.
Thomas Hamett of Bideford merchant to
pay the said Legacy which she accord-
ingly hath done 1700.

In Memory of Mr. John Short
Jun of Almiston in this
Parish Atterney at Law Sworn
Admitted and inrolled in his
Majesty's high courts of
Chancery Exchequer and
Common pleas who died the 7th
of April 1731 aged 27.
Also in memory of two other
Sons of John Short senr and
Elizabeth his wife both called
Thomas y^e elder of the Two
died by an unfortunate sting
of a venemous worm or
Longesipple and y^e other of y^e
Small pox.

II. SUMMONS TO ARMS, 1644.—The enclosed transcript of the summons to arms in the Southmolton Hundred in 1644 seems worthy of a place in *D. N. & Q.* The document bears no signature, which is unfortunate, but is contemporary with Charles' own presence here in the West, and the temporary rallying of his fortunes at Lostwithiel against Essex.

ROUGE-ET-NOIR.

In dorso :—"To the Constables of y^e Hundred of Southmolton & from them to the petty Constables of every parrish within the said Hundred Hast, post Hast, for his Majesties service."

Verso :—"By vertue of a coñmission from his excellency y^e Lord Generall of all the forces raysted by the ordinance of p̄liament for the defence of religion the Kings Ma^{ties} p̄son his just & Legall authoritie the just priviledges of p̄liament & the true ancient liberty and p̄perty of y^e subject these are in his Ma^{ties} Name to will & require you the Constables of the Hundred of Southmoulton imēdiately upon sight hereof to issue your warrants to all the petty Con^{bles} within your Hundred shortlie charging & requiring them to suñon all the trayned soldiers of this Regiment of w^t Company soever as well such as were listed under Collonell S^r Hugh Pollard as under the coñmand of Collonell Gyffard with their complete armes to make their p̄sonall appearance before me at this Towne of Barnstaple on Thursday next being the first day of August. And if it shall happen that through the distractions of these tymes any of y^e Armes of the said Trayners are eyther defective or lost they are to be warned that they furnish themselves for the p̄sent wth such armes as or weapons as they can be p̄vided withall of what kind soever as Carbines Pistols Birding peeces, pikes Halberts Blackbills Clubs &c. wherein Speciall Respect will be had to such as shall appeare armed as p̄sons giving testimony of their assertions to p̄serve their owne & Countreyes peace and further a sufficient number of able p̄sons are to be summoned to make appearance at the tyme & place p̄fixed to make up the defects occasioned by death or mens removalls or the refractory contempts of disaffected p̄sons & to stand for supplies

unto such p̄sons as shalbe found unmeete for service & you are further to cause it to be declared in all the generall p̄shes within y^e Hundred y^t if any p̄son have any private Armes of his own store of w^t kind soever or serviceable horse if he shall bring or send the same to this Garrison he shall be certainly paid by money in hand to the full value thereof & himselfe alsoe esteemed a p̄son that hath don an acceptable service. And Lastlie lett it be declared in the generall p̄shes that if any able p̄son will serve ey of Horse or foot as Voluntaris w^{thin} this Regiment that they repaire to this Garrison where they shalbe listed & taken into y^mediate pay & you are to give them all to understand that this p̄sent service beinge only for the restoration & Conserva^{ti}on of Religion the Kings Masties Just and Legall authority wth the true ancient liberty and p̄pertie of themselves and the kingdom all w^{ch} are at this tyme openlie jeopardized by the p̄sons now in Armes against the p̄liament of England if they shall withdraw their Assistance at such a tyme as this eyther in their own p̄sons or by concealing armes or that they shall stand in the Service & discourage others all such p̄sons will in due tyme be p̄ceeded against accordinge to Lawe & Justice as Manifest enduries to the Kinge & Kingdome: Of all which fayle you not at your p̄ills & for your proceedings herein these shalbe your sufficient discharg.

Dated at the Garrison at Barnestaple July 31th 1644.

You the Head Constables wth the petty Constables of every p̄sh within your Hundred are to make your p̄sonall appearance at the tyme & place p̄fixe to give an account of your proceedings Herein.

12. THE FULFORD FAMILY.—Mr. Fulford, of Great Fulford, near Exeter, asks readers of *Devon Notes and Queries* for information on the following matter. He has been corresponding with some namesakes in America, who assume that they are his kinsfolk, although he was not previously aware of the existence of this family of Fulford, now settled in Maryland, but originally of Marblehead, Mass. One of their ancestors, it states, "John F., was an officer in the American Army, killed in 1780. The Governor of Maryland commissioned him Captain in 1776, and the records of

Maryland show him to have been a skilled Artillery officer. His father was Preserved,—son of Francis Fulford, who was son of Richard Fulford and Elizabeth Pearce (daughter of Richard Pearce, a son of John Pearce, of London, one of the Merchant Adventurers who fitted out the *Mayflower* in 1620) who settled at Pennequid, now Lincoln, Co. Maine, about 1667, as near as we can find. Richard Fulford was most likely in America on June 1st, 1653, as on that date he was deeded a tract of land by the Indian Sagamore, Samoset (or Somerset)."

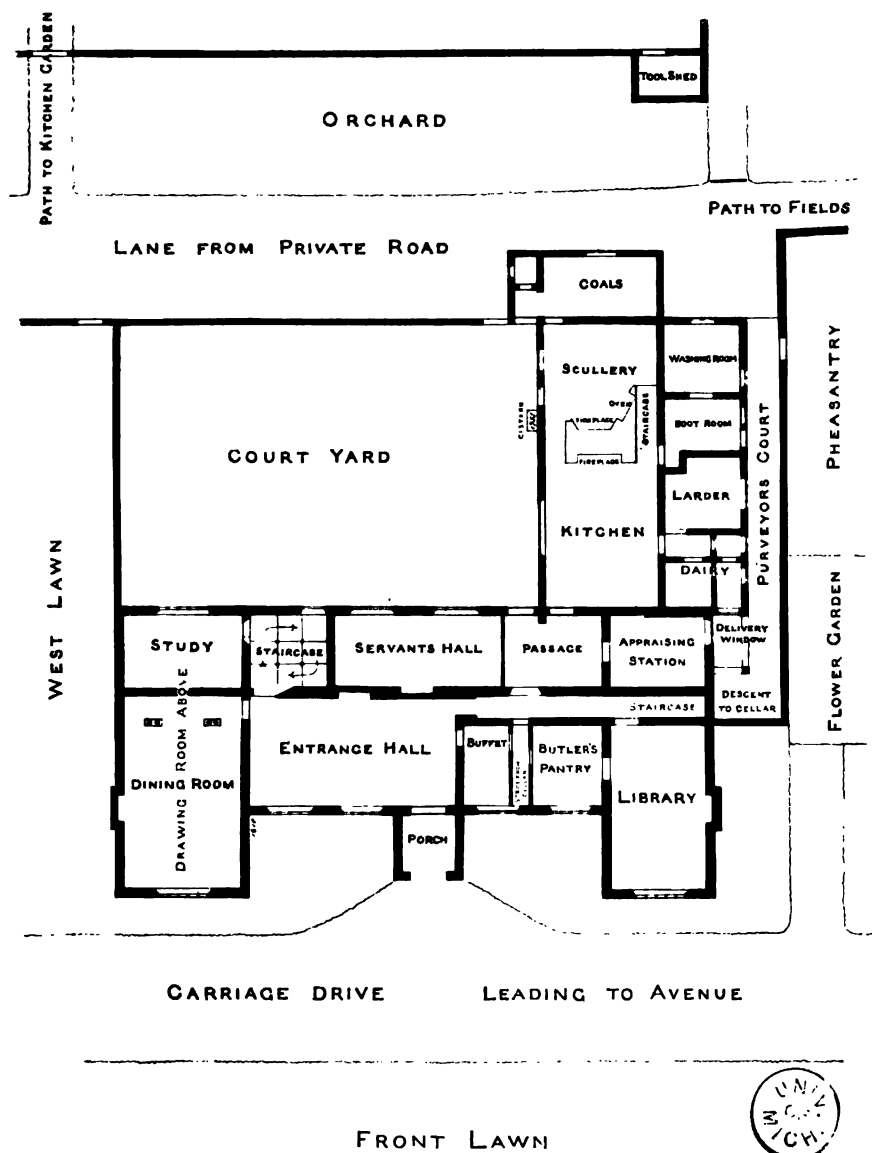
This, Mr. Fulford says, reads like a chapter out of the Virginians! Now we have in our Devon family two Richards who would fairly agree as to date, but have no trace whatever that they ever left England. On the other hand, Sir Ferdinando Gorge married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Fulford and Ursula Bampfylde, whose tomb is in Dunsford Church. Richard Fulford, son of Andrew Fulford, of Littleham, and Elizabeth Sture his wife, baptised 1619, was nephew to Sir Thomas Fulford, and therefore first cousin to Gorge's wife. The other Richard was fourth son of Thomas Fulford, of Oaks and Thorne St. Mary, Somerset, and Joan Malet, who married 1631. This Thomas was brother to Mary Gorge.

Francis Champernowne, the first Governor of Maine, was the son of Bridget Fulford, sister to Mary Gorge; therefore there was a connection between our family and those who went to America from the West Country.

Query: Is there a list extant and where of the men who accompanied Champernowne and Gorge in the Plymouth Company?

Does any reader of *Devon Notes and Queries* know the maiden name of the wife of Adrian Gilbert (brother to Sir Humphrey), who first married Andrew Fulford, of Stoke Gabriel, son of Sir John Fulford and Dorothy, daughter of first Earl of Bath? The Stoke Gabriel register gives only the widow of Andrew Fulford.

These notes from Mr. Fulford are very interesting, and show the close touch the early settlers in the States had with the West Country, and we can hardly estimate the influences which Devon must have had on the social and administrative development of the American colonies. Sir Roper Lethbridge dwells on this in his Presidential address to the Devonshire Association at Exeter, 1901, *vide Trans.*, vol. xxxiii. Eds.



Sketch Plan of Ford House and its surroundings.



13. FORD HOUSE.—Of those domestic buildings situated in the County of Devon which have been associated with our national history, Ford House, near Newton Abbot, is doubtless the most noted of them all. As this was the first resting place that can now be identified, which sheltered William, Prince of Orange, after his landing in Torbay, it may in point of interest fairly compete with that grander Sussex mansion linked with the memory of another William, who, 622 years previously, had also successfully invaded our shores. From the sentimental point of view the former will always take precedence; with the latter, yet earlier of the two, it is the site only of the great event which there occurred, and not the buildings subsequently erected upon it, that appeals to our imagination.

In general terms Ford House and its pleasant surroundings have been often described, but there are many points left untouched by every writer. A more minute description therefore, such as would in some degree at least satisfy the cravings of the antiquarian mind, appears to be desirable, and for which the pages of *Devon Notes and Queries* suggest themselves as the most suitable depository.

The position of the building, although so near a busy railway junction, is a very secluded one, and trees of ancestral growth thickly screen the extensive lawn. The only view

obtainable from without is through the old carriage gateway nearly 500 feet distant directly in front of the house. Its architecture bespeaks the early part of the seventeenth century as the period of its erection. The facade, 101 feet wide and about 35 feet high, is pierced by thirteen square-headed mullioned and transomed windows of four and five lights and a central doorway under a very depressed pointed arch. Other similar windows formerly existed at the sides of the wings, but they have been blocked up, and were concealed under the rough-cast until about twelve years ago. Over the doorway is a rectangular sunk panel now void, but which no doubt once contained the sculptured arms of the Reynell family. The facade terminates above in five semi-circular gables and from the centre of the roof rises a now dismantled clock turret of wood, with an ogee dome terminating in a weather vane. The sundial, that indispensable adjunct to every squire's home of the period, surmounts a short baluster-shaped column on the west lawn. From this we perceive that the edifice faces almost due south.

Adjoining the mansion to the north-east is an older residence of lesser elevation and of no architectural pretensions, but presenting a picturesque outline of pointed gables of varying span to the morning sun. This building became the domestic annexe of the establishment. Within the angle formed by the old and the newer buildings is a spacious courtyard enclosed on the outer sides by a high wall. To the rear of the courtyard and separated from it by a private track is an enclosed fruit garden, while the pheasantry and a small antique flower garden are divided from the eastern side of the old wing by a narrow court used by the purveyors of the family. On the west side, at some little distance from the enclosed domain, stand the coachhouses and stables. From the porch of the mansion the carriage drive proceeds south-eastwards past a little bridge, and then serpentines through a beechen avenue by the side of the ornamental water which skirts the broad front lawn towards the gateway already mentioned. This old gate standing between square stone pillars with rusticated sides, and surmounted by spherical ornaments, is recessed between curving walls at a very umbrageous and aforetime lonesome point of the narrow road. It is of eighteenth century wrought

ironwork, the design of which doubtless terminated originally in a pyramid of scrolls, and would have comprised as usual the arms or the monogram of the then owners of the manor. Such cresting is now gone, as well as nearly all that formerly existed about the horizontal iron bar. Although this gate could have had no association whatever with the events which have made the place famous, it is evident that its present skeleton condition must be traced to the depredations of marauding relic hunters who have twisted off most of its leaves and scrolls as mementoes. It is now protected from further spoliation by a lattice of stout iron wire. Of late years another carriage-road on the west outside the enclosure has been exclusively used and the inner road abandoned.

As we enter through the porch and survey the antique hall with its traceried ceiling, its panelled walls bedecked with the trophies of the chase, its dark oak carvings, and the coloured heraldry in the windows, cast at evening hour athwart the floor, all reflect the vanished glory of a past age and the dignity and charm of that old baronial life which often ministered of its bounty within these very precincts.

The ground floor comprises in front the entrance hall just mentioned, a noble apartment 33 feet long by 17 feet wide, which leads into the dining room in the left wing. The library, in a corresponding position at the east end, is separated from the hall by the butler's pantry, and, as indicated by a division on the ceiling, had its inner end probably divided off by a screen. From the hall near the dining room door the principal staircase ascends first to the study, then on the second landing to a small chamber called the "black room" or the "panelled room," and finally to the drawing room, which extends over the dining room and study the whole depth of the west wing, and is lighted by broad windows at either end. The space to the rear of the dining room is thus divided into two low stories, namely, the study above, and several small closets below, with another outer doorway from the courtyard. The remainder of the upper floor is divided into dormitories, with dressing room over the porch, and the apartment over the library styled the "green room," concerning which more anon.

The back of the house as seen from the courtyard, although perfectly flat and unrelieved, is eminently picturesque. It is surmounted by five stilted gables alternately circular and pointed. The portion of it which is not masked by the older house adjoining is pierced at several different levels by no less than fifteen windows of various sizes, all mullioned, square headed, and with hood mouldings—and two doorways. A casual survey, however, convinces one that this side of the house has been subjected to very considerable changes since it was first built, and, after inspecting the interior, it would appear that at some distant period the whole of the central and eastern portions at the rear have been reconstructed without following any general design. A very thick wall carrying the flues of all the central rooms divides the building longitudinally from east to west. Although it was evidently intended from the outset to retain the older house whilst constructing the new one, both soon became too cramped for the entertainment and service of the numerous company of high degree, who, journeying between Exeter and Plymouth, would break their journey and be induced to linger where kinship or friendship offered so gladdening and princely hospitable a welcome.

All the front rooms, including the porch have, as already mentioned, finely decorated plaster ceilings, with much renaissance ornament on some of them, the lower ones flat and the upper ones coved. Several of them are extremely beautiful. Perhaps the most chaste of all is the one in the dining-room, broad interlacing bands of leaf ornament enclosing square and diamond-shaped forms cover the entire surface and a frieze thirty inches in depth studded with oblong panels within scalloped plate borders. This room is further architecturally ennobled by four Ionic columns standing in pairs on moulded plinths which support a deep divisional beam across the ceiling, and thus convert the north end of the room into a kind of vestibule. The front rooms on the ground floor are slightly under twelve feet high, the upper ones loftier.

The dining-room, the entrance-hall and the large bedroom above it have elaborate Jacobean chimney-pieces of carved oak with arcaded overmantels flanked by classical colonnettes.

One or two smaller ones in the other dormitories are of the Georgian period, but the others are all modern. Four of the massive oak doors leading out of the hall are very boldly panelled with deeply chamfered squares and terminate above in a fluted fan ornamentation within a circular head, the spandrels being filled in with carved leafage.



IN THE DRAWING ROOM.

The drawing-room, of beautiful proportions, 48 feet long by 17 feet wide, has the vaulted ceiling supported by consoles representing quaint human figures projecting from an ornamental frieze, on which the fleur-de-lis is very frequently repeated, allusive probably to Lucy Reynell, the wife of the builder of Ford House. Twelve large panels, each containing a mythic animal or bird in relief, decorate the ceiling, and three boldly designed pendants for suspending the chandeliers hang equidistant down the

centre. The arch above the northern window is filled with a rectangular ornamental panel enclosing a mask, and the corresponding span at the opposite end of the apartment contains the sculptured arms of Reynell impaling Brandon with crests and mantlings. The adoption of the two crests over these arms presents a singular divergence from customary usage, the true significance of which is not, at first sight, apparent, and which one authority has unhesitatingly pronounced to be "heraldically incorrect" but we may be quite sure that the large-hearted squire of Ford had some very special reason for here introducing the Brandon crest in addition to his own. Lady Reynell, as is well known, rivalled her husband on the score of benevolence—a characteristic which, by the way, has been admirably

rendered and expressed on her effigial portrait at Wolborough—and he would probably have determined, as a



SIR RICHARD REYNELL.
(From his monument at Wolborough.)

omitted. The legend occupying the usual position of the family motto under the shield, and embodying a sentiment strikingly exemplified in this knight and his lady, may also still be read above his father's tomb, deeply graven on the stonework in the quaint lettering of the age:—

VIRTVS POST FVNERA VIVIT.

The same arms are repeated in stained glass in the hall below, and appear to be of coeval workmanship, whilst the other window of the hall contains the achievement of Sir William Courtenay, the eighth of that name, who died in 1762. This Sir William was great-grandson of the entertainer of the Prince of Orange, and married in 1741 Frances, daughter of Heneage Finch, Earl of Aylesford.*

The balustrade of the quadrangular staircase of carved oak is a perfect gem of the woodwork of the period, its very numerous rosettes and ornaments being all cut in relief on the solid wood.

The staircase window on the left is glazed with fragments of modern coloured glass comprising two small panels somewhat older containing the figure of St. Mark holding the scroll

* By a strange mischance the tinctures of the charges now appear to be reversed on the Finch impalement, the black paint having almost entirely peeled off the glass from the heat of the sun.



**Ford House: Arms of Sir William Courtenay,
A.D. 1762.**

From a Window in the Hall.



of his gospel, and a half length figure of St. Peter with the keys, both drawn in the sleepy quasi-classic style of art of a century ago. This glass was inserted by the late tenant soon after he took possession. The other rooms and staircases to the rear of the house call for no remark save the little apartment known as the "black room" on the second landing, to which the singular tradition attaches that its doors must always be kept open after nightfall. This room and the staircase still retain their original oak flooring, and the view presented to the eye from the door into the study, looking up the stairs, is precisely the same as King Charles gazed upon 280 years ago. From the black room a short flight of five steps leads up to his bedroom, the bottom stair being made to slide outwards, and a trap door in the floor covers a receptacle in three divisions, both arrangements devised for the purpose of concealing valuables.

The leaden cistern heads of the rain water pipes on the front of the house bear the dates 1610 (with the initials R.R. and a fleur-de-lis), 1702, 1702, and 1709. A large leaden water cistern in the courtyard, but probably brought here from elsewhere, has the year 1755 under the initials G. W. F., surmounted by an earl's coronet. The three exposed faces of the cistern are divided into squares, each containing some device, a floral ornament, a crowned rose, &c.

The historical events connected with Ford House are so well known that in any fresh notice they need only to be very briefly summarized as necessary connecting links in the description, but fuller information regarding the earlier history of the place has been afforded by the more recent researches of the late Mr. R. W. Cotton embodied in his paper read by Mr. Maxwell Adams at the meeting of the Devonshire Association at Exeter, on the 1st August, 1901. From this valuable paper we glean that the manor of Wolborough, comprising the Ford House estate, was one of the endowments of Torre Abbey. On the dissolution of monasteries it was sold by the crown to John Gaverock, who had been steward of it under the abbot and convent, and he it was who is supposed to have built the gabled house at the rear of the present mansion. His daughters, co-heiresses, sold the estate at the close of the sixteenth century to Richard Reynell, of the Middle Temple, 3rd son of Richard Reynell, of East

Ogwell, the adjoining manor. He was a man of eminent learning and culture, whose refined taste is still reflected in his former home, and compels the admiration of every visitor. A few years after his purchase of the property he added to Gaverock's house the larger structure facing south. He died on the 24th of January, 1633, and was interred at Wolborough. Thenceforward through the marriage of heiresses it descended, firstly, on the death of Sir Richard Reynell's widow* in 1654, to Sir William Waller, the Parliamentarian General, who had married their only daughter Jane. Afterwards, on the death of Waller, it became the home of the Courtenays, Sir William Courtenay having married in 1648 Margaret Waller, only daughter and heiress of the above-named, and the property has ever since formed part of the Courtenay estates. From 1762 it has been let, the Devon family continuing to reside at Powderham, and about 45 years ago the late Mr. J. W. Watts,† having taken a lease of the house, made it his abode until his lamented death on the 26th November, 1904.

* Lady Reynell, who survived her husband twenty years, erected the costly monument which towers up on the north side of the chancel of Wolborough Church, and which comprises portrait effigies in alabaster of Sir Richard Reynell, herself, their daughter Jane, and their little grandson who died in infancy. The monument was, no doubt, inspired by the more elaborate Seymour-Champernowne monument at Berry Pomeroy, about six miles distant, and erected a few years previously. They are two of the most stately memorials in Devonshire. The body of Lady Waller was afterwards exhumed and taken to Bath, where, in the south transept of the Abbey Church, she is honoured by another grand monument erected by her husband who is represented bending sorrowfully over her recumbent figure, but Sir William Waller lived thirty-five years after her decease, and married a second and a third time. He was buried in London. Mr. Cotton differs, however, from previous writers in stating that his wife died at Bath, and was buried there.

† This gentleman, whose benignity, hospitality, and goodwill constituted him the type of an English country gentleman, well sustained the traditions of the place. He held various public offices, was High Sheriff of the County in 1890, and was one of the administrators of the home founded by Lady Lucy Reynell for poor widows of clergymen, which still exists in Newton, though the house was rebuilt about the middle of the last century. To his favouring kindness we are personally indebted for the opportunity and facilities afforded us of making the sketches which illustrate this article.

Sir Richard Reynell, who was knighted by King James in 1622, had the honour of receiving a visit from Charles the First three years afterwards. On the 15th September, 1625,



DEVICE ON CEILING OF KING CHARLES'S ROOM.

he arrived here on his way to Plymouth to inspect the fleet. He was accompanied by his favourite minister, the notorious Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, and other noblemen, and on his return stayed here again from the 24th to the 26th. The room in which the King slept is the one over the hall adjoining the drawing-room, and which was doubtless usually occupied by Sir Richard Reynell and his wife, for in the centre of the plaster ceiling the panel contains what we presume are intended for their emblems, a fox and a gilliflower in saltire. In the early hours of one of those lovely autumn mornings the young monarch may have gazed wistfully up at this device, wondering what it really meant, but in those his more peaceful days, little dreaming that a fox would ever cross his own path in life and eventually crush him in the flower of his existence.

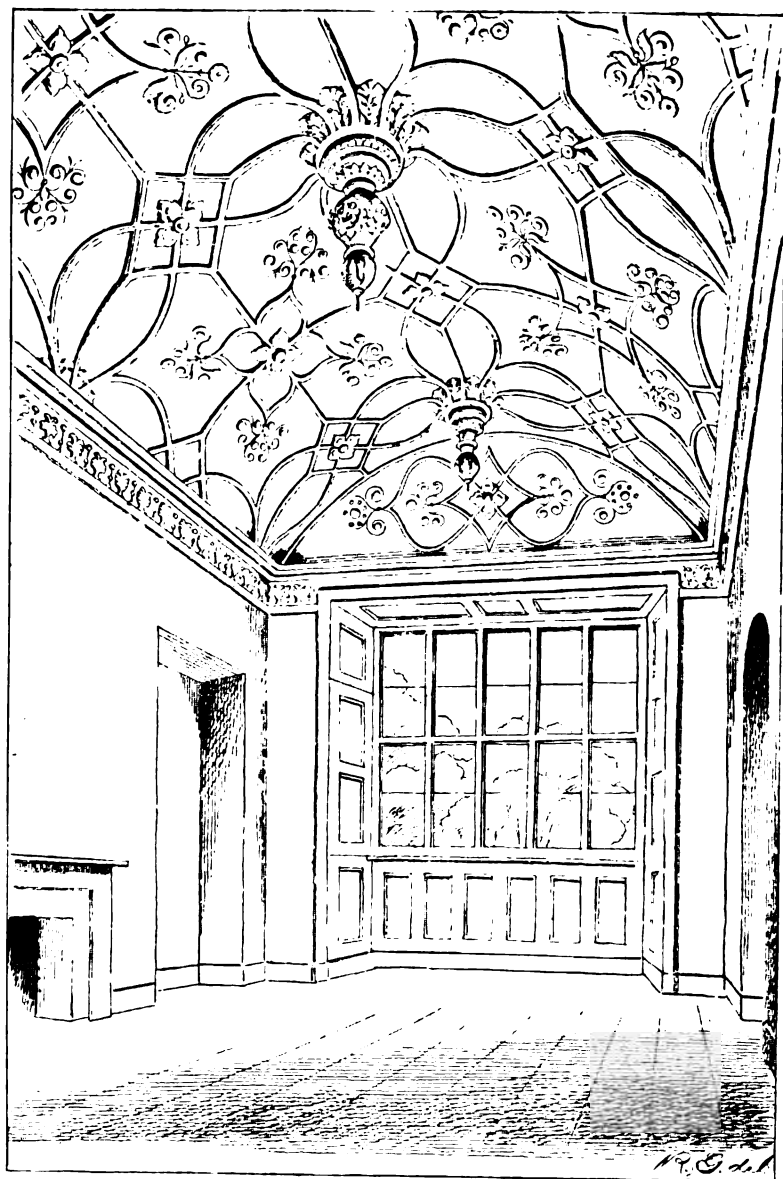
Twenty years later, namely, on the 24th January, 1646, during the ownership of the Courtenays, the house gave shelter to Colonel Fairfax and his lieutenant in command, Oliver Cromwell, on their way to lay siege to Dartmouth, then being held by the Royalist troops. And 42 years afterwards, on the 7th November, 1688, occurred the momentous visit of the Prince of Orange. The Prince, accompanied by Field-Marshal Schomberg, slept two nights at Ford House,

while a portion of his troopers were encamped on the neighbouring hillside to the east, known as Milber Down, and left on the 9th for Exeter, his next halting place on his march to London.*

The room in which the Prince slept during his stay at Ford is said to be the one immediately over the butler's pantry and known ever since as the "orange room." This would, no doubt, have been preferred by his taciturn highness on account of its greater seclusion. It is also very probable that the only rooms left accessible to him and his suite were restricted to those at the eastern side of the house, as Sir William Courtenay, who, after giving orders for his due entertainment had purposely withdrawn himself from the scene, would have had no notion of allowing his dainty dwelling-place to be entirely overrun by foreign soldiery with their dripping accoutrements in that rainy month of November.

The ceiling of the Prince's bedchamber is studded over with seventeen oblong ornamental panels and two at the ends, about 38 inches in length, all of exactly the same size and pattern as those round the cornice in the dining-room, where the original model for them, in its greater sharpness of detail, is doubtless the one immediately over the centre of the

* Where the Prince lodged on the night between his landing and his stay at Ford is not known, some supposing it was at Lupton, near Brixham, others that he slept at Greenway on the Dart, from the tradition that Ambrose (?) Roope, Esq., the owner, was the first person of any note to openly espouse his cause, while a rival claim to the distinction, at variance, however, with the somewhat vague statement of the chronicler of the expedition, was set up by an old coaching house formerly existing in Church-street, Paignton, known as the "Crown and Anchor." After the completion of the railway from Exeter to Dartmouth, the business of this hostelry gradually decayed, and the effects being disposed of under the hammer a few years later, a carved bedstead, reputed to be the identical one used by the Prince, but the discovery of which had failed to retrieve the waning fortunes of the house, was acquired by a resident in Winner-street. In 1886 the inn was taken down and a butcher's shop erected on the site. On the 1st October, 1902, the aforesaid cottager's premises were destroyed by fire, but the renowned bedstead, or rather its roughly carved arched headboard, which was all that remained of it, had previously been sold to a dealer in curios in the same street, who in turn disposed of it to a cabinet maker to be made up again.



Ford House:— Room adjoining the Prince's Bedchamber.



mantelpiece. Although the "orange room" is otherwise by no means picturesque, the adjoining "green room," which was probably his audience chamber, is a most inviting



A PANEL FROM THE ORANGE ROOM.

apartment. It is 21 feet long by nearly 14 feet wide, and has a beautifully designed ceiling, the clustering ribs uniting in three most graceful pendants banded with flowers and leafage and lions' faces. This room may have been, in the first instance, either Lady Reynell's boudoir, or else the music room. And, when adorned with its carved furniture and rich tapestries, what an exquisite room it must have been! Its very walls seem still to ring with the dulcet notes of the harp and the guitar, and the sounds of refined social intercourse pertaining to the most glorious period of our language and literature—that reposeful era congenial to the development of an ideal life, when human labour ceased at sunset and was set aside by all ranks in favour of the amenities and the delights of the home.

Another of the upper rooms is called the "blue room," doubtless, like the rest, so designated from the colour of its former hangings.

The only remaining apartment with a traditional name is the next but one to the "green room" on the east side. It is immediately over the dairy, and its ceiling domes up to a small square sunk space with a moulded border, the sole bit of ornament in the older house. But this feature is doubtless a comparatively modern introduction, or it may be contemporary with the ornamental plaster work in the newer part of the house. This room, sometimes called the "chapel," probably from its

having been used as an oratory, is inscribed beneath the communicator downstairs as the "school room."

This completes the picture of family life at Ford, and reminds us, too, of those recurring periods in its history when wakeful little voices, glowing with the exuberance of happy childhood, resounded through its corridors at daybreak. How delightful it is to release the mind from the things of an age when materialism and unrest, as perturbed as the waves of the sea, have enthralled the world, and dwell for a while upon the attractions of that quiet gentle life of old, as expressed in these antique mansions. And while we read the date on the house "1610," what a crowd of intellectual joys float before the mental vision! Our authorized English version of the Holy Bible was then being prepared to be issued in the following year, and Shakspeare, still living, and at the summit of his fame, had nearly completed his life's work, and was cultivating his flowers and fruit trees in his garden at Stratford.

But the inheritance of Ford House, now united inalienably to the Earldom of Devon and the noble house of Courtenay, one of the oldest in the British peerage, would alone suffice to give a special importance and fame to such a homestead, since it links it also in a sense to the most eventful periods in the earlier history of the country, with which their name is indelibly interwoven, and thus combines to constitute it one of those precious monuments of this dear land of ours, in the contemplation of which every intelligent Englishman must feel a thrill of patriotic exultation.

ROSCOE GIBBS.

14. AVETON GIFFARD (IV., par. 1, p. 1).—The following corrections should be made in this note:—On page 4, line 6 from the bottom, for East Allington read West Alvington. Both the Rev. W. D. Pitman, Rector of Aveton Giffard, and Mr. E. A. S. Elliot consider that the "Alyngton" of Bishop Quivil's Register is West Alvington, and not East Allington as the Rev. Preb. Hingeston-Randolph supposes. Page 6, line 2—Westcote (p. 592) describes Henry Honeychurch as of "Luton in Aveton Giffard," but Mr. Pitman points out that there is no such place, and that it should be *Lewhill*. Page 8, line 22—Court Barton was purchased of the Woollcombe

Trustees by the late Mr. Thomas Emerson, of Plymouth, and his son now owns the estate. Mr. Pearce was only a tenant. As regards the spelling of Giffard, Mr. Pitman writes that "in all the post-reformation documents which I have seen it is invariably spelt with an *o*. . . . Mr. Hingeston-Randolph, I think, was the first to insist on Giffard with an *a*. On the other hand the late C. W. Boase (a great antiquary) spells it Gifford, as does also Mr. Stride (in his comparatively recent History of Exeter College) when referring to Bishop Stapeldon, who was Rector of Aveton Gifford." Page 6, line 19, *absuptus* should be "absüptus." Page 9, line 13, *progavit* should be "prorogavit."

MAXWELL ADAMS.

15. AVETON GIFFARD HERALDRY (IV., par. I, p. 5, &c.)—The heraldry seems to require a few notes and queries, and it is sad that some of it is obliterated. To begin with, the de Honychurch and then Honychurch families have used several blazons apparently at different eras of their line. The de H's began with "*Arg. a dragon's head erased betw. two mullets gu. in bend sinister*," i.e., "*A mullet in sin. chief, then the head, and the other mullet in dex. base*"; then the character of the coat was changed, it became "*Arg. on a bend gu. a dragon's head erased betw. two mullets or*"; then the Tavistock branch changed the field to "*Gules on a bend arg. a dragon's head erased betw. two mullets gu.*," this being the coat of the 1620 Visitation; and then, apparently the Aveton Giffard family, to what in the text should read, "*Gu. on a bend arg. betw. three mullets or, a dragon's head erased of the field*" impaling a coat obliterated; this I imagine to be Nor(th)leigh (*Harleian Visit.*, 1620, p. 200), where Henry H. of Aveton Giffard marries Pasco, one of the daughters of Raymond N. and Jane Carswell, the arms being, "*Arg. a chev. sa. betw. three roses gu.*," and I find Lyson's apparently finishes up the line by saying the heiress married a Haydon. It is worth mentioning the different ways of spelling the name. *Carew's Scroll* calls it Hunnychurch, an error in the Index for 682 Hunychurch, and Risdon in his *Armory* Honichach. The second shield, I take to be John H., and the third, as the family do not seem to have married any heiress, is a query, perhaps a wrongly blazoned Haydon.

As to the Savery shield (p. 7), Mr. Maxwell Adams seems to think that proving the Servington heiress marriage explains it; but how about the fourth quarter, which is, "*Quarterly arg. and gu.*" This is a very old coat, and, of course, in connection with Devon one might call it Say, but I can find no early connection with any family bearing this coat in the Savery pedigree. Has it been wrongly blazoned? and, if painted, redaubed? since the marshalling generally follows certain rules, and this should be the same as the first quarter, Savery; so it remains a query.

F.W.

16. MOTTOES.—Can any of your readers give me authentic information as to the earliest known date of the assumption of Mottoes. I may add that I possess a most interesting carved and emblazoned panel of my family arms, with the motto, as still used, "*Nec Elata nec Dejecta.*" The panel contains two shields, one the arms of William Northmore, simply "*Gules a lion rampant, or.*" The other the same arms impaling Knapman for his first wife, "*or, on a cross Gules between 4 Cornish choughs, ppr., five Blocks of Tin marked with the letter W., marriage 1675*"; and for his second wife, Hutton, "*Argent, on a fess sable, three Stags' Heads caboshed, or, marriage 1688.*" The motto has, therefore, been in use at least 217 years.

JOHN NORTHMORE.

17. WAS SIR WALTER RALEGH A LAWYER?—The following paragraph appeared in the last volume (1905) of the *Transactions of the Devonshire Association* (p. 80), as an additional note to a description of three seals that formerly belonged to Sir W. Raleigh:—

"Does Dr. Brushfield know that Sir Walter Raleigh was a lawyer? I do not know how far this is new, but the *Law Journal* has recently stated that he was called to the Bar, and admitted a member of the Middle Temple in 1575. The minutes of his admission state: 'Walter Rawley late of Lyon's Inn gent. son of Walter Rawleigh of Birdleigh Devon Esq. fine 20s.'"

It may seem somewhat hazardous to cast any doubt upon the assertion that Raleigh was "called to the Bar," although so recorded in the *Law Journal*; nevertheless an examination

of all the facts relating to the subject will, it is believed, show it to be incorrect.

In 1576 George Gascoigne published his satirical poem, entitled "The Steele Glas," to which some poetical lines, 18 in number, and commencing "Swete were the sauce, would please ech kind of tast," bore this heading:—"Walter Rawely of the Middle Temple, in Commendation of the Steele Glasse."

Although Sir Walter has generally been credited as the author of these lines, yet the grounds of such belief had, until a recent period, amounted only to probability, and were based on the following particulars:—

1. The absence of any other of the same name about that period, of whom we possess any record.
2. The motto, "Tam Marti, quàm Mercurio," being several times repeated in this and other of Gascoigne's poems, and being subsequently assumed by Raleigh. This, with some other points of a minor character, were considered by Oldys (*Life of Raleigh* (1736), xj.) "to shadow out the links . . . of some acquaintance between them."
3. In Raleigh being known subsequently as the writer of many poetical pieces.

On the other hand Raleigh asserted with some vehemence at his trial in 1603 "If ever I read word of the Law or Statute before I was prisoner in the Tower, God confound me." (J. Shirley, *Life of Raleigh* (1677), 117). And Oldys, after "a diligent search," . . . satisfied himself "that there was no such person enter'd as a student of the law in that Inn [Middle Temple], by the name of Walter Raleigh, or any other name like it, &c." To this he adds, "that it might be customary in the Inns of Court then, as it is now (1736), for a young gentleman to be with a friend, or have the use of chambers, . . . rather than be confin'd to the singular ties of a family in lodgings, and never read a word of the law; much less have any purpose to practise it." (Op. cit. xj.) Even as late as 1868, Edwards, in his *Life of Raleigh* (vol. i., p. 23), mentioned his inability to throw any additional light upon the matter. Nor was it until the last decade of the last century that new and convincing evidence was adduced to prove Sir Walter's connection with one of the

Inns of Court. Of this the public were first informed by Mr. Stebbing (*Life of Raleigh* (1891), 12) that the name was included in "a list in two manuscript volumes of all members of the Middle Temple from the commencement of the sixteenth century." His name as "a student of the Middle Temple" is also recorded in Foster's *Alumni Oxon.*, published in the same year.

The following is a transcript of the entry in the printed *Middle Temple Records* (edited by Mr. C. T. Martin (1904), vol. i., p. 204), amongst the "Admissions":—

"1575. 27 Feb. Walter Rawley, late of Lyons Inne, gent., son of Walter Rawley of Budleigh, Devon, esq., generally; fine, 20s."

Lyon's Inn was situated between Holywell and Wych Streets, and, according to Herbert (*Inns of Court* (1804), p. 276), was "an appendage of the Inner Temple." At the time of his transfer Raleigh was 22 years of age.

This is satisfactory proof of his having been a student of the Middle Temple in 1575, but affords no evidence, or even probability, that he was "called to the Bar," or was, in the professional sense, "a lawyer." His own testimony to the contrary, already quoted, should be sufficient to disprove it.

That other than Law students were always admitted to reside in the Inns of Court, as suggested by Oldys, is amply corroborated by Mr. J. Hutchinson in his *Catalogue of Notable Middle Templars* (1902), from which this extract is taken:—

"The Catalogue goes to establish the fact that the Inns of Court, whilst primarily 'institutions set apart for the study and practice of the Law,' have at all times kept up the character originally attributed to them as the resort also of students whose object was general culture as much as professional training." (Pref. X., xj.)

Based on his knowledge of the Records, Mr. Hutchinson informs me that so long as the students attended at Moots, &c., and paid their fines, no notice seems to have been taken by the authorities as to the objects of their study.

The question as to whether Sir W. Raleigh was "a lawyer" or not may, therefore, be answered with a decided negative.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.



Forbes' Tomb in Bovey Tracey Church-yard.

18. TOMB AT BOVEY TRACEY.—I send you a photograph of a tomb in Bovey Tracey Churchyard, which, perhaps, you may consider interesting enough to insert in *Devon Notes and Queries*. It was erected to the memory of "Maria, daughter of Thomas Gardyner, of Grove Place, in the County of Buckingham, Esqre., and wife of James Forbes, Vicar of this Parish, who died 16 June, 1655." Such is the inscription on the tomb. It is ark shaped, with three pinnacles, on one a rose with "Surgam," the next a mermaid with "Vivam," the third a thistle with "Canam." There is an inscription below, but only a word here and there can be made out.

I find the following entry in the Parish Register in connection therewith:—

"Maria, the wife of James Forbes, Vicar of this Parish, and Chaplaine to King Charles the First, the daughter of Thomas Gardyner, of Grove Place, in the Countie of Buckinghame, Esqre., who died Sextene of Juni, nere noon, and buried Thursday, the twentie one, anno dom, 1655. So subscribes her sad husband, Ja. Forbes."

A long account of James Forbes will be found in Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*.

W. B. VERE STEAD.

19. RICHARD HILL, OF MORETON, ALDERMAN OF LONDON.—The following notes respecting a Devon man who took part in the Republican government of Cromwell may have some interest for readers of *D. N. & Q.*, especially as Hill, though somewhat obscure in origin, seems to have borne an excellent character among his contemporaries. The information is derived from wills, State papers, and other records, and some papers in the possession of his brother's descendants.

Richard Hill was born probably at Moretonhampstead about the year 1600. His baptism does not occur in the parish register, which begins in 1603, but he was most likely the eldest son. His father, Thomas Hill, lived at the hamlet of Slancombe, in Moreton, and carried on the trade of a tanner there, dying in 1648-9 at an advanced age. His mother's name was Jane, but of her nothing is known. The first definite reference to Richard occurs in the marriage license dated 11th March, 1630-1, granted to him and Agnes,

daughter of Thomas Trewolla, of Mevagissey, by the Bishop of Exeter. He is described therein as "of Moreton," but soon afterwards we find him settled in London as a married man and a cordwainer. In the Register of the Cordwainers' Company is an entry recording that "William, son of Thomas Hill, tanner, of Mooretonhamsted in Devon, was bound apprentice to Richard Hill, citizen and cordwainer of London, 25 July, 1632," so that he was very early a freeman of the City, and had embarked in business there on his own account. It was in 1632 that he took a lease of a house in Lime Street at a rent of £30 a year, a considerable sum in those days. The house stood in the parish of St. Dionis, Backchurch, and was destroyed in the Great Fire. An interesting inventory of his goods, taken for probate in 1660, mentions every room in the house and the furniture then remaining. A copy is in the British Museum, and another among the family MSS., but it is too long to quote here. The curious reader is referred to an article on it in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1904, in which the details are mentioned at some length.

Hill's business capacities and Parliamentary sympathies led to his appointment on 2 June, 1643, with Samuel Avery, Thomas Barnadiston, and William Hobson, as "Treasurer and Receiver of all Monies as shall come in upon the Ordinance of Sequestrations." The Committee sat at Goldsmiths' Hall, and during the seven years of its existence was a powerful instrument in the spoliation of Royalist "malignants." Many of the official papers are in existence bearing the handwriting of the Treasurers, both in the British Museum and the Record Office. He was also associated with a Mr. William Pennoyer in buying arms, ammunition, and stores for the Army, a work in which they were sometimes interrupted by the King's agents and the Dutch.

Hill's services were found so useful by the Cromwellian government that he was constituted a Commissioner on 27th July, 1652, with Samuel Wilson and Robert Turpin, "for the surveying, appraising, and disposing of such goods, merchandise, and comodities," as should be taken in the war with the Dutch; and they were to "use all good wayes and meanes for the sale and disposing of such goods for the best advantage of the Commonwealth." This office he held until his death in the

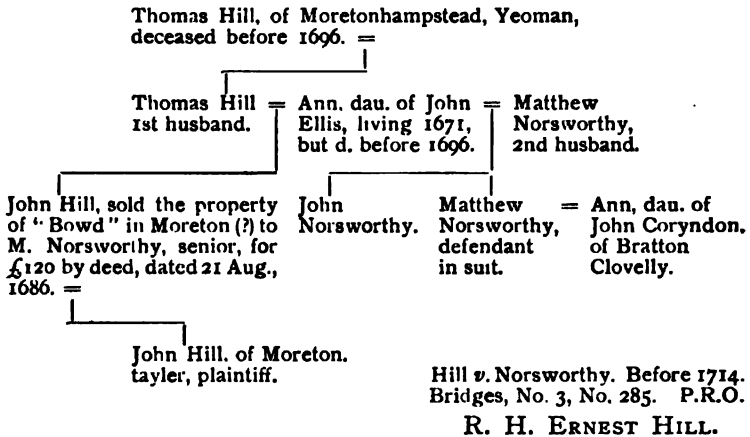
early part of 1660, and it seems to have caused him a good deal of worry and trouble. From references in the State papers we find that he went down to Plymouth in 1654, and was laid up there with illness while engaged on business in May, 1655. During his public duties he apparently kept up his connection with the Cordwainers' Company, and became Master in 1656, on which occasion he presented the Company with a piece of plate, which was afterwards sold to defray the expenses of the Great Fire.

On 7 Dec., 1654, Richard Hill was elected Alderman of Candlewick Ward, and appointed one of the Aldermen for securing the peace of the City on 25 Mar., 1656. Two days afterwards, however, he was discharged on payment of a fine of £400 to the Chamber of London, no doubt owing to ill-health and the pressure of other work. He died at his house in Lime-street, and was buried at the parish church of St. Dionis, 18 Jan., 1659-60, with a funeral for which the "duties" amounted to £3 11s 10d. His will is dated 26 Feb., 1658-9, and mentions his widow Agnes, and his sons, Abraham (afterwards one of the founders of the Royal Society), Thomas (executor), and Samuel. He left £7,811, partly in cash, stock in the East India Company, the lease of a house at Mevagissey, moneys due to him, and shares in various merchant ships and adventures. An interesting, but somewhat negative, testimony to Hill's character, all the more remarkable as it comes from a political enemy, is contained in a virulent little pamphlet published "in the first year of England's Liberty after almost twenty years, Slavery." The anonymous writer gives "a list of such Aldermen and Common-Councilmen and others, as made profit by the continuance of the War, Excise, Taxes, &c."; and while he garnishes the various names with the most abusive remarks he can lay his pen to, he passes over Hill with this harmless sentence, "Richard Hill, a receiver of one per cent. of merchants' goods for redemption of captives, and a Commissioner for sale of prize goods, and was called to an account by his Master before his partners and he were ready."

R. H. ERNEST HILL.

20. HILL AND NORSWORTHY.—The following pedigree is extracted from the Bill and Answer of a Chancery Suit, dated

July, 1696, and as it refers to Devonian individuals, it may be of interest to genealogists of the County.



21. THE WESTERN REBELLION OF 1549.—I seek information upon the following points in connection with the history of the Western Rebellion of 1549, when the church-services in English were introduced. I should also be glad of any references to local documents, parish registers, municipal records, &c., containing any mention of events, however insignificant. I am familiar with the standard works on the subject, and have examined all the usual sources of information, e.g., the Record Office.

(1) There were two proclamations relating to the rebellion, dated respectively 11th and 12th July, 1549. Are either of these known to exist in any Devon collection?

(2) There appear to have been three sets of "Articles" or "Demands" of the rebels, consisting of 7, 15, and 8 items respectively. Of these I have found contemporary copies of the set of 15 only. I desire reference to copies of the others, whose substance can be gleaned from the replies only. One, I believe, was styled the "Supplication of the Commons of Cornwall."

(3) There is a black-letter book entitled "A Copeye of a letter contayning certayn newes, & the articles or requestes of the Deuonshyre & Cornyshe rebelles. M.D. xlix." This contains (a) the letter and (b) the Articles. There is a

copy in a Devon collection with which is bound (c) "A Message sent by the King," printed by Richard Grafton, July, 1549, "Cum priuilegio ad imprimendum solum." In the Lambeth Palace Library there is a copy containing (a), (b), and (c), as above, and a copy of (c) alone. In the Library of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, is a copy of (a) and (b), with slight verbal additions to the former. Ames, in *Typo. Antiq.*, describes an edition printed by Edward Whitchurch, containing (a), (b), and (c), said to be in "Twelves," whereas Grafton's edition is styled octavo. I wish particularly to find a copy of Whitchurch's edition, and should like to know of other copies of Grafton's.

(4) In one of the King's Messages, after saying the French threaten to take the "Iland of Sylly," occurs this passage: "or ells as they brute to land in Cornwall or Devonshire and there as our especial sheweth take a gentylmans howse which is almost an Ile and more then half environed in the Sea." Can this be identified?

(5) A Proclamation was issued 17th May, 1548, pardoning the Cornish rebels of the earlier rising, with exceptions. Is there any copy known beside that in the British Museum? In it occur the names Vion and Dion. Are these Cornish Christian names?

(6) There was a "tumultuous assembly" because of the valuation of church goods at *Penwith*, in Cornwall, prior to 17th December, 1547, and a disturbance about the same time at *Penryn*. Probably both refer to the Collegiate Church of Glasney. Is there any other account of this event beside those given in the Acts of the Privy Council (II., 535), and the Cecil MSS.

(7) Is the date of the siege of Trematon Castle known?

(8) John Moreman and Richard Crispin, clergymen of the diocese of Exeter, were imprisoned for seditious preaching. Are any of their sermons known? Are their examinations by the Archbishop of Canterbury preserved? At what date were they sent to the Fleet, and when to the Tower? A reply to a sermon by Crispin at the "month's mind" of Otho Gilbert is in existence.

Replies direct would be appreciated.

Ottery St. Mary.

F. ROSE-TROUP.

22. THE DEVONSHIRE MATRIMONIAL MARKET.—It may interest some of our readers to know that the practice of wife selling remains in existence, and that very strange ideas with regard to its validity are still current in the county.

A sale may apparently be effected either by private arrangement or by public auction, and in neither case do the prices obtainable seem, as a rule, to run high. The husband naturally considers the result more satisfactory if a good sum can be obtained for his wife, but when the course of matrimony has arrived at a crisis, he commonly seems to feel that it is better to accept the market price of the day than it is to lead her home again to resume conjugal life.

Most alarming sacrifices are consequently often submitted to, but still there are exceptional cases, as I shall endeavour to prove. My attention was recently called to the matter when, in March of this year, I was investigating in North Devon a most remarkable instance of suicide, and a still more remarkable verdict thereon. My informant was an old poacher and fisherman, and, speaking of the deceased, he said casually that he came of a curious family, and that he himself could well remember to have seen the dead man's grandfather leading his grandmother on a halter to be sold by public auction in Great Torrington Market. The reserve price was, in this instance, fixed at eighteenpence, but as no one would give so much money, the husband had to take his wife home again and resume matrimonial intercourse. Children were born to them, and the ultimate result was the suicide.

On being asked whether, in such instances, the neighbours generally considered the transactions legitimate, old John Badger (so called in a former publication) replied in the affirmative: he declared that the vendor was held to be free to wed again, and the purchaser to be liable for the maintenance of the woman, but not until money had changed hands over the bargain.

This statement reminded me of a case which occurred at North Bovey shortly before I became Incumbent of the living in 1868. This can be easily verified.

A man, whose name I can give, walked into Chagford, and there, by private agreement, sold his wife to another man for a quart of beer. When he returned home with the purchaser, the woman repudiated the transaction, and, taking her two

children with her, she went off at once to Exeter, and only came back to attend her husband's funeral, at which, unless I am mistaken, I officiated.

Mr. Roberts, the present old clerk of Wolborough, tells me that he has heard his father say that he knew of several instances of the kind now under consideration, but that he does not think that in South Devon the arrangement was often considered legal. In the north of the county people were less enlightened.

The last and most recent instance which has come within my cognisance did not occur in Devonshire, but in the vicinity of Chichester, where all the parties concerned are now alive and resident. The man in this case sold his wife in the spring of the year 1898, and the price realised was seven shillings and sixpence. The woman had, at the time of purchase, four children, and she took them all with her to her new home. The children regularly attend school, and are known by the name of their father, but the mother bears the name of the purchaser. These children are well cared for, and the family relations are apparently harmonious. The husband is living with another woman, but I do not know that any ceremony has been performed, although one would seem (by custom) to be required, as in her case no money has changed hands. This case can be easily verified, and is generally known in the neighbourhood of Chichester.

These are all the instances of wife selling that I can remember, but other contributors to *Devon Notes and Queries* may be able to throw further light upon the supposed legality of the practice. It is still very generally believed that a complete separation of seven years' duration constitutes a divorce in the eyes of the law, and there may be other methods by which uncongenial marriages are supposed to be dissolved.

W. H. THORNTON.

23. EXETER SILVERSMITHS.—In the South Molton Churchwarden's accounts I find the following entry, A.D. 1835 to 1836:

"May 17th—Pd. Mr. Adams, of Exeter, Silversmith, as per bill, £7 17s. 6d."

Can any reader inform me if the business still exists? If so, can the successors tell me for what this money was paid?

HELEN SAUNDERS.

24. YARDE FAMILY (III., p. 239, par. 187).—I thank Mr. Hicks for his reply to my query, as it goes a little further back, but it is not possible now to link it on to the last generation either in *Tuckett's* or the *Harleian Visitation Pedigrees*. Perhaps, as Christian names very often run in different branches of a family, the fourth Yarde pedigree in the Visitation is the most likely, which finishes with Edward Y., of Tresurer's Beare, who married Briget Radford, and signs the pedigree. He was the son of Francis, of the same place. I therefore send a query whether Edward and Briget had any son Francis, who might be the ancestor of Mr. Hicks' pedigree? F. W.

25. SONGS OF THE WEST.—Those who were privileged to hear the lecture given by Mr. Cecil Sharp at the Princetown meeting of the Devonshire Association on Western Melody and Song, illustrated by Mr. Baring-Gould and by examples rendered by other vocal amateurs, are not likely soon to forget it. It was a most interesting, charming, and instructive lecture. An opportunity is now afforded of renewing acquaintance with these songs at home. A volume is before us, edited by Mr. Baring-Gould (*Songs of the West: Folk Songs of Devon and Cornwall collected from the mouths of the people by S. Baring-Gould, M.A., H. Fleetwood Sheppard, M.A., and F. W. Bussell, Mus. Doc., D.D.* New edition edited by Cecil J. Sharp, Principal of the Hampstead Conservatoire; Methuen, pp. xii., 247), at the very moderate price of 5s. We wish it every succsss. The only thing about it to be regretted is the modernisation of the words. Mr. Baring-Gould gives reasons for this in the introduction, but we have not found them convincing. We hardly recognise "Tam Pearse" and "Widcombe Vair" under its new spelling "Tom Pearse" and "Widdecombe Fair." And we doubt much whether the Devonshire lad said, "Iss, I will." What he did say was more likely, "Ees a wull." That reminds me of an incident which happened at one of the Devonshire Association meetings many years ago. The late Mr. Pengelly, who prided himself on strict accuracy and close observation of facts, was giving an instance of dialect, and declared that when a child carrying a jug of milk fell down in the street



Mongey Tomb-stone. Topsham Church.

of Torquay, he saw a man catch up the child, and as he did so he heard him exclaim, "Ees her's abrokt it." A voice from the far end of the hall interrupted: "He never said that; no Devonshire man ever said that." Consternation seized the assembly. There was a dead silence. Who was the daring man who ventured to contradict the great man, the master of facts? But the interrupter was not to be cowed. "No Devonshire man," he repeated, "ever said, 'Ees her's abrokt it.' What he did say was, 'Ees ers abrokt un.'"

OSWALD J. REICHEL.

26. MUNGEY OR MONGEY FAMILY, TOPSHAM.—In the south-east porch of St. Margaret's, the parish church of Topsham, where there is very constant traffic, is to be found what I believe to be the oldest inscribed memorial in the church. The greater portion of the lettering has been worn away by the feet of worshippers, but such as remains I think is worth preserving. The illustration gives some idea of the condition of the stone, which is of Purbeck marble, about 5ft. by 3ft. 6in. The oldest inscription, dated 1525, reads:—"Pray for ye solle of Mathon. Mugey ye wch depted ye 12 day of" Two other individuals, anxious for a cheap memorial, have used the plain centre of this stone for their own record, one of which reads: "Here lyeth the body of Nicolas Elsdon, merchant, was buried the day of August."

The Elsdons were a numerous family in Topsham at this time and Nicolas Elsdon, who was buried on the 12th August, 1644, was churchwarden from 1634 to 1636. I believe the upper inscription is also to one of the Elsdon families, but the lettering is so much worn that it is indecipherable.

With regard to the Mungey or Mongey family, I have found in the P.C.C. at Somerset House, the will of Thomas Mongey, the father of Mathew, whose memorial is here reproduced. I add an abbreviated copy of Thomas Mongey's will, shipowner and merchant, of Topsham, dated 10th January, 1513-4, and proved 22nd March, 1513-4, also of his son, Mathew Mongey, dated the 1st August, 1524, proved 1525.

The above-mentioned Mathew was a man of considerable importance in the village, and is mentioned in the will of

William Shere, 1523, whose executor and relative he was. He owned part of the Manor of Chardstock, Dorset.

It will be noticed that Mathew Mongey desired to be buried in the Church of Holy Mary, Topsham. In another will I find that the Fraternity of St. Mary, in the parish church of Topsham, is mentioned. I believe that this was a chantry, and that the altar may have been placed near the old piscina in the bottom of the tower.

I shall be much obliged if any of your readers who may have interesting manuscripts in connection with this parish, either wills or deeds of property or records of old inhabitants, will oblige me with the loan of them with a view to compiling a history of this interesting parish.

P.C.C. (Fetiplace, 33.)

Will of THOMAS MUNGEY, of Topsham, co. Devon.

Dated :—10th January 1513 (4).

I bequeath to the parish church of St. Margaret, Topsham, £8.

To William Moyne, £8.

To Thomas Mungey, £8.

To the Convent of the Black Friars, Exeter, 6/8 & to the Grey Friars there, 6/8.

To Nicholas at Will, £8.

To my servants, Mary the elder & Eliz. More, 40/- each.

To my other servants, 20d each and to my godchildren, 12d each.

To a priest to sing for me for four years, £24.

To Richard Mungey, £4.

To my son, Mathew, my ship called the "Gabriel."

To my daughter, Joan, £20, to find her until she be 15 years of age, and then £100 for her marriage.

Residuary legatee & executrix :—My wife, Christian.

Supervisors :—Sir William Smythe & Nicholas Sketyn, & give to each 40/-.

Witnesses :—Sir Charles Pittford, curate there, Roger Michill, William Atwill, Ambrose Havell, Thomas Elly and others.

Proved :—22d March, 1513-4, by Wm. Crowland, procurator to the relict.

P.C.C. (Bodfelde, 35.) (Latin.)

Will of MATHEW MONGEY
of Topsham, co. Devon.

Dated :—1 Aug. 1524.

I desire to be buried in the Church of Holy Mary, Topsham.

I bequeath to the cathedral of Exeter, 20/- ; to Topsham Church for tithes forgotten, &c., 10/- ; to St. Margaret's for vestments, £3-6-8.

To each of my sons and daughters, £10, at their coming of age.

To my wife, Joan, all the interest & term I have by assignment of Wm. Shere, in co. Dorset, & in all lands, Mills, &c., specified in an Indenture made between Henry, Bishop of Salisbury & Wm. Shere, dated in the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, 16 Henry VII, for the term of years therein specified.

I desire my wife to have prayers said for my soul and that of said Wm. Shere, my parents, &c., in the Church of Topsham, to be paid out of the profits of Chardestock Manor.

To my curate, John Picton, to pray for my soul, 3/4.

Res. leg. & ex'x :—My said wife, Joan.

Supervisor :—Hugh Prest & give him for his trouble 20/-.

Witnesses : Sir John Picton, curate, Sir Wm. Smyth, clerk, Peter Tailor, Henry Tanke, John Marshall, Henry Birde and others.

Proved :—10 July 1525, by John Talkay, public notary, procurator to sd Joan, relict & executrix.

H. WILSON HOLMAN.

27. VOTIVE FIGURES IN STAINED GLASS.—May I be permitted to ask your readers if any of them can inform me of the existence of any votive figures in stained-glass windows in Devon or Somerset churches? I refer to the little secular effigies, either of donors or of the persons to whose memory the windows may be dedicated, which are generally found in the lower portions of the larger lights. There is a somewhat mutilated example at Ashton (particulars of which may be seen in a paper read by me before the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society in March last) and another, with many other interesting scraps, is in the east window of the north aisle of Bampton Church. Both are in armour; both bear shield-shaped scraps of common glass, probably replacing coats-of-arms; and both kneel at prie-dieux. Another fine example, in the east window of Beer Ferrers Church, depicts Sir William Ferrers and the Lady Matilda, his wife, kneeling face to face. Both are clad in robes which show the rebus-like bearings of the Ferrers family—the horse-shoes on the bend—and Sir William bears in his uplifted hands a model of the church of which he was the founder. The attitude of prayer; the almost invariable presence of armorial bearings, whether on shield or surcoat; and (in England) the diminutive size of these votive figures as compared with those entering into the composition of the subject of the window, are all characteristic of the figures of which I am in search.

T. MORRIS DRAKE.

28. A MODBURY CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNT.—Miss Elizabeth D. Andrews, of Traine, Modbury, has been good enough to send me a leaf which has evidently come from an account-book of the Wardens of the Church of St. Peter, at Modbury. We have transcribed this for our readers and print it herewith. There are some entries which are of interest, such as the Annuity. Local knowledge will, no doubt, inform us what this was, or is, as well as the entering of the fine of one penny, in respect of which, near the end of the account, four shillings was paid. The Catechism costing two shillings, no doubt, was the Catechism of Dean Nowell, the use of which was begun in 1570, and the Articles were the well known ones of Archbishop Whitgift, which about that time were passed as Canons. The payment of sixteenpence, too, for Peter's penny is very curious; these payments are discussed in an interesting article in the *Transactions Exeter Diocesan Architectural, &c., Society*, vol. II., 3rd ser., p. 132, by the Rev. Edward V. Freeman.

The Accompt of John Edgecumbe and Phillipe Hille Wardens of the Church of Modbury had and taken the third daye of December yn the xxiii^e yere of the Rayne of oure Soverayne lady Elizabeth by the grace of God of England fraunce and Ireland queen defender of the ffaythe.

It Rec at the Comynge yn to oure offyce of the pishyoners	ij
It Rec ^d of Thomas Baker for his mothers grave	vjs viij ^d
It Rec of Richard fflutterell for the Annuytye dew the yere past for one yere and halfe Dewe at Mychelmas last	- - - -
It Rec ^d of the newe Ratement set downe by the pishyoners	vij ^l x ^s iiij ^d
†It of John Swete for his father and mothers buryall	xij ^s iiij ^d
Itm the brothern [<i>word illegible.</i>]	
[<i>illegible.</i>] [—] [—]	
*Sin totall rec	xx ^l xvij ^s ij ^d
†Itm more of fflutterell of Annytie Dewe before oure as will appear by his accompt.	
It paid to Michell Oldryffe for candels for the Church	vij ^d
It paid to Phyllype Osborne for bryngyng Welche to Brydewell	vjs i ^d
It paid to the archdecon's vysitation in expenses	xij ^d
It paid to the glasyer for mendyng the Church wyndowes	xix ^s iiij ^d
It for dry wood for the glasyer	iiij ^d
It to a man tendyng the glasyer three dayes	xij ^d
It lyme for the glasier	j ^d
It for High Rent payd to John Luger	iiij ^d

It for entryng the fyne [<i>fine</i>]	-	-	j ^d
It payd for a bell collar	-	-	xx ^d
It for mendyng of bell collers	-	-	viiij ^d
It payd to James Coker for gresse for the bells	-	-	xij ^d
It payd to Mr. Honychurch for the prisoners of Exetler	-	-	v ^s v ^d
It payd for bred and Wyne for the Comunyon the hole yere	-	-	xviiij ^d
It for washyng the Church clothyng the whole yere	-	-	xii ^d
It for the wardens and sidesmen expenses at the Archdecon's Vysytayon at Plymton	-	-	v ^s ij ^d
It for Peter's peny	-	-	xvi ^d
It payd for the articles	-	-	xij ^d
It payd to the Deane	-	-	vij ^d
It payd to a haylyar and his boye for one dayes worke fyndyng himself	-	-	xij ^d
It for makyng of the pulpyt clothe	-	-	vj ^d
It payd to the Mawdlen house of Plymton for Clynche	-	iiij ^s o ^s	vj ^d
It payd to Mystres mary for healyng of Elytt's legge	-	vj ^s	viiij ^d
*It lent to John Gye for healyng of his man is legge	-	-	xx ^s
<i>(This item is struck through.)</i>			
It payd for Cathechisme bookes	-	-	ij ^s
It for mendyng of the Cloke [<i>? cloak or clock</i>]	-	-	ij ^d
It payd for the ffynne [<i>fine</i>]	-	-	iiiij ^s
It payd for a stone and halfe of Ropes for the bells	-	-	vj ^s
It for feccyng home of the same	-	-	viiij ^d
It for makynge of thys Accompt	-	-	ij ^s
*S ^m of all expens	-	-	viiij ^s vij ^s

Also we aske Allowance for that we have Receyted of the Newe Statement as is specyfied yn a byll Declaryng what they be that have not pay^d.

‡Item the said Wardens pray to be respited of [*blank in orig.*] of the newe ratement for that they are denyed of the same by such psones as they here are to shewe by an esrowe.

‡ *In a different handwriting.*

**These entries have been struck through.*

J.B.R.

29. THE DOMESDAY BOROUGHES.—We welcome the *Domesday Boroughs* by Adolphus Ballard, B.A., LL.D., Town Clerk of Woodstock (Oxford Clarendon Press, 1904). It is an interesting contribution to the subject of the Domesday boroughs. In six chapters, of which the first is introductory, he supplies a sketch of the tenurial, the internal, and the financial organisation of the composite boroughs, followed by an account of the simple and pre-Domesday boroughs. The volume is illustrated by four local maps. A large amount of material is here condensed in a

handy form, and the general view taken is that of Professor Maitland in *Domesday and Beyond*.

If, however, we may judge by statements which we have been able to test, we confess to a certain mistrust of Mr. Ballard's figures, which to some extent affect his conclusions. Nothing, for instance, could be more erroneous than to say, as he does on pp. 15, 17, 39, that the three manors of Tavistock, Tawton, and Kenn had houses in Exeter appurtenant to them, and that those houses numbered 26. For only one of these manors is stated in *Domesday* to have had houses appurtenant to it in Exeter, viz., Kenn. Certainly neither Tavistock nor Tawton had any. The Abbot of Tavistock had a house in Exeter, but *Domesday* expressly says that he held it in pledge from a citizen (*Exeter Domesday*, fol. 180b, n. 239). Tawton was a royal manor which had nothing to do with Exeter.

On the other hand, very many more than 26 houses were held in Exeter by the barons, which may or may not have been appurtenant to the manors which those barons held. The Bishop of Exeter had 48 houses in the city, besides 2 in ruins (fol. 120b, n. 126b); the Bishop of Coutances had 9, besides 1 in ruins (fol. 136, n. 222); Battle Abbey had 8 (fol. 196, n. 269); the Count of Mortain 1 (fol. 222b, n. 350b); Baldwin had 8, besides the 12 belonging to Kenn (fol. 315, n. 533); Juhel 1 (fol. 334b, n. 639b); Walter de Dowai 10 (fol. 349b, n. 727); William Capra 2 (fol. 406, n. 881b); Richard, son of Torolf, 1 (fol. 506b, n. 1347); Ralf Paynel 1 (fol. 460, n. 1003); Ralf de Pomeray 6 (fol. 343b, n. 699b); Tetbald 1 (fol. 410, n. 907b); Godbold 2 (fol. 473, n. 1056); Osbern de Salceid 1 (fol. 462b, n. 1016b); Ruald 1 (*Exch.*, fol. 115b, n. 939b); and Alured the Breton 1 (*Exch.*, fol. 115, n. 1155). Here we have a total of 112 houses held by great lords in the borough, without counting the Abbot of Tavistock's 1 held only as security and the 3 in ruins—a very different total from 26.

Nor is this error in figures all of which we have to complain. In the *Domesday Survey of Guildford* is a passage which is as follows:—

A second house [in Guildford] is that which the Bishop of Bayeux's reeve (praepositus) holds of the manor of Bromley. As to this the shiremen say that he has no other right here except that the reeve of the township married a certain widow whose house it was and the Bishop [then] put it into his manor [of Bromley] . . .

Of another house the jurors say: that it goes with Bromley only because it belonged to a friend of the reeve [of Bromley] and at his death it was put into the manor of Bromley.

Surely the meaning of these statements is obvious enough. The jurors wish to explain how two houses in Guildford came to be treated as parts of the manor of Bromley, and they tell us that the Bishop's reeve at Bromley manor married the owner of one of them, and had as an intimate friend the owner of the other. Quite naturally, therefore, the tenants of these two houses would look to the Bishop of Bayeux for protection, and when they died the Bishop continued to treat their successors as under the protection of his manor of Bromley. Mr. Ballard comments as follows:—

Evidently a town house was regarded as a necessary appurtenance to a rural manor; and as the manor of Bromley had no such town house the *praepositus* robbed a poor widow and the estate of a dead friend to supply the needed appurtenances.

Could misrepresentation go further? If plain facts are thus perverted to sustain a theory, have we not some reason for mistrusting the conclusion? OSWALD J. REICHEL.

30. MOHUN AND MADDOCK FAMILIES (III., p. 248, par. 191).—A few lines from the beginning it is stated that Warwick Mohun was the *third* Lord of Okehampton. G.E.C., vol. V., 323, makes him second, and in his note says: "John M., his elder brother (aged 5 in 1620), who is often considered to have succeeded to the title, died unmarried, and *sine prole*, being buried at Kensington, 31 Oct., 1639, &c.," and as the first Baron died 28 Nov., 1640, John could never have succeeded. F. W.

31. NORMAN, CAPT. GEORGE, OF EXETER, CIRCA 1703.—Can anyone furnish information respecting the above? I have recently come across, in an old Suffolk house, an oil painting representing the head and shoulders of a man wearing a fair curly wig and a steel breast-plate with a robe thrown across, age about 45. On the back of the picture in contemporary lettering is the following:—"Captain Geo. Norman, of Exon, Devon," drawn by Mr Murray, London, 1703, prise (*sic.*), six gennes (*sic.*). Other portraits in the house are supposed to represent members of the old Suffolk family of Bright, who lived there until about 1770, when the estate was sold to George Chinnery, Esq. He left it to his nephew the Rev. William Bassett; the latter is such a west country name that

it seems possible that through them there may be a connection with Capt. Norman, of Exeter. Can any of your readers give me any clue or furnish a connection between the family of Norman and the families of Basset, Chinnery, or Bright?

AN EAST ANGLICAN F.S.A.

32. **BAKER AND SMERDON FAMILIES.**—Has the connection ever been traced of the ancestry of the Bakers of Loventor and those of the Bakers of Dunstable House, Richmond, both families agreeing they have a "common" ancestry? Has a pedigree ever been traced of the Smerdon Family of Ashburton, a member of which (Susan) married Dean Ireland, of Westminster? Any notes on the Baker Family would be of use.

C. E. BAKER.

33. **LITERARY LAND MARKS OF TORQUAY.**—Under this title Mr. W. J. Roberts has produced a very pretty and interesting little book. As he says in his preface, compilers of guide books seldom refer to the literary associations of any place. With regard to Torquay, our author supplies this deficiency. Mr. Roberts gives a goodly list of very many writers of eminence who have found rest and refreshment at Torquay during the last fifty years, Tennyson, Lord Lytton, Lord Beaconsfield, and Mrs. Browning among those who are gone. A much longer list, no doubt, might be made, but it would not be easy to associate particular houses with visitors. The book is very moderate in price, and the illustrations are good. Eds.

34. **COURTENAY MOTTO.**—Can any reader or any of our correspondents inform the Hon. and Rev. Henry H. Courtenay when the motto '*Quod Verum Tutum*' was first used? The older motto '*Ubi lapsus? Quid fecit?*' or '*Ubi lapsus? Quid feci?*' was no doubt the earliest used by the Courtenays. It may be that '*Quod Verum Tutum*' was adopted when Sir William Courtenay was created a Viscount in 1762. Burke and other peerages give now both mottoes, but Doyle, in his *Official Baronage of England*, vol. i., p. 467 and p. 585, assigns the '*Ubi lapsus? Quid feci?*' to the Viscounty, and the '*Quod Verum Tutum*' to the Earldom. Eds.

35. **PENROSE** (III., p. 237, par. 179).—*Corrigenda*: Line 8, Trevena read Trevenen; Lines 13 and 14, read (Mrs. Markham); father of John (the fourth John Penrose, Head Master of the school at Exmouth. Eds.



JOHN CORP AND HIS GRAND-DAUGHTER ELYENORE,
STOKE-FLEMING CHURCH.

36. THE MEMORIAL BRASSES FOUND IN THE CHURCHES OF STOKE-FLEMING, ST. SAVIOUR, AND ST. PETROCK, DARTMOUTH.—The antient borough of Dartmouth, with its splendid and almost unequalled river, caused it at early date to become in maritime importance scarcely second to any found on the southern coast. The facility thus afforded for intercourse with nations "beyond seas" naturally brought together merchant adventurers of considerable influence, whose shipping lined the quays of its noble harbour. Conspicuous among these in the fourteenth century were the renowned Hauleys, whose extensive mercantile operations were of almost national reputation, and with them were probably associated the Corps of lesser note. In later time towards the close of the sixteenth and early in the seventeenth centuries, a numerous class of influential "marchants" had their residences, when in the flesh, within the precincts of the ancient borough, and its associated surroundings; and when "life's fitful fever over" found their last resting places in the interesting old churches therein existing; and several memorials laid down in commemoration of them are still found over their dust. A description of some of them taking the form of monumental brasses, in some instances apparently unchronicled, is offered in the following notes. Of these, one to John Corp and his grand-daughter occurs at Stoke-Fleming, two in the noble church of St. Saviour, one a small figure of a lady, which, apparently, has not previously been illustrated, the other, Gilbert Staplehill, produced in outline, as also that to John Corp, in the *Exeter Dioc. Arch. Trans.*

Of the three brasses in the picturesque old church of St. Petrock, as far as the writer knows, no illustration of them has been undertaken; they occur at the east end of the fabric and adjoin each other, and their closeness together suggests a family relationship existing between those they commemorate.

The illustrations are from rubbings specially taken and completed and are facsimiles.

STOKE-FLEMING.

JOHN CORP AND HIS GRAND-DAUGHTER ELYENORE.—This fine and most interesting brass, which is also the oldest of this series, lies at the entrance to the chancel.

John Corp is represented as bare-headed, with long flowing curly hair, forked beard, curved moustache, and hands raised in prayer. He wears an inner garment or gown, with tight-fitting, close-buttoned, and mittened sleeves, and on this another gown or robe, partly opened, buttoned down the front, and edged with fur at the cuffs and skirt. Over this, slung from the right shoulder, is a richly ornamented belt or guige, and from it depends an anelace, or short sword, of large massive dimensions. His feet clad in pointed shoes of large size, and widely separated, are placed, apparently, on a footstool.

The grand-daughter, *Elyenore*, wears a close-fitting reticulated head-dress, ornamented at the intersections, with a jewelled bandeau across the brow, and a flowing coverchief dependent behind. The dress is close-fitting, as are the sleeves, mittened and buttoned all through, and apparently a chain or row of ornamental buttons descends in front to below the waist, and traces of a pocket or gypciere appears on the left side. The skirts of the dress are voluminous, and the points of the shoes are seen among the folds, the hands raised in prayer. She stands on a ornamental pedestal, raising her to the same elevation as the adjoining figure. This form of mounting a young person or child on a pedestal by the side of the parent was occasionally adopted at this era, as in two instances found among the Cobham brasses, Sir Reginald Braybroke, with two sons, one on each side, 1405; and Sir Nicholas Hawberk, with one, 1407.

Over the figures is a fine canopy, battlemented, with pierced quatrefoils in the frieze, while at each end and in the centre are lanthorn lights, and the whole supported on pillars at the sides. Unfortunately these have disappeared, as also a considerable portion of the canopy and parts of the smaller figure.

The inscription, in Norman French, on a panel at the base reads:—

*Amys q' passes ycy p' Joh Corp & Elyenore . . . aucy,
Pes dieux pur charite q' de lo' almes aie merce, amen. (She) Obist
in die sc'i georg' Anno Dni' Mill'imo lxxxx primo. (He) Obist in
die s'ci Joh' Ewa'gliste A'o D'ni Mill'mo ccc lxi^{mo}.*



A LADY UNKNOWN, ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH.



Risdon (1640) records the inscription and supplies the missing words as being "*filz de son Fitz.*"*

It has been thus translated by Dr. Oliver:—

Friends who pass this way for John Corp and Elyenore . . . also, Pray God of your charity that He may have mercy on their souls, amen. She died on St. George's Day (23rd April), in the year of our Lord, 1391. He died on the day of St. John the Evangelist (27th Dec.), in the year of our Lord, 1361.

There are no arms and none were recorded.

The Corp family from the appointments of costume on the brass, appear to have been of good social station. They were colleagues of the noted Hauleys, in the reigns of Henry IV., V., and VI. (1399-1422), and probably engaged in the same kind of foreign mercantile pursuits. Lysons states that John Corp (which must have been the younger) "had a licence in the year 1402 (3 Henry V.) to fortify his mansion at the entrance of the port of Dartmouth" (*Pat. Rot. 4 Henry V., 1402*), little further is known of them. There is no *inq. p. mortem* to Corp, so he does not appear to have held any land under the Crown. He may have held under the Carews, who succeeded Fleming and Mohun, at Stoke-Fleming, Ottery-Mohun and elsewhere. John Carreu, who married Margaret, daughter and heir of John Lord Mohun, died about the same year as John Corp, his *inq. p. mortem* being taken 38 Edward III., 1365-6, but no mention is made of the manors, tenants or ages.

It must have been the younger Corp that laid down the brass to his father and daughter, after her death in 1391, and it may be she would have been the ultimate heiress of the family.

ST. SAVIOUR.

A LADY, unknown, now affixed to the wall at the east end of the south aisle in St. Saviour's Church, and is of small size.

She wears a semi-mitre head-dress, with coverchief descending to the shoulders behind, close-fitting bodice and sleeves, the bodice edged in front with a broad band of fur descending and joined together below the waist, large cuffs also of fur, the gown plain, and the hands raised in prayer.

* The modern spelling of the inscription would read:—*Amis qui passez ici pour John Corp and Elyenore . . . aussi. Priez Dieu par charité quil de leurs âmes ait Merci.—Amen.*

There is no inscription, and the figure doubtless originally lay on the floor, forming a portion of a larger memorial. From the costume it may be safely assigned to a date toward the end of the earlier half of the fifteenth century. The simple almost severe outlines of this figure form a strong contrast to those of later date.

GILBERT STAPLEHILL was the son of *Walter Staplehill*, of Exeter, by his second wife *Amy*, daughter of *Thomas Gale*, described as "of Crediton," but with more probability of Dartmouth, where the Gales had been settled before their removal to Crediton; one of whom, *Thomas Gale*, married *Joan*, daughter of *Gilbert Yard*, of Bradley, who was the son of *Richard Yard*, and *Joan*, daughter and co-heir of *William Ferrers*, of Churston, which accounts for the patronymic Gilbert and the Ferrers arms on the brass.

Gilbert Staplehill, sometime Mayor of Dartmouth, was apparently first resident in Exeter, and married first *Cheston*, daughter of *John Penhellick*, of St. Illogan, Cornwall, by *Thomasine*, daughter of *Jenkin Killivorne*. By her he had 1. *Hugh*, bap. 1 Aug., 1576, at St. Martin's, Exeter; 2. *Alexander*, of Dartmouth, bap. 25 March, 1578, at St. Martin's, he married first *Jane*, daughter of *John Edgsbur*, of Topsham, by whom he had seven children, and secondly to *Elizabeth* [—], buried 26 June, 1646, at Townstall; 3. *Aldred*, of Dartmouth, bap. 3 Oct., 1580, at St. Martin's, married *Silphine*, daughter of *John Follet*, of Dartmouth, by whom he had a daughter, *Cheston*, called after her grandmother, and four sons; 4. *John*, married 1614-15, *Richard*, daughter of *Nicholas Adams*, and widow of [—] *Page*; 5. *Zabian*, bap. 2 Oct., 1577, at St. Martin's, wife of Thos. Newman, of Exeter. *Agnes*, married Jan., 1615-16, *William Kent*, of Dartmouth.

Secondly, *Gilbert Staplehill*, married 29 January, 1587-8, *Susan*, daughter of *Edward Lidstone*, and widow of [—] *Anthony*; she was buried 30 March, 1619, at Townstall. By her he had: 1. *Gilbert*, buried 18 Nov., 1662, at Townstall, he married *Dorothy*, daughter of [—] *Martin*, buried 22 May, 1626, at St. Petrock's, by whom he had *Gilbert* and six other children; 2. *William*; 3. *Arthur*, married to *Welthian*, daughter of Holgrave; 4. *Anne*, married 22 Jan. 1615, at Townstall, to *William Kempe*.



GILBERT STAPLEHILL, ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH.



JOHN ROOPE, ST. PETROCK'S CHURCH.

His figure in the brass shews him bare-headed, with beard, hands joined in prayer, and clad in ruff, and presumably in mayoral robe, with broad width of fur round the neck and descending down on each side in front, and dependent ornamental sleeves. Over the effigy are three shields—1. Quarterly 1 and 4, *Argent, a chevron sable*, for STAPLEHILL; 2 and 3, *Azure, three roaches naiant in pale argent*, probably for ROACH, of Wellcombe, in Devon. 2. *Sable, three butterflies volant argent*, for PENHELICK, and 3, *Argent, on a bend sable, three horse shoes or*, for FERRERS, whose relationship has been explained.

The inscription relates:—

Here lyeth the bodye of Gilbert Staplehill, once Maior of Dartmouth, dyed the 15 of February, 1637.

*Behold thy selfe by mee
I was as thou art now
And thou in time shalt be
Even dust as I am now
So doth this figure paynt to thee
The forme & state of eche degree*

This memorial occurs at the entrance of the chancel at St. Saviour's.

The fine brass of Sir John Hauley, "*istius cancelli fundator*," with his two wives, 1403, lies between the Staplehill brass and the altar. It has been described and engraved in the *Exeter Dioc. Transactions*.

The Staplehills appear to have been an influential family in Exeter. Nicholas Staplehill was *Steward* of the city in 1517. Walter Staplehill, father of Gilbert, was *Receiver* 1553, *Sheriff* 1554, *Mayor* 1556, and M.P. for the city 1557 (*Isacke*).

ST. PETROCK.

JOHN ROOPE, the son of *Richard Roope*, was a merchant of Townstall, Dartmouth, where a branch of his family appear to have settled.

He married *Dorothy*, daughter of [—] *Ford*, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. 1. *John*, of Townstall, who married *Mary*, the daughter of *Richard Rous*, will Dec., 1619, proved May, 1620. 2. *Nicholas*, of St. Petrock's, he married *Alice*, daughter of [—] *Coppin*, of Kent. 3. *Philip*, of Little Dartmouth. 4. *Dorothy*,

baptized 2 Oct., 1587, at Townstall, married *Arthur Rous*, and is probably represented on the adjoining brass. 5. *Joan*, married [—] *Somers*, and both daughters were deceased before 1621, leaving issue.

The effigy in the brass is very large and somewhat uncouth. The hands are raised in prayer, he wears a ruff, and is clad in a short cloak with cape reaching to the knees, over a jerkin tied in at the waist, with tight sleeves and cuffs, and below a very voluminous pair of breeches or trunk hose, stockings and shoes with rosettes. The engraver has almost covered the figure with hatchings, confusing the outlines, a considerable portion of these have been omitted. The inscription, a part of which is missing, records:—

"H— of *John Roope*, of *Dartmouth*, *Marchant*, *Borne* the
first D— D— the 22nd daye of *October*, 1609.

'Twas not a winded nor a withred face,
Nor long gray hares, nor dimnes in the eyes,
Nor feble limbs, nor uncoth trembling pace,
Presadg his death, that here intombd lies,
His time was come, his Maker was not bornde
To let him live, 'till all theis markes were founde,
His tyme was come, that time he did imbrace,
With sence & feelinge with a ioyfull harte,
As his best passage to a better place,
Where all his cares are ended, & his smarte,
This Roope was blest that trusted in God alone,
He lives twoe lives where others live but one."

From the tenor of the epitaph, and appearance of the figure, he seems to have deceased in the prime of life, but the date of his birth is missing in the inscription. There are no arms, but these are given as *Argent*, a lion rampant gules, in an orle of nine pheons azure.

BARBARA PLUMLEIGH: She was the first wife of *John Plumleigh*, and daughter of *Stephen Eyre*, probably of a family so called located at *Umberleigh*, North Devon, and died, according to the inscription, the third day of September, 1610.

John Plumleigh, her husband, was seventh son of *John Plumleigh*, of *Dartmouth*, and who is described as living in 1620, "*Nunc Maior, of Dartmouth*"; there were four children then alive, and he was surviving in 1633. Of these—

HERE LYETH THE BODYE OF

1610

DOMINI

ANNO

SEPTEMBER

OF

DAYE

THIRDE

DEPARTED

WHO

DAR

OF

BARBARA

THE

WIFE

OF

JOHN

PLUMLEIGH



HERE LYETH THE WIFE OF JOHN PLUMLEIGH WHO BARBARA HAD TO NAME
WHOSE VERTVOVS LIFE AND GODLY DEATH HATH LEFT HER LASTING EAE
OF RICH AND POORE SHEE WAS BELOVED TO Y^e ONE A NEIGHBOV^r KIND
TO THE OTHER STILL IN ALL DISTRESSE ATENDER HARTED FRINDE
TWO SONES & DAUGHTERS 4 SHEE BARE VNTO HER HYSBAND DEARE
AND DYED WHEN AGE HAD NEERE RVNNE OVT Y^e Fovre & xxx YEARE
WHOSE CORP^e THOUGH THOV O DEATH DESTROY YET CHRIST SHALL RAISE AGAINE
AND IT CONIOYNE WITH SOVLE IN BLIESE FOR EVER TO REMAINE
FOR DEATH TO LIFE A PASSAGE IS AS SCRIPTVRES ALL ACCORD
BLEST ARE THE DEAD THEREFOR THAT DIE IN FAVOUR OF Y^e LORDE
BENE EST EI QVA BREVI LVGET



1. *Richard*, son and heir, was aged 24 in 1620; he married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *William Nutbrowne*, by whom he had two sons, *Charles* and *Philip*, and a daughter, *Elizabeth*. 2. *George*, of Dartmouth, aged 19, 1620, married *Joan*—by whom he had a son, *John*, his will dated 1632-3, proved 1649. 3. *Anne*, married *Nicholas Ford*, of Ford. 4. *Barbara* (called after her mother), aged 16, 1620, married *Thomas Woodward*, of London.

John Plumleigh, married secondly, apparently about two months after his first wife's decease, on 17 Dec., 1610, *Margaret*, daughter of *Nicholas Martin*, of Exeter, relict of *John Ellacott*, merchant, of Exeter, by whom he had one daughter, *Jane*, married to *Nicholas Roope*. His will, Nov., 1641, proved 1641-2.

She wears a kind of French hood with dependent coverchief, ruff, and richly embroidered stomacher and petticoat, with farthingale over, close sleeves with cuffs, the hands raised in prayer, the feet in shoes with rosettes. Below the epitaph are the two groups of her children. Two boys with cloaks and collars, tight hose and shoes, and four girls in hoods and gowns.

"Here lyeth the Bodye of *Barbara*, the Wife of *John Plumleigh*, of *Dar*—, who departed thirde daye of September, Anno Domini, 1610.

*Here lyeth the wife of John Plumleigh, who Barbara had to name,
Whose vertuous life and godly death, hath left her last'g fa'e,
Of rich and poor shee was beloved, to y'one a neighbou' kind,
To the other still in all distresse, a tender harted frinde,
Two sones & daught'rs 4 shee bare, vnto her husband deare,
And dyed when age had neere runne out, y' foure & xxx yeare,
Whose corpe, though thou O death destroy, yet Christ shall raise againe,
And it conioyne with sovl in blisse, for ever to remaine,
For death to life a passage is, as scriptures all accord,
Blest are the dead threfor that die in favour of y' Lord.*

Bene est ei quæ brevi luget."

There are no arms, but they are described as: *Argent or ermine, a bend fusilly gules*; crest, *An arm embowed, vested gules, cuffed argent, holding in the hand proper an arrow of the first, sans feathers, headed of the second.*

It may be observed the pleasant and somewhat uncommon name *Barbara*, virgin and martyr, A.D. 240, appears

to have only one church dedicated to her in England, that of St. Barbara, Ashton-under-Hill, Gloucestershire. In Devon she is found among the illuminated figures in the fine screen of Kenton Church, supporting a *Tower*, her emblem in her hands.

DOROTHY ROUS. This effigy, which is of smaller size, occupies the middle position between the other two. There is no direct clue as to her identification, but she was probably *Dorothy*, the daughter of *John Roope*, of the adjoining stone, baptized 2nd Oct., 1587, at Townstall, and married *Arthur Rous*. If so, at her death, 19th March, 1617, she would be about thirty years of age, which the appearance of the figure, and tenor of the inscription would seem to confirm.

She wears a lace embroidered cap or hood, ruff, close-fitting bodice, and sleeves with cuffs, both edged with lace, and a large bow at the waist, the hands raised in prayer, the gown plain.

The inscription is short, and there is no poetic epitaph as on the adjoining memorials:—

Here lyeth the bodye of Mrs. Dorothy Rous who yeelded hir soul to God the xix days of March, the yeere of our Lord, 1617.

There are no arms on the stone, but those of Rous are given as *Or, an eagle displayed azure, biting her wing, armed gules.*

The brasses of this era, notwithstanding an occasional tendency to the grotesque in the representation of the deceased, are nevertheless full of human interest, and although their facial expression may be more or less a likeness of feature conventionalized by the engraver, still there is little doubt as to the correct delineation of their apparel, and they appear "in their habits as they lived." This circumstance presents them as interesting and valuable examples of the costume of the period, perhaps the most picturesque of any worn in mediæval history. The inscriptions also, quaintly irregular in poetic measure, and occasionally savouring of "conceits" prevalent when composed, nevertheless are usually redolent also of the sincere feelings of regard held for the deceased by the writer. And it is in this sense they appeal to the wayfarer, and crave the sympathy of human interest, which no lapse of time or failure of direct relationship can fade or destroy.

W. H. H. ROGERS.



HERE LYETH THE BODYE OF M^{RS}
DOROTHY ROUS WHO YEELDED HIR SOVL
TO GOD THE XIX DAYE OF MARCH
IN THE YEERE OF OVR LORD 1617

DOROTHY ROUS, ST. PETROCK'S CHURCH.



37. AVETON GIFFARD (IV., par. II., p. 44.)—Mr. Maxwell Adams probably expects that I shall have something to say about his remarks on my identification of the "Alyngtone" of *Bishop Quivil's Register* with East Allington. I have a good deal to say; for his statements are mere assertions. He gives no real "authority" for them, and he makes but a feeble attempt to prove that they are correct. Yet he boldly says that certain "corrections should be made" in my account of the matter! His only authorities for this criticism are the Rev. W. D. Pitman and Mr. E. A. S. Elliot, who "consider that the 'Alyngton' of *Bishop Quivil's Register* is West Alvington, and not East Allington as the Rev. Preb. Hingeston-Randolph supposes." I have the greatest respect for these gentlemen; but what they "consider" in a matter of this sort is not at all to the purpose, apart from adequate proof; and as for what I "suppose," I suppose nothing, because I *know*.

The name "Alyngtone" (generally written in ancient MSS. without any distinguishing prefix), stands for more places than one in Devonshire, and in nearly every case its identification is more or less a difficult matter; a pit-fall, in fact, into which competent but incautious antiquaries have fallen not infrequently. The present is a notable case in point. Even Sir William Pole, painstaking and as a rule most accurate as he was, did not escape the snare. In his "Collections" (p. 302) he gives the following account of "Allington" (linking it with Kingsbridge, Woolston and Bowringsleigh, and stating that "the Patron of the Church of Allington is the Church of Salisbury," meaning clearly West Alvington),—"Allington sometyme belonged unto Robert, Baron of Cardinan, which he gave unto Robert de Cardinan, his younger sonne, which had issue Emma, wief of Otho, son of Walter Treverbin, which had issue Sir Hugh Treverbyn." All this is perfectly true of *East* (not of West) Allington), as we shall see presently. Moreover, Pole, in this place, fell into a double error, for he includes Yeo under West Alvington! "Yoe," he tells us, "was the dwellinge of that name, of whom Thomas at Yoe, the last dweller their of that name had issue Jone, wief of Geoffrey Giffard, whose dwellinge was theire, and his posterity after hym." But Yeo is in the parish of Alvington in North Devon. Pole, of course, found

"Alyngtone" in his MS., and fell into the snare straightway. I am inclined to think that this blundering on the part of Sir William Pole may be at the bottom of Mr. Elliot's considering. Someone may have pointed it out to him as an authority which could not be disputed; and he, probably, pointed it out to Mr. Pitman; and, *therefore*, my statement, the result of full and careful investigation, must, as a matter of course, be subject to correction! It is rather hard upon me to be forced, after an interval of nearly twenty years, to explain at length my reasons for deciding that this particular "Alyngtone" was East Allington; but I cannot take lying down a frivolous and groundless charge of this sort. There is abundant evidence available to show that I am right, of which I will give one or two examples.

We learn from *Bishop Bronescombe's Register* (p. 133) that in August, 1268, Master Symon de Loges was instituted to the "Ecclesia" of "Alyntone," the Patron being Sir Hugh de Treverbin, Knt., mentioned above. I may be told that "Alyntone" here means West Alvington; but an "Ecclesia" is always a Rectory, and West Alvington was a Vicarage; and the latter was not in the patronage of the Treverbys at any time, but in that of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, as it has continued to be ever since. The said Sir Hugh also presented to the same "Ecclesia" in 1275.

In the *Testa de Nevill* we find:—"Odo de Trawerby [*i.e.*, Treverbyn] holds Alington, of the Barony of Andrew de Cardinan in Cornwall, but renders no service for it."

Joceus de Dynham, who held numerous Manors and Fees in Devon and Cornwall, held *inter alia* the Manor of Cardynan and the Advowson of the Church in Cornwall, and in Devon two Fees and a half in Modbyre and Alington (*Inquis. post mortem*, 29 Edw. I., No. 56).

But why should I labour the point further? There can be no doubt that my "[East]" is right, and should *not* be corrected.

It remains for me to notice, briefly, Mr. Pitman's complaint "as regards the spelling of Giffard." He thinks that I "was the first to insist on Giffard with an *a*." I fear, however, that I cannot lay claim to the credit. In the "Devonshire" volume of "*Magna Britannia*," by Daniel Lysons (published some years before I was born, and a standard

work), the spelling with *o* is entirely ignored. In his account of the parish I find (p. 19) "Aveton Giffard, in the Hundred of Ermington, etc." "The Manor was at an early period in the Giffards." "Aveton Giffard continued many years in the family of Berry." So, also, in Pole's *Collections* (p. 305), "Aveton Giffard. William Giffard held the same, Anno. 27 of King Henry 3." The name occurs no fewer than thirty-eight times in this book, and it is always Giffard; Gifford not even once. Pole died in 1635, and Lysons published his *Devonshire* in 1822: so both writers came well within the "post-reformation" period; not that that matters, for I have never heard that the Reformers included in their work the reformation of place-names. The truth is that the modern form "Gifford" is a corruption of the true and historical form. If Mr. Boase was guilty of a slip in his *History of Exeter College*, I must confess that I was, to some extent, *particeps criminis*, for I revised the proofs of the book (see p. clxxvii.) Strangely enough, in his account of William Gifford (p. 208) he described him as probably "great grandson of Roger Giffard, senior, of Halsbury." Mr. Stride doubtless accepted and adopted the modern form as found in the Directories and (formerly) in the Diocesan Kalendar.

F. C. HINGESTON-RANDOLPH.

38. AVETON GIFFARD.—In view of the following facts I am unable to understand how it can be seriously contended that the second half of the name of this parish is correctly spelled with an *o*.

1. It is a proved fact that this manor was held, together with Weare-Giffard, Whitchurch, and Lamerton by an important branch of the Giffard family which settled in Devon shortly after the Conquest.

2. From this family the places called Aveton and Were (or Weare) received the additional name "Giffard." This is not disputed.

3. The origin and early history of the Anglo-Norman family of Giffard, of which the Giffards of Weare Giffard and Aveton Giffard were a branch, is perfectly well known, and nothing is more certain than that the name was invariably spelled with an *a* in Domesday Book, the Chronicles, Charters, and all other MSS. of early date. Sometimes, as in Domesday

Book, one "f" was used; sometimes a "y" was substituted for the "i"; sometimes a final "e" was added to the name; and sometimes a "t" was used for "d." But in no instance have I come across the name spelled with an "o" in any document prior to the introduction of the printing press.

The meaning of the surname Giffard is obscure and cannot safely be removed from the regions of conjecture, but there is no possible doubt that it was a "nickname," and the several early forms "Gifard," "Gifart," "Gyffard," "Giffard" and "Gyffarde" all retain the "ard" or "art" termination which was essential to this nickname as conveying the force of attribute or "*towardness*," as Camden called it.

Gifford conveys no such meaning, and this name thus spelled loses one of its essential component parts.

4. But not only in all early documents was the name spelled "Giffard," but, as stated already, in *all* old documents that were written prior to the age of printing have I found the name invariably spelled with an "a."

The reason for this, I take to be the fact that prior to the introduction of printing the records were made by educated monks, whereas after the printing press was introduced orthography became loose and variable, the spelling of names and words being often left to the choice of the printer, just as the spelling of names in Parish Registers was at a later date left to the discretion of the Parish Clerk.

An interesting illustration of the fact last mentioned is to be found on *one* page of the Parkham Parish Registers, where the name Giffard, in entries relating in every case to the Giffards of Halsbury, is spelled in six different ways.

5. It is quite inaccurate to suppose that of recent years the name Giffard has been generally spelled with an "o," whatever may be the case with regard to Aveton Giffard. Inaccuracy and looseness in the spelling of names and words undoubtedly prevailed at one time in this, and probably every other country in Europe, and in certain cases, as perhaps in that of Aveton Giffard, the wrong spelling of comparatively recent origin has been locally preserved. But surely this is not an argument for the continued user of what is known and proved to be an inaccurate form of spelling the name of the family commemorated in the words Aveton Giffard?

It is stated that "in all the post-reformation documents" which Mr. Pitman has seen Aveton Giffard is invariably spelt with an *o*.

I suppose that Mr. Pitman would accept the well-known Devon historians, Sir William Pole, Westcote and Risdon as post-reformation writers of some authority in respect to the county of Devon, and, unless my memory deceives me, the name of the Giffard family, and the places named after it, are by these writers in the great majority of instances spelled with an *a*. In Risdon's *Survey*, written about 1630, certainly this is the case.

6. In this discussion it is important to remember that the two principal surviving branches of the Giffard family, the Giffards of Chillington, and the representatives of the Giffards of Halsbury and Brightley in Devon (*whose direct ancestors gave name to the parish in question*) have for centuries preserved the correct spelling of their name, which is also retained in Lord Fortescue's old documents relating to *Weare Giffard*, a manor which actually received its name from and was owned by the identical persons who owned Aveton Giffard and gave their name to that parish.

In conclusion let me express the hope that the parishioners of Aveton Giffard will see their way to follow the example of the parishioners of Weare Giffard, and will reject the present modern, corrupt, and *meaningless* form of spelling the name of their ancient village.

H.F.G.

39. KNOWSTONE AND MOLLAND (II., pp. 105, 130, 167).—Mr. Oswald J. Reichel and Mr. R. Pearse Chope appear to have completely cleared up the mystery of the double names of these villages, Knowstone Beauple and Molland Bottreaux. Being now more than 100 miles from Devonshire, I cannot, as Mr. Reichel suggests, identify the Knowstone estates, but the modern names of the farms are helpful. In East Knowstone we find "Eastacott" and "Middlecott." On the road to Molland are Lower Wadham and Upper Wadham. Towards Roseash are Baples and Harpson (locally pronounced "Hapson.")

The names Baples Farm, Baples Moor, and Baples Hill, all in the wildest part of Knowstone, and contiguous to the road leading to Roseash, can evidently be traced to the

Robert Beaupel mentioned by Mr. Reichel. The English tendency to add a final "s" accounts for the present form of the name, but it is curious it was not abbreviated into "Boples" rather than "Baples."

Champson, the interesting old farm, tenanted for many generations by the Quartly family, is an evident survival of "Champeaux" or "Chameston" in Molland parish. It is interesting to read Mr. Chope's reference to the quarrel in the *Chapel* of Molland in 1360. The Vicar of both parishes has always lived at Knowstone, and to this day there is no parsonage house at Molland, the assistant Curate having to lodge where he can. But I believe the *parishes* have been distinct since the Tudor period and possibly longer still, and the boundaries are clearly defined on the diocesan and other maps.

The theory that "Knowstone" is a corruption of "Knut's town" is, I think, quite exploded. The Danish King is hardly like ever to have visited North Devon.

ARTHUR P. LANCEFIELD.

40. DEVON TOKENS.—A token apparently unknown to the editors of the last edition of Boyne's *Trade Tokens, issued in the Seventeenth Century*, reads as follows:—

obv: Gilbert Cooze, of (the Apothecaries' Arms).

rev: Bitheford, apothec. (G.C.)

The surname of the issuer justifies an attribution to Devon, but the place name, as spelt, appears to present more difficulty. Bideford and Bittaford (near Ivybridge) are possible solutions; the latter is, however, merely a hamlet to-day.

In the calendar of the Exeter Archdeaconry Court there is a will of Gilbert Cowse, of Stoke-in-Teignhead, 1711, who might conceivably have been the issuer of the token, but I have not had an opportunity of ascertaining whether the testator was an apothecary.

Can any of your readers clear up the doubt as to the place of issue?

Another token, also not noted in Boyne, reads:—

obv: Humphry Morgan, mercer (a pair of scales).

rev: in Chimley 1669 (his halfe penny, H.M.)

This trader, as Humfrey Morgan, also issued a farthing token at Chumleigh, in 1658 (*vide* Boyne). H. SYMONDS.

41. HENRY ADDINGTON, VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH.—The following remarkable statement appeared in *Cobbett's Weekly Political Register* of January 12, 1805 (vii., 62):—

"The Family Reconciliation seems, in the meantime, to be drawing towards a consummation. Mr. Henry Addington is to be a peer, and and President of the Council. The title which he has chosen is that of Lord Viscount Raleigh, of Combe, in the county of Devon, where, it seems, he has a farm, or a house, or something formerly the property of Sir Walter Raleigh, whose descendant, Mr. Addington will, by some people, now be considered. There was a person (whose real name I forget), who was made a peer since the commencement of the Pitt administration, and who expressed a desire to be called Lord Agincourt!!!!!"

To this was added in the issue of January 26th, (vii., 98):—

"In a preceding sheet (written on Friday, the 11th instant), it was stated that Mr. Addington was to be created Lord Viscount Raleigh, which was no misstatement, that name having at that time been fixed on, and, it is said, at first actually inserted in the patent. This is only mentioned for the purpose of showing that there was no mis-statement upon the subject, either intentional or otherwise."

The substance of this is repeated by Southey, in his *Commonplace Book* iv. (1876), 366, where he explains "Combe," as "Budley Saltcombe, I suppose;" and again at p. 522:—

"From Ottery I walked with S. T. Coleridge to Budley Salcombe; on the way we past the mansion of Sir Walter Raleigh. The Otter enters the sea at Budleigh Salcombe; I forded it at its mouth."

There is no Budley Salcombe (or Saltcombe), in the Otter Valley, and it is evident he meant Budleigh Salterton, from whence the "mansion" identified with the name of Raleigh, is two and half miles distant.

What is the basis of Cobbett's assertion that Addington at first chose the name of Raleigh when he was elevated to the peerage? With sundry interruptions, he was the active friend of Pitt for many years, and after a parliamentary career of twenty years, he was created Viscount Sidmouth, of Sidmouth, on January 11, 1805, and Pitt was the first person who addressed him by his new title. (In Doyle's *Baronage*, January 12, is noted to have been the day of his elevation). His *Life and Correspondence*, edited by the Dean of Norwich, appeared in three volumes in 1847, but neither in this, or in any other work that has been consulted, is there any corroboration

of, or even allusion to any other title than that of Viscount Sidmouth.

Some future investigator may possibly be able to throw some light on the subject, but at the present date Cobbett's statement is wrapped in mystery.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

42. HENRY DE TILLY (III., p. 182, par. 136; p. 219, par. 168).—Transcript of a portion of the Sheriff's account for Co. Devon in the Pipe Roll of 7 John.

De finib' 7 Scut' mið de vj^{to} Scut'* asð' ad ij m̃.
 Id' vic' r' comp' de x. m̃. de hug' peue'll de Sandford. Et de vi. m̃. de peto^o Burdun. Et de ij. m̃. de henr' Bloio. Et de v. m̃. de hug' fit Wiðfi. Et de j. m̃ de Ric' le Bret d. . .
 Et de v. m̃. de Baldew' de Raddon'. Et de ij. m̃. de Ric' de Droscu'b. Et de dim' m̃. de Daudid de Schiredon'. Et de ij. m̃. de hamet de Torinton. Et de vj. m̃. de Warino de m'. . . .
 Et de ij. m̃. de Wið de Serinton. Et de vi. m̃. de Galfr' de Albemar'. Et de x. m̃. de Wið fit martini. Et de xl. m̃. de Aðe de Tauistoch. In th lib i' xiiij. i'. Et A. . . .
 Com' Deuon' r' comp' de xxx. m̃. de Scut' [*fine* cancelled] suo. In th xv. m̃. Et i' pdon' iði Com'. xv. m̃ p br R'.
 Hawisa de Curtenai r' comp' de C. 7 q't. xx. 7 v m̃ 7 dið. 7 x. ð de Scut'. In th q't. xx. 7 vi. ti. 7 xj ð. Et deb. xxxvij. ti. 7 iij. ð. 7 ij. ð. Eað r' comp' de eoð deb. In th
 Philipp' de Banton' r' comp' de iij. m̃. de fine suo. In th ij. m̃. Et deb. ij. m̃. [set]; iñ q'et' † p br ʃ [g. fil Petri interlined] xxviii. ti. 7 vii. ð 7 iij. ð. Et deb. viij. ti. 7 xv. (? or xl.) s. 7 x ð.
 Ið vic' r' comp' de xl s. de chelewrde 7 Wike. In th. xx. ð. Et deb. xx. ð.
 [Henr' de la pomeraie r' comp' de lxiiij. m̃. 7 iij. s. 7 iij. ð. de Scut'. In th. ix. m̃. Et deb. liij. m̃. 7 iij. ð. 7 iij. ð. (cancelled).]
 Milites honoris Henr' de Tilli.

* Madox explains that "de terciio Scut'" does not mean the scutage of the 3d year of the reign, but of the *third year back* from that of the account. This may equally apply to "de vi^{to} Scut'."

p'dēs Henr' de la pomeraie r' compot' de. C. m̃. de fine suo. p
passag' & Scut' suo. In th. ix. m̃. Et deb. q̃t. xx. 7 xi. m̃.
Ric' flandr' r' comp' de. x. m̃. de fine suo de honore de tilli. de
iiij f. 7 diñ.

In th. libaui Et quiet'

Qeti hñt quiet' p br. Wiñ de Braiosa. Rob de Seccheuiñ.
Henr' fiñ Comitis p os Wiñi B'ew're ex pte

Nicot de meriet ij. m̃. de f'. i. miñ.

Wiñ fiñ Ric' reñt comp' ut custos de xxix. s. 7 ii. d. de exitu
de hundr' forinseco de Axemenistr' de año integ^o In th
libaui Et quiet.

Aññ de monte S' micaet deb. x. m̃. de dono q̃ req'rebat' i'
Cornuñ.

Osbt' fiñ Wiñi deb. i. palefr'. p hñdo bri de distāgn'do Joh de
Boneuiñ. ut fine' int' eos f̃m teneat. Rog'r de Rennes
deb. xx. s. p hñdo bri de morte an'cessoris de f'. . . .

miñ u's' Jacob de novo m'cato. Alured' de halestow deb. i. m̃.
p hñda iñsit' utr' ipe' Alured' q' est i p'sona R' tenuit die
q' iñsonat' fuit. viij. pte' feod. j. miñ. i' halestow

est i' man R' occōne iñsonanñū sui ut dic'. siñ feod suu' an ut illa'
q' Riñ de V'nu'. 7 Agn' ux' ei' eiñ aluredo t'didunt ad
firma'.

Iñ vic' r' Comp' de. xix. ñ. 7 dim. m̃. de xiiij. feod. 7 dim'. 7
q'rt' pt. de honore henr' de tilli.

Et milites sup'sc'pti q' su't de eod honore inde reddidunt sic'
sup' anotat' scñ. henr' bloio. i. m. de dim' f. i fine
sup'anotato. Et Hug' fiñ Wiñi. iij. m̃. de

i' fine sup' an'otato. Et Ric' le Bret i. m̃. de f'. dim' miñ. Et
Baldew' de Raddon. ii. m̃. de f'. j. miñ. i' fine sup' an'. Et
Warin' de Morcell iij. m̃. . . . de ij. f' i' fine sup' an'ot'
Et Will

rinton i. m̃. de dim'. f. i' fine sup' an'ot'. Et Philipp' de Banton'
ij. m. de f' j. miñ. i' fine sup' an'ot'. Et Chelewrde 7 Wike.
j. m̃. de dim' f' i' fine sup' an'ot'. Et Roñ de Seccheuiñ.

de. j. f'. Et Ric' flandr' de iij. f' 7 dim'. ix. m̃. in fine sup'
an'ot'. Et est s. xvij li 7 dim'. m'. Et deb xl s 7 dim' m̃.
De q'bz. ij. m̃. [resp' infra (interlined)] su't sup Wiñ fiñ
Steph. de

Et. i. m̃. sup t'ra' de Wike q' Rog's de Tani h't de dim' f'.
Et dim'. m̃. [s; resp' infra] sup Roñ de Hiwis de q'rt'
pte. j. miñ.

Id vic' r' comp' de. ij. m̃. de Scut' Willi fī Steph. Et de dim'. m̃. de Scut' Rob de hiwis. In th lib. i'. j. t'. Et qui

Rog's de Toni. j. m̃. de t'ra de Wike.

Fulco painel def. x. m̃. ne recognico' q' adq'siuit uš Canonicos de liesnes sup Ecclia de Benham ipediat p carta' R' henr' fcam eis tpe q' t'ra. fuit i' man' R' occ'one qđ ip'e fuit c' R' henr' juniore.

Witt de Wroteham redd comp' de C. li de firm' Minar' deun'. Et de C. m̃ de firm' minar' Cornub. Et de CCC. xxvj li. & iiij. s. 7 iij. d.

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

43. CLOCKMAKERS.—Can you inform me :—

1. When Stumbels, clockmaker, of Totnes, lived ?

The clock in the Hall at Powderham is by him, and I am anxious to know its date.

2. Where was the Volunteer Regiment in the Exminster Hundred formed and when disbanded ?

Any replies, either in this Magazine or personally, I shall be glad to have.

HENRY H. COURTENAY.

44. KRUSCOMB.—In Messrs. Dallas and Porter's edition of *The Notebook of Tristram Risdon*, 1897, at p. 47, in the General Armory, is mentioned "*Trevilian, of Kruscomb: Gules, on a point barry wavy argent and azure, a horse salient, and in dexter chief a crescent of the second.*" Where is this Kruscomb where this Trevilian lived? He was, from the cadency mark, evidently a second son. Can it be Croscombe, near Wells, or is it a place in Devonshire or Cornwall? I have not seen the name mentioned in the *Trevelyan Papers*, published by the Camden Society.

C.H. Sp. P.

* Having transcribed as, I believe, more matter than is relevant to the subject of this note, I think it well to quote from the Pipe Roll Society's Introduction a remark of Mr. Eyton's on the Roll for 1176 :—
"The reader must always bear in mind that its headings need not cover all the entries by which they are immediately followed ; a fresh group of entries may commence with no break or change of heading."

45. GREAT FIRE AT CREDITON, 1743.—An interesting account of this catastrophe is to be found in a pamphlet entitled "Afflictions Improved: a Sermon preach'd at Crediton in Devon Aug. 21 1743 being the Lord's Day after the dreadful Fire which consumed the greatest Part of that large and populous Town to which is prefixed a Short Account of that terrible Conflagration by MICAH Towgood. London printed for J. Noon, at the *White Hart* in the Poultry, and Aaron Tozer, Bookseller in *Exeter*. 1743."

In the *Dict. of Nat. Biog.* it is stated that in 1750 Towgood became colleague with his cousin as pastor of James's Meeting, Exeter, and that in 1760 his congregation left James's Meeting for the newly-built George's Meeting in South Street; and that in the same year he took part in the establishment of the new Exeter Academy for University teaching—a building for this purpose was given by William Mackworth Praul. Can anyone give further information respecting this Academy and its subsequent history?

A SHORT NARRATIVE OF THE Terrible Fire at CREDITON.

CREDITON, commonly called *Kirton*, is one of the most antient and populous towns in the *West*. In the Times of the *Saxon* Kings, it was the flourishing See of the *Bishop*, till King *Edward* the Confessor translated it to *Exeter*, about the Year 1050. It was of old also famous for giving Birth to St. *Winifred*, called the *Apostle* of Germany; because he converted the *Hessians*, *Thuringians*, and *Frisisians*, to Christianity, and was canonised as a saint. ^(a)

THE Town is divided into *two* Parts, the *Eastern* and the *Western*: The Latter of which is, by far, the most considerable for Trade, for Number of Inhabitants, and for the Beauty of its Buildings as well as their Extent. In this *Western Part* a very large and frequented Market is kept, inferior, it is said, to few in the Kingdom, as to two useful

(a) *Camden's Britannia*, Col. 30.

Commodities, *Yarn* and *Flesh*. The Populousness and Importance of the Place may be gathered from observing, that fourteen or fifteen-hundred *Serges* are, one Week with another, here manufactured, and sent abroad ; and that above seventy Bullocks, throughout the Winter-quarter, is the Weekly Supply of their Shambles.

THIS *Western Town*, as it is called, was one large and extended Street, stretching from *East* to *West*, above half a Mile in Length, furnished with spacious and convenient Market-houses, and had a great Number of Court-leges and Alleys branching from it, filled with many Families of industrious Poor.

ABOUT the middle Part of this Street, on the *Southern Side*, the Fire broke forth, on *Sunday, August 14th*, about Eleven in the Forenoon. The Town has no Supply of Water, but from Pumps: A Drought of several Weeks had both much lessened that Supply, and prepared the Houses to receive and propagate the Flame. The *Wind* setting strong, at first from the *North-East*, and increasing with the Fire, the Desolation was carried from House to House, with amazing Rapidity ; so that the *Southern Side*, before it, was quickly all in Flames. A little past Noon, the Wind veered towards the *South*, by which the Fire was soon communicated to the *North Side* of the Street: So that all *Westward* from the Place of its first Breaking out fell, in a few Hours, a Prey to the raging Element, and was turned into Ashes.

EASTWARD, against the Wind, it advanced with a slower Pace ; but neither Engines, nor Blowing up, nor any other Means, could stop its dreadful Progress, but it continued raging uncontrouled, till about Eight in the Evening, when it pleased God, at length, to stop its furious Course.

THE whole *Western Town* with its Market-Houses and public Buildings, a small Part only excepted, now lies in the deepest Ruins. The Flames ran with such Violence, flying over five or six Houses at once, and kindling those beyond, that great Quantities of *Goods, Houses, Apparel, Looms* with *Serges* in them, &c. were quickly destroyed. Besides many who were in the utmost Danger, and were plucked as Brands out of the Burning, *Sixteen* are already found to have perished in the Desolation: Several others are missing, and supposed to be involved in the same Fate.

IN the *widest* Part of the great Street, which is nineteen Yards in Breadth, five Persons were unawares hemmed in by the Flames. They ran *Eastward* and *Westward*, but found themselves beat back by the Fire raging beyond them, and no Way to escape. In this horrible Distress they continued for some Time, deploring to each other their miserable Fate. At length finding their Case desperate, and unable any longer to bear the scorching Heat, *One* of them broke through the burning Ruins of an House, whose Flames were nigh spent, and happily escaped. *Another* seeing him not return, and hoping he might possibly have found a Passage through, attempted the same, and was also preserved: The remaining three fell a Sacrifice and perished in the Street.

AT the *Western End* of the Town is a large and open Field, called *the Green*; above an Hundred Yards in Length, and in Breadth above forty-three, surrounded thick with Houses; *thither* the Inhabitants brought and lodged their Goods, not doubting but *there* they would be safe from the spreading Flame: But even *there* also they were quickly seized; neither Persons nor Goods could stand before the sweeping Deluge; *the Men* were glad to escape with their Lives as a Prey, and *the Goods* almost all intirely consumed.

By this terrible Calamity above *Four-hundred and fifty* Families are turned out of their Dwellings, a considerable Part of which had, for some Time, no Lodging but the open Field, nor any Roof but the Heavens. The Inhabitants, to avoid all Appearance of the common Practice, in such cases, of *over-rating* their Loss, have, in the Opinion of Numbers of competent and able Judges, set it very much *below the Truth*, at *Forty-thousand* Pounds. The Devastation has been measured, and, for more than half a Mile, on *one Side* the Street, not a single House is standing, nor scarce a Bit of Timber to be seen, and but a very small Spot is left on *the other*. Those, who have seen the late like Desolation at *Tiverton* and *Blandford*, think *this* to be in Compass equal to them *both*. A greater Extent of Ruins no Fire, perhaps, since that of *London*, hath ever left behind it. Above Two-thousand of the poorer Sort, who were before subsisted comfortably on their Labour, are now thrown at once upon the Compassions of *the Public*, without which, many of them must quickly and inevitably perish for Want.

A NEIGHBOURING City, ^(b) ever generous to the Distressed, notwithstanding its great Expence in building and supporting an Hospital for the Sick, exerted itself with a surprising and most seasonable Vigour on this deplorable Occasion, collecting, in a few Days, more than Six-hundred Pounds for the Sufferers Relief. Their Case is now lying before *London* and *Bristol*, and will speedily be communicated to other principal Towns, and their Charity be intreated by recommendatory Letters, not in the common Method of *Briefs*. With great Thankfulness we acknowledge the Spirit of uncommon Compassion and Liberality, which has already appeared in many Places around us, as well as some noble Benefactions sent by Persons of high Rank. It is hoped, so *uncommon a Distress* will move Bowels of Pity, and draw charitable Supplies from distant Parts of the Land. And may GOD, in Mercy, keep all other Towns from the like calamitous Stroke.

Note. WHATEVER Charities are remitted to the Rev.

Mr. *Stacey*, or to *Mic. Towgood*, in *Crediton*, will be put into a common Stock, and impartially distributed among the Sufferers.

J.G.C.

46. A GENEALOGICAL PUZZLE CONCERNING THE FAMILIES OF HALLEY, PIKE AND STEWART.—One James McPike, who emigrated from Dublin, Ireland, or from London, England, in 1772, to Baltimore, Maryland (then said to be aged not more than twenty-one years, if that) is supposed to have been born in Edinburgh, Scotland, *circa* 1751. His father (surnamed Pike) is described as an educated Scotsman who was engaged in business (perhaps in Edinburgh) as a linen merchant, but holding at one time a minor position of some kind under the Stewarts. According to tradition, he married a Miss Stewart of Edinburgh (*circa* 1750 ?), and their son, the aforesaid James, was sent off to Dublin, Ireland, to acquire a thorough military education. See *Notes and Queries*, ninth series, xi., 368, xll., 468 ; and *Scottish Notes and Queries*, second series, vi., 59. No documentary evidence whatever has been secured to prove this Stewart connection.

Other family traditions, well preserved, assert that James McPike's mother was, before her marriage, a "Miss Haley,

(b) *Exeter*.

or Haly, grand-daughter of Sir Edmund Haley, astronomer, England." This undoubtedly refers to Dr. Edmund Halley (1656-1742). See *Notes and Queries*, ninth series, xi., 205, 206. In support of these latter traditions, only one bit of conclusive documentary evidence has been found, to wit a deed dated 21st April, 1694, to Edmund Halley and Richard Pyke, citizen and poulterer of London, gent. See *Notes and Queries*, tenth series, v., 265, 266, April 7th, 1906; and the *Magazine of History*, New York, March, 1906. The original document is in vol. 53, of close-rolls, Round Room, Public Record Office, London. It places the domicile of Richard Pyke in Minceing Lane, and Fanchurch Street, All-Hallows Stayneing, London, 1694.

The poll-lists of London Livery Companies show, in 1700-1, the name of Richard Pike of the poulterers, and again, in 1710, but with the spelling "Pyke" in the latter instance.

In the list of investors in the South Sea Company appears:—1731, Richard Pyke, deceased, of St. Catherine Cree. It seems that the parish registers of St. Catherine Cree have not been printed.

There is a will of one Richard Pyke, of Wiltshire (1722) in P.C.C., Somerset House; also wills of two others, same name; one in Register Bolton, 211, dated June 18th, 1724, proved Sept. 21st, 1724; another one dated Jan. 23rd, 1730, proved March 26th, 1731.

Extensive notes from English archives on Haley, Halley and Pike families will appear in the *Magazine of History*, New York, 1906.

In return for information concerning the genealogy of Richard Pyke, of Fanchurch Street, London (fl., 1694) the writer would gladly supply reference lists of material on the families of Arnaud (Arnold), Denton, Dumont, Entwisle, Fairfield, Guest, Haley, Halley, Hayley, Hudson, Lyon, McPike, Millikin, Mountain, Pike, Price, Reynolds, Rezeau, Traverrier, Wells, Wilkinson, collected since 1897.

EUGENE F. MCPIKE.

47. HALLEY, HAULEY, HAWLEY, PIKE (DEVONSHIRE).—In *An Alphabetical Dictionary of Coats of Arms* . . . by John W. Papworth, edited by Alfred W. Morant, London,

1874, appears this coat (ii., p. 884):—"Sa fretty and a canton, arg.—Hales, Hauley, co. Devon, Hawleys."

John Aubrey ascribes the same coat to Dr. Edmund Halley:—"Sable, a fret and a canton argent (cf. Aubrey's *Brief Lives*, Clark, i., p. 282; Oxford, 1898).

Can any reader prove consanguinity between Dr. Edmund Halley (1656-1742) the famous second Astronomer-Royal, and any member of the Hauley or Hawley family of Devonshire?

Is there any documentary evidence to demonstrate blood relationship between any of the above named families and the old Devonshire family of Pike, or Pyke? In Burke's *Landed Gentry of Great Britain*, tenth edition, London, 1900, is this item (p. 1184, col. 1):—

"Elizabeth [Isaac] married Humphry Pyke of the old Devonshire family of Pyke or Pike, of whom was Henry Pike, Sub-Dean of Exeter Cathedral, 1350."

In some unpublished Chancery proceedings, Public Record Office, London (1693), involving Dr. E. Halley, there is specific reference to one Humphrey Halley, who may have been the grandfather or an uncle of Dr. Halley. Is the name Humphrey sufficiently rare to render this a significant coincidence, when considering the relationship, said (traditionally) to exist? (cf. *Notes and Queries*, ninth series, xi., 205; xii., 468; tenth series, v., 265).

EUGENE FAIRFIELD MCPIKE.

48. DEVONSHIRE GOLDSMITHS.—In the *Transactions of the Devonshire Association* for 1905 [vol. xxxvij., p. 146] I gave a list of Devonshire goldsmiths. Can any of your readers help me to perfect this, and also to fill in the blanks in the places of residence. Since the list was printed I have discovered that *Thomas Blake*, 1724-1759, resided and worked at Exeter. He was bap. 1697, son of Rev. Thomas Blake, of Alwington, and was alive in 1763, when he proved the will of his brother, the Rev. George Blake, and is described then as Thomas Blake, of Exeter, Goldsmith.

David Jones, 1762-1781, was also of Exeter; affidavit made July, 1763, by David Jones of Exeter, Goldsmith.

Richard Punchard, 1655, Totnes, was residing at Barnstaple in 1649, as Richard Punchard, Goldsmith, appears on the rate book of that date.

J. F. CHANTER.

49. CHICHESTER OF WIDWORTHY AND OF VIRGINIA.—John Chichester, of Widworthy Manor, near Honiton, Devon, was buried at Widworthy in 1661. He married Margaret, daughter of John Were and Margaret his wife, by whom he left with other issue, two sons, John Chichester, born 1649, and Richard Chichester, born 5th, and baptized at Silverton, Devon, 16th March, 1657-8.

John Were appears to have been originally of Halberton, though afterwards he may have resided at Silverton. Apparently he married Margaret Dart, of Silverton, by whom, besides Margaret, who married John Chichester as above stated, he had a son, Thomas Were.

Thomas Ware was buried at Silverton in 1683, leaving issue an only son.

Thomas Ware, the second, who married Eleanor, one of the daughters of Edward Court, of Lillesdon, in the parish of North Curry, near Taunton, Somerset, and eventually, with her three surviving sisters, one of the co-heiresses of her brother, John Court, who died in 1701. Thomas Were, the second, resided at Dunnex Well, in Silverton, and was buried at Silverton in 1722, being described in the Register of Burials as of Dunnex Well, leaving, with other issue, a son.

Thomas Were, the third, to whom letters of administration to his father's estate were granted, Eleanor, the widow of the intestate, having renounced. In the grant Thomas Were, the third, is described as of a place in Somerset, but unfortunately the name of the place is torn off. Most probably, however, it was Lillesdon.

John Chichester, above named, who was born 1649, succeeded his father at Widworthy Manor, and married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward Court, and sister of Eleanor, the wife of Thomas Were, the second. John Chichester died in 1702, and Elizabeth, his widow, in 1711. They had no issue.

Richard Chichester, who was born as above stated, 5th March, 1657-8, married Anna . . . of which marriage there was issue a son, John, baptized at Widworthy, 10th May, 1681.

Elizabeth Chichester, who died in 1711 (the widow of John who died in 1702), in her will, dated 29th Nov., 1711,

mentions her "nephew, John Chichester, of Bridport." This was the John who was baptized at Widworthy in 1681.

All the foregoing will appear very clearly on reference being had to the Widworthy and Silverton Parish Registers, and the wills and administrations of the various persons mentioned, but at this point I lose sight, in England, of the Chichesters of Widworthy.

Can any of your readers inform me when and where Richard Chichester was married to Anna . . . and when and where she was buried?

Also, when the Widworthy property passed out of the Chichester family, and by whom it was sold?

And can any one refer me to a pedigree of the Weres referred to, or any source from whence I can derive information concerning them?

In *Hayden's Virginia Genealogies*, it is stated that one Richard Chichester settled in Christ Church parish, Lancaster County, Virginia, and in October, 1702, purchased the land then in his possession. He was a widower, with a son named John, and in 1719 he married, in Virginia, Ann, daughter of John Chinn, and widow of William Fox. John Chichester, his son, at this date was residing in St. Mary's parish, Lancaster County. There was no issue apparently of the marriage of Richard Chichester and Ann Fox. She died in 1729, and Richard Chichester in 1734. Richard Chichester's will, dated 14th April, 1734, and proved 12th June, 1734, in the Court, in Lancaster County, an official copy of which will is before me, contains a reference to a hair trunk marked AA C., and also this passage: "Item I give and bequeath
"unto my cousin, Thomas Ware, son of Thomas and Ellenor
"his wife, to the youngest daughter of him if such to be found
"living, my diamond ring and pearl bobbs. She is to be
"heard of at Silverton, at Mr. Ware's house at Dunnex Well,
"at Silverton town, five miles out of the City of Exter, or at
"Lillisdon, in the parish of North Curry, four miles out of
"Tanton, in Sumerssetshire."

This reference to the testator's relationship to the Wares, or Weres, convinces me that he was identical with the before-named Richard, son of John Chichester, of Widworthy, and Margaret his wife, daughter of John Were, and the initials

AA C. on the hair trunk were probably those of Anna Chichester, Richard's first wife.

The *Virginia Genealogies* state that John Chichester, son of Richard Chichester, of Virginia, married Elizabeth Symes, who seems to have been a native of Dorset, England. An affidavit, which is set out, states that John came to Virginia to his father Richard, and that some time after Mrs. Chichester, wife of John, and their son Richard Chichester, came in the ship Brinton of Weymouth, Giles Russell, master, and that the said Richard Chichester was then a child. John Chichester died in Virginia in 1728, in the lifetime of his father Richard, leaving his son the said

Richard Chichester. He married in Virginia, Ellen Ball, and dying 30th December, 1743, at Exeter, England, was buried 3rd January, 1703-4, at Powerstock, Dorset. He left two sons who both continued in Virginia.

John Chichester, who died in Virginia without issue male, in 1753, and

Richard Chichester, who died in Virginia in 1796, and from whom descend the Chichesters who at this date are living in Virginia.

Can any of your readers inform me when and where in England John Chichester and Elizabeth Symes were married?

Also when and where in England their son Richard Chichester was baptized?

And can any one furnish any information which will corroborate the identification of Richard Chichester, the emigrant to Virginia, with Richard, son of John Chichester, of Widworthy, and Margaret (*nee* Were), his wife?

L. C. I. WEBBER-INCLEDON.

50. REV. JOHN PIKE JONES (III., p. 193, par. 145).—May I be permitted to add the following notes to the bibliographical portion of Mr. T. Cann Hughes' interesting paper?

(1). "Botanical Tour through various parts of Devon and Cornwall, 1820." There was a re-issue of this in the following year, with a new title-page, wrongly designated as a second edition. In a reply to a correspondent in *Notes and Queries* (1st s., xii., 29), the Editor remarked of this work, "It was printed at Exeter in 1820, and we suspect only for private circulation, as it is not to be found in our public libraries."

But this is incorrect, as the title-page bears an imprint, "Exeter: Printed for J. Treadwin, 217, High-street; and G. and W. B. Whittaker, 13, Ave-Maria Lane, London, 1820." It is of especial value for its appendix, containing "A List of Plants growing wild in the vicinity of Chudleigh, and in various parts of the adjoining Hundred of Teignbridge" (pp. 43-74).

(2). "A Guide to the Scenery . . . of Ashburton, 1823." A second edition was published in 1830. The work is dedicated to "Miss Filmore, of Ilsington."

(3). Davidson (*Bibl. Devon*, 9) records "Historical and Monumental Antiquities of Devonshire, 1823." No imprint noted. I have been unable to trace any copy of this work. Possibly it may be intended for a MS. bearing this title (with "Hundred of Teignbridge" added to it), preserved among the Rev. J. Pike Jones's MS. Collections (*vide* No. 6).

The next two are recorded in Davidson's *Bibl. Devon* (pp. 135, 172).

(4). "A True and Impartial Account of the Parliamentary Conduct of Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. By a Freeholder of the County of Devon. Exeter, 1810."

(5). "Substance of the Speech of the Rev. J. P. Jones, at a County Meeting at Exeter, 16th March, 1821, on the Laws relating to His Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects, Exeter, 1821."

(6). The Bodleian Library contains eight MS. works of Mr. Jones (No. 3 being one of the number), the historical ones consisting of the author's own notes in addition to transcripts from printed works, and from the collections formed by Mr. J. Herman Merivale, of Barton Place, Exeter, and Lincoln's Inn. It is greatly to be regretted that the latter, which appear to have related almost wholly to Devonshire, and 36 volumes, have been quite lost sight of (see *Trans. Dev. Assoc.*, xxiii., 162; xxii., 64).

(7.) The first edition of *The Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Devon and Cornwall*, by the Rev. Dr. G. Oliver and the Rev. J. Pike Jones, was published in 1828 (demy 8vo), and was a reprint of various articles that appeared in the *Exeter and Plymouth Gazette* in the form of letters, those of the former being signed "Curiosus," and the latter "Devoniensis." Each contributed about one-half to the printed work. A

second edition was issued in 1839-42, and consisted of three volumes, of which the first contained all of Dr. Oliver's letters, but (with one exception) none of those of Mr. Jones, the reason of which is given in an introductory note in this volume. The churches described by the latter were those of Moreton Hampstead, Ilsington, Lustleigh, North Bovey, Ashburton, Bickington, Buckland-in-the-Moor, Hennock, Widecombe-in-the-Moor, Manaton, and Inwardleigh; also an article "On the supposed tomb of Sir William de Tracey, the murderer of Becket, in Morthoe Church," the exception being the valuable introduction (pp. ixj.), reprinted with a few additions by Dr. Oliver. A third edition was projected and in part printed, but was subsequently abandoned. It contained Mr. Jones's account of Ashburton Church, with some additions, including a list of the Incumbents, and also short notices (in great part re-written) of the churches of Bickington and of Buckland-in-the-Moor.

Some remarks of J. Pike Jones on the Trackways of Dartmoor will be found in Rowe's *Dartmoor* (ed. 1896, 149-50).

I quite agree with Mr. Hughes in his suggestion that the MSS. in question in the Bodleian Library should be carefully examined, with a view to the publication of those portions that comprise materials of interest towards a future History of the County.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D

51. ALEXANDER ROLLE OF PARKGATE, in the parish of Tawstock, appears to have been buried at Tawstock, in 1660. Colonel Vivian, in his *Visitations of Devon*, p. 653, says his will, dated 10th July, was proved 15th November, 1660, P.C.C. (Nabbs 294), and he places him as son of Alexander Rolle, *third* son of John Rolle, who was eldest son and heir of George Rolle, the purchaser of Stevenstone.

This, I think, cannot be right, for, as Colonel Vivian shows on the same page, in 1638, Henry Rolle, then of Beam, and thenceforth of Stevenstone, eldest son and heir of John Rolle, *seventh* son of the John Rolle before referred to, succeeded to the Stevenstone estates on the death of his cousin, Dennis Rolle.

Now if Alexander Rolle of Parkgate really derived from Alexander Rolle, *third* son of John Rolle as before mentioned,

it is incomprehensible why, as he was living until 1660 (and left issue male of his body, who were in existence until at least 1694), he should have been passed over in favour of Henry Rolle of Beam who derived from John Rolle, the *seventh* son of John Rolle aforesaid.

Again, when Henry Rolle, formerly of Beam, and afterwards of Stevenstone, died, in 1647, without male issue, (see *Vivian*, p. 653), Stevenstone passed to Sir John Rolle, of Marais (see *Vivian*, p. 656), who was descended from George Rolle, *second* son of George Rolle, the purchaser of Stevenstone, and again, Alexander Rolle, of Parkgate, who, according to Colonel Vivian, derived from Alexander Rolle, son of John Rolle, the *eldest* son of George Rolle, the purchaser of Stevenstone, appears to have been passed over.

From all this it appears :—

- (a). That Alexander Rolle, of Parkgate, was not descended from Alexander Rolle, the third son of John Rolle, the eldest son of George Rolle, the purchaser of Stevenstone,
- (b). That he was not descended from the last named John Rolle at all, but that his place in the Rolle pedigree must have been inferior to that of Sir John Rolle, of Marais, who succeeded to Stevenstone in 1647, and who was descended from (and heir male of) George Rolle, the *second* son of George Rolle, the purchaser of Stevenstone.

Can any of your readers clear this up, and give the parentage and ancestry of Alexander Rolle, of Parkgate, showing his proper place in the Rolle pedigree?

L. C. I. WEBBER-INCLEDON.

52. BRIDGE AND CAW (II., p. 18, par. 15).—I am informed by those living on the spot that Bridge Farm, which is close to the Bridge at Black Torington, no doubt takes its name therefrom, and that it lies outside the "Borough," with which therefore it can hardly be connected; also that Caw is the name of a distinct farm, now united with Bridge Farm, the name of which still survives in several fields and parks. I am also informed that Caw appears as a field name in other places. Can anyone supply instances and suggest its meaning.

OSWALD J. REICHEL.

53. THE COURTENAY MOTTO (IV. p. 64, par. 34).—"Ubi Lapsus? Quid feci?" appears to have been the early motto of the Courtenays. *Polwhele*, ii., p. 178, states that a MS. at Powderham "informs us that this motto was first adopted by the Courtenays of France in consequence of the ill success of their claim when they asserted the royalty of their blood. They had sunk from princes to barons, and even to the rank of simple gentry. In this situation whilst their pedigree was become ambiguous, they attempted to prove their royal descent, but failing in their attempt, they attached to their arms, we are told, the plaintive motto—'Ubi lapsus? Quid Feci?'"

EMILY SKINNER.

54. ANSTIS FAMILY (IV., p. 14, par. 6).—In these notes appear the extract from Shute Register of the marriage of Harry Anstis, Clerk, D.L., and Ann Hicks, second daughter of John Hicks, of St. Peter's, Exon, Clerk, by Mary Passmore, his wife. Can any of your readers indicate the Registers in which the marriage of John Hicks and Mary Passmore (probably about 1714), and also the baptism of the said John Hicks are recorded? From the epitaph on his tomb in the south aisle of Exeter Cathedral, he appears to have been born on the 5th April, 1682.

JOHN GEORGE HICKS.

55. WESTCOTE'S "VIEW OF DEVONSHIRE."—There is an interesting article on "Unpublished Devonshire Manuscripts in the British Museum," by Edw. Levien, in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, vol. xviii. (1862). It contains an account of the *Synopsis Chorographica, or brief Description of the Province of Devon*, by J. Vowell, alias Hoker (pp. 138-143), in which the following remarks appear at the conclusion of the notice of the first portion of Hoker's MS.:—

"With regard to this portion of the book, it may be observed that the similarity is so great between it and Westcote's *View of Devonshire*—many passages, indeed, being copied verbatim—that there can be little or no doubt but that Westcote had access to this MS., and made free use of it for his own work." (p. 141).

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

56. WILL OF JOHN WADDON OF PLYMPTON.—In the name of God, Amen. I, John Waddon of Plympton, in the county of Devon, Esqre, being sicke and weak in body but of sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding, do make this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following (viz.): First and principally I recommend my soul to Almighty God that gave it, and my body I commit to the earth to be decently interred in the parish church of Plympton Morris, in the said county of Devon, in a vault to be made under the seat where my grandfather Richard Waddon usually sate. And I order the sum of thirty pounds to be laid out in making such vault and a little neat marble monument to be erected near it with my name, arms, crest, and this latin motto thereon, *In ope Resurgentis*. And I give two guineas to my friend Mr. William Smith to see the workmanship thereof well performed. Item I give two guineas apiece for rings to each of my pall bearers, whom I desire to be my friends, Mr. Justice Deeble, Mr. John Morsehead, Doctor Vincent, the Revd. Archdeacon Baker, Mr. Elford Spark and Mr. Phillip Ponnell. Item I give to my friends Mr. Edmund Morris and Mr. William Dodderidge two guineas apiece for the trouble they may in assisting in my affairs. Item I give the sum of one hundred pounds to the eldest son of Peter Hambley of London, merchant, to be paid to his father for his use two years after my decease, and in case he shall have no son then living I give the same to his eldest daughter that shall be then living. Item all the rest and residue of my estate, real or personal, whatsoever and where-soever, particularly my real and leasehold messuages, lands, orchards, tenements and hereditaments, with the appurtenances in the parishes of Chagford, Brixton, Plympton St. Mary and Plympton Morris, in the said county of Devon, and also all my goods, chattels, moneys, securities for money, debts and effects whatsoever I give, devise and bequeath unto Ralph Mitchell of Plymouth, in the county aforesaid, grocer, whom I constitute and appoint sole executor of this my last Will and Testament and do hereby revoke and make void all former and other Wills by me at any time heretofore made. In witness, &c., 4th day of May in the year of our Lord 1749. JOHN WADDON, P.P.C. 269 Lisle.

J.B.R.



Ancient Lamp, Barum Pottery and old Oak Box.

57. ANCIENT LAMP.—In removing a hedge bank somewhere in the suburbs of Barnstaple about the year 1877 a labourer found the lamp which is shown in the left hand corner of the illustration. He quickly disposed of it to Lake, of Boutport Street, who, soon after, sold it to Lewis, of Silver Street, the old oak collector, and I purchased it directly after. When found the lamp was in three parts, the leaden band, from which the globular body of the lamp is suspended by a piece of copper (which I supplied) passing through a water-tight tube which crosses the interior of the lamp somewhat off the centre, being broken off. I had this band soldered on, and found that the lamp, when full of oil, stands level, and as the oil is consumed it tips gradually, so as to deliver the last drop to the wick. The vessel, except the nozzle, which is of copper, with the catch tray, is entirely of lead. I showed the lamp to the late Sir A. Wollaston Franks. He said he had never seen anything like it, and could not say anything as to its date or origin. He would have liked to have had it for the British Museum, but I considered that it was of more interest to have it in the neighbourhood. Sir A. W. Franks, however, had a drawing made of it for the Museum for reference, by Mr. Charles H. Read.

The large vase and bulb bowl shown in the photograph are vessels of Barum ware. They were thrown for me by Mr. Brannam, the famous Barnstaple potter, the designs being my own. They were sent to me in the first state, that is the red clay coated with white slip, and I then ornamented them to my fancy, simply removing the slip with a pocket knife. I then returned the vessels to the pottery to be fired.

In the photograph appears an old oak box having the date 1673 cut on the lid. The incised carving is of the well-known fan pattern.

C. F. BAILEY.

[We are greatly obliged to Mr. Bailey for his note on this most interesting object. It has been suggested that the lamp is Phœnician, but where the late Sir A. W. Franks was in doubt, it would be presumptuous to hazard an opinion. We also thank Mr. Bailey for the beautiful photograph of the lamp, pottery and box which he has been good enough to send us, and from which our illustration has been taken.—EDS.]

58. EPISCOPAL REGISTERS.—We wish we had more space to enable us to notice books of interest, and more especially when we have so valuable a contribution to local history as a new volume of Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph's *Registers of the Bishops of Exeter*. (*The Register of Thomas de Brantyngham, Bishop of Exeter*, part ii., Exeter, 1906). In a very interesting preface the Prebendary tells us all that is known of this distinguished man, the eighteenth Bishop of the See. He was probably of a Durham family, and like many other great ecclesiastics of the middle ages, he was a statesman, and, no doubt, in the earlier part of his career, the work of the State came before that of the Church. Early in his career he was employed continuously by Edward III. and his Queen Philippa. He was Lord Treasurer of the Exchequer, and held preferment in various dioceses, Rector of Ashby David, Lincoln, Canon and Prebendary of St. Paul's, Treasurer of the Cathedral of Bath and Wells, and Rector of Morthoe in this county. He shared the fortunes of William of Wykeham, and on the 4th March, 1370, a papal provision nominated him Bishop of Exeter, and on the 12th May following he was consecrated. He divided his time between the business of the State and the discharge of his episcopal duties, and for details of his activities in both spheres of action we must refer our readers to the work under notice and to the memoir of the Bishop in the *D.N.B.* (Supp., vol. i., p. 260). His Register, contained in two volumes, is of the greatest interest and value, and the labours of Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph, who has edited it with much ability and patient skill, has made it accessible to students and readers. There is a full account of the visitation of the diocese by William de Courtenay, Archbishop of Canterbury, and the incidents connected therewith. A former Archbishop had attempted this, but Grandisson succeeded in driving him away. Courtenay, armed with the Pope's mandate, and being a west countryman, and surrounded by his relatives and friends in the neighbourhood of Exeter, was in a very favourite position, and although the Bishop resisted and did his best to prevent the Archbishop carrying out his intentions, Courtenay was too strong for him. The matter was at length amicably

adjusted, the Bishop giving way, and Pope and Archbishop triumphing. This is a worthy continuation of the great work of our author. We are sorry that bereavement and illness have prevented the earlier issue of this volume and tender our sympathy to the author in his trouble. We trust that before long we shall have the *Registers of Edmund Lacy*, who succeeded Brantyngham, which will bring the series down to 1455. EDS.

59. BRANSCOMBE AND THE HERALDRY OF THE MONUMENT OF JOHN KELLOWAY AND JOHN WADHAM AT BRANSCOMBE AND THAT OF MRS. JOAN TREGARTHIN.—The arms on the monument of Kelloway and of Wadham, according to Mr. T. G. Jackson, R.A., in his book *Wadham College, Oxford*, 1893, are dexter shield, Kelloway quarterings. *Baron.* (1) KELLOWAY. *Arg. 2 glaziers irons in saltire sa. between 4 Kelway pears pendant ppr. within a bordure engrailed of the second.* (2) TRETHURFFE. *Azure a buck's head cabossed arg.* (3) TREGARTHIN. *Arg. a chevron between 3 escallops sa.* (4) KELLOWAY, as above (1).—*Femme.* (1) TREGARTHIN. (ancient). See lozenge of Joan Tregarthin. (2) TREGARTHIN (later). (3) HENDOWER. (4) PLANTAGENET. (5) CHAMBERLAIN. (6) PEVER. For all these see below, the lozenge of Joan Tregarthin.

Lozenge of Joan Tregarthin.—(1) TREGARTHIN (ancient). *2 lobsters' claws in saltire.* (2) TREGARTHIN (later). *Arg. a chevron between 3 escallops sa.* (3) HENDOWER. *Azure a lion rampant between escallops or.* (4) PLANTAGENET (of Cornwall). *Arg. within a bordure sa. bezantée, a lion rampant gu. In chief a label of 3 points.* (5) CHAMBERLAIN. *Arg. on a bend sa. 5 bezants.* (6) PEVER. *Arg. on a chevron gu. 3 fleurs de lys or.* Sinister shield. Wadham quarterings.—*Baron.* (1) WADHAM. *Gu. a chevron between 3 roses arg.* (2) CHESILDON. *Or on a chevron gu. 3 martlets arg.* (3) POPHAM. *Arg. on a chief gu. 2 bucks' heads cabossed or.* (4) ZOUCH. *Gu. a chevron arg. between 9 bezants.* (5) ST. MARTIN. *Sa. 6 lions rampant or.* (6) NEVILLE. *Arg. a chief indented vert over all a bend gu.* (7) WALROND. *Barry of 6 az. and or; over all an eagle displayed gu.* (8) LORTY. *Per pale wavy az. and arg. a lion rampant or and gu.* (9) READE. *Gu. a bend fusillé erm.*—*Femme.* (1) TREGARTHIN (ancient). As impaled in dexter shield.

(2) TREGARTHIN (later). (3) HENDOWER. (4) PLANTAGENET. (5) CHAMBERLAIN. (6) PEVER. For all these see above, the lozenge of Joan Tregarthin.

This monument is singular in having two figures of the same lady on it; in certain points of structure, and in considerable heraldic difficulty attaching to it, apparently by ancient error.

It is difficult to assign some of the coats with absolute certainty, and it appears now impossible to say how one at least of the leading quarterings came to be inserted.

It is possible that the monument was erected by the two families concerned with it, and that a solution might emerge if the actual builders were known. The difficulties occur almost entirely in relation to the first marriage: that is of John Kelloway and Joan Tregarthin.

The following notes relate mainly to the first marriage, viz.: to the coats quartered in the shield of John Kelloway and in the lozenge of his wife.

Kelloway.—This family appears to have been originally of Wilts, having been settled as Keilway at Titherington (Titherington Keilway) in 1226 (10 Hen. III.), (and for then already at least three prior generations) and the advowson of Titherington remained in their family till 1424.

Their arms were (see *Aubrey*, plate 10, No. 174): *Argent 2 glazing irons or knippers in saltire sa. between 4 pears gules*. This coat has no bordure.

In 1303 Elyas de Kaillewai witnesses a grant of land adjoining lands of Walter Calewei.

The original Church of St. Giles there was called as late as the 15th century the Chantry Chapel of the Kelloways. After 1424 this family, having sold Titherington Keilway, are found at Whiteparish, co. Wilts, in Dorset, and in Hants. A farm in Bremhill parish, co. Wilts, is still called "Kellaways."

[The arms of Barrett of West Titherington are No. 176 in the same *Aubrey* plate: *Or a chevron charged with 3 lions passant gu between 3 mullets pierced sa.* (See *Hutchin's Dorset*, ii., 360.)]

The name Kelloway was formerly found widely spread as Kellaway, Kelleway, Kelloway, Kelway, Keilway, Cayleway, Cailway, etc. But though the name occurs in the West as late as 1830, it is not now clearly traceable to the stock named

Wm. Kelloway of Sherborne (*i.e.*, of Lillington juxta Sherborne), who married Joan, daughter and heir of Henry Baret of Whiteparish, grand-daughter of Camel of Tittleford, for his first wife, had for his crest a cock, and for arms he had (see Hutchin's *Dorset*, ii., p. 380): *Arg. 2 glaziers' crippling irons in saltire sa. between 4 pears or.* These Kelway pears would seem to have been more attractive in tincture than in texture, if derived, as said, from Caillou. The glazing or grosing irons, glaziers or graziers, clippers, knippers, or snippers, are variously stated to have been anciently used for breaking glass or for cutting window lead—and are even called spokeshaves in heralds' records.

In the ancient house of the Kelways at Lillington, as late as 1738, the arms of Kelway, of Baret, and of Camel were to be seen in the window glass. The arms of Baret of Whiteparish are, however, entirely different from those of Barrett of Titherington.

One of the Kelways (Robert) in 1547 obtained large grants from Hen. VIII. of Church lands in Wilts, and married his son Martin to Dorothy Frampton. Another Kelway (Thos.) married a daughter of Martyn of Athelhampton.

In the mansion of the Trenchams at Wolveton (near Charminster), in the room in which on the sitting of the Long Parliament, as the family were at dinner, the sceptre fell from the hand of K. Charles' statue, Martyn impaling a Kelway in the windows as late as 1742. Underneath was written: "Scutum Roberti Martyn arm. et Elizab. uxoris ejus"—see Hutchin's *Dorset*, i., p. 454. These arms are the same as those of the Colehampton Kelloways (save for the absence of the bordure sable).

William Kelloway of Sherborne (first allied—as above set out—to Baret) married as his second wife a Stanter of Horningsham, whose arms were: *Sa a chevron ermine between 3 ducks (shovellers) arg.*

There is a pedigree of Stanter in Sir R. Colt Hoare's *History of Mod. Wilts*, vol. i., part ii., p. 48, but no Kelway occurs in it.

The arms of Stanter impaling other families were apparently in Wells Cathedral in the 16th century; and it has been stated (but without sufficient proof) that a shield quartering

first, Stanter as above (but without stated field); second, Kelloway as above; third, a facsimile of (if not actually) Tregarthin (as at Branscombe); and fourth, a stag cabossed arg. (as in the coat assigned tentatively in the Kelloway quarterings at Branscombe to Trethurffe) was also formerly at Wells Cathedral.

This shield is reported to have been in armorial glass, and is apparently the sole authority (if it be one) for Kelloway quartering coats resembling (yet not) Tregarthin and Trethurffe prior to the erection of the Branscombe monument.

In any event this glass as cited shows wrong marshalling, or records an alliance of Stanter with Kelloway, and has no certain former locality, and has at present no corroboration aliunde. This shield can be referred to in *Harley MS.*, 1539, p. 137 (*alias* 235), verso; but is very defective in tinctures.

There is no trace of it now in Wells Cathedral, nor in Frome (where inferentially it may have been), nor does Horningsham Church contain any Stanter glass.

The only stag cabossed arg. which this William Kelway may be thought to have had any presumable cognizance of (not being Trethurffe) is the third coat quartered by his first wife Barrett, which was *Sa a buck's head cabossed argent*.

But there does not appear any evidence that any Kelloway ever quartered this last-named coat. It does not appear to be anything but a coincidence; as was the ownership of West Titherington, adjoining the Keilway Titherington, by Barretts (whose coat is figured by Aubrey on the same plate as Keilways, but is not the (Whiteparish) Barrett coat.

Papworth, p. 957, cites the Wilts family of Kelloway as carrying *Arg. 2 grasiers (sic) or spokeshaves in saltire sa. between 4 pears gules in a bordure engrailed of the second*, and Kelloway of Roborough (co. Devon) and later of Hants, as having (Kelway) pears proper (red, or green?); but the pears of the Stanbridge and Sherborne branches seem to have been golden (see *Harley MS.*, 1559), and those of Kelloway of Colehampton (who is of the Branscombe monument) appear as golden pears (see *Harley MS.*, 1079, f. 142 verso, where W. Cooke of Thorne, near Exeter, having married (the elder?) Mary figured on the monument, quarters the 4 pears (or) of Jno. Kelloway of Colehampton (omitting, however,

the bordure). See also *Harley MS.*, 1567, fol. 10 (or 43) for golden (Kelway) pears.

There is extant armorial glass recording an alliance of the Lyte and Kelloway families: either that of Wm. Kelloway of Lillesdon (co. Somerset), with Dorothy, daughter of Sir Jno. Kelloway of Rockborne (co. Wilts), or of his nephew, Henry Lyte of Lytes Carey, with Agnes Kelloway (who is figured on the monument); but the glass armorial is presumably a record of the earlier marriage, because the shield has no bordure such as that on the monument shows.

In *Harley MS.*, 1538, fol. 111 (or 129), Mary, above-named wife of W. Cooke, is described as daughter and co-heir of Jno. Kelloway of Colehampton, by Jane, daughter and co-heir of Trethurff and Tregarthin of Cornwall. This volume is presumably compiled by Richard Munday, and of about 1630.

There are other Kelloways and Caylways, with variant arms, not falling within the scope of this paper.

Trethurffe.—There is a difficulty about the next coat called tentatively Trethurffe; but there are no colours to enforce that view, and it is open to discussion.

Obviously Trethurffe ought not to be quartered on the baron side, if it be Trethurffe; it should be anything else rather, but what else can be suggested instead? And in any event the marshalling seems incorrect.

The coat of Trethurffe (which is well known) is: *Azure a stag's head cabossed argent attired or* (see *Papworth*, p. 909); and it is so set out in *Heralds' Visitations*. Particularly as bearing on the monument shield, the coat of Trethurffe is so set out (see *Harley MS.*, 1079, fol. 20 verso, fol. 37 and 193 verso) by Jno. Vyvyan, who married the first cousin of Joan Tregarthin (the lady of the monument), Eliza, the heiress of Thomas Trethurffe. This Thomas was the son of Sir Jno. Trethurffe of Trethurffe and of Elizabeth Courtenay.

The name Trethurffe is also found as Trederiffe, Tredurffe, Tretheriffe, etc., etc., with the same coat.

The Cornish family of Trethurffe apparently carried three pigs and the Cornish Tregarthians one pig; but which of the two was the more ancient and venerable cognizance may be left undetermined.

Tregarthin.—The next quartering of Kelloway, about which also there seems to be something wrong, is a coat

which is in all respects identical with the coat of Tregarthin; but open to the same objection that Tregarthin is about the last coat which is to be expected to be found in the Kelloway arms on the baron side. For this reason some people have said that it is not Tregarthin at all: and it is true that Tregarthin had not a monopoly of the charges figured.

The arms of Tregarthin (quite well known) are: *Argent a chevron between 3 escallops sable*. About this there is no doubt, but other families used the same or a similar coat. (See *Papworth*, p. 416, for the Tregarthin coat).

George Tanner of Collumpton, who married Margaret (the daughter of Thomas Tregarthin and of Jane, née Trethurffe) and sister of Joan Tregarthin quartered Tregarthin as above (but he did not quarter Trethurffe—for which abstinence there might have been reasons more cogent than obtained fifty years later).

The name seems now extinct in England; but Gilbert's *Cornwall* says that it is still to be found in the Scilly Isles.

It does not at present appear that any Kelloway at any time quartered any coat which was apparently, but not actually, the coat of Tregarthin.

In *Harley MS.*, 1567, fol. 10 (or 43) is tricked a shield carrying 1st and 4th *within a sable bordure 2 crippling irons saltier-wise, in their angles 4 golden pears*. The 2nd quarter is: *Azure a buck's head cabossed argent*. The 3rd quarter is: *Argent a chevron between 3 escallops sable*. The 1st quarter is there called Kelloway; the 2nd quarter Tredrouffe; the 3rd quarter Tregartyn.

These *Arms and Pedigrees* (No. 1567) have the authority of R. Brookes as compiler. Now, R. Brooke died in 1625, and the above entry may well be as early as 1610, and the monument was probably not erected much earlier than 1590.

With this record of so near date (within 40 years at utmost, and likelier within 20, of the erection of the monument) it seems almost impossible that quarter 3 of Kelloway on the monument should not be Tregarthin and the antecedent coat Trethurffe put in, as we shall find Tregarthick put in on the lozenge. The doctrine of chances makes a contrary view all but incredible.

On coming next to the lozenge of Joan Tregarthin, one is immediately confronted by a great difficulty, viz., by the

occurrence in it in the 1st quarter of the arms of Tregarthick. There is but scanty evidence of this family, presumably of Cornish origin, and known as Tregarthick or Tregarthyke. *Papworth* (p. 963) sets out the Tregarthicks (of Cornwall and Devon) as carrying 2 lobster claws (*dexter over sinister*) in saltire gules.

Tregarthick.—In *Harley MS.*, 1404 (which is a blazon of Ordinaries), fol. 160, Tregarthick is blazoned as 2 lobsters' claws in saltire gu., and the field is apparently argent.

In C. S. Gilbert's *Cornwall*, ii., 348, Tregarthick is said to carry crabs' claws. But there does not seem any evidence of a connection between Tregarthin and Tregarthick to account for the 1st quartering, on the Tregarthin lozenge, of Tregarthick.

It does not appear that any other family ever carried lobsters' or crabs' claws; and a suggestion that this coat was recorded as an ancient (even then in the 16th century) cognizance of Tregarthin, does not seem supported by any actual evidence; but rather to be a surmise to explain the difficulty felt as to the quarterings on the lozenge.

Possibly the parties who actually contributed to the erection of the monument could elucidate the serious and at present inexplicable difficulty.

It is hardly needful to enlarge on the remaining five coats of the lozenge, nor to treat of those on the sinister shield, as the whole of these fourteen coats, nine of Wadham and five of Tregarthin, are to be found blazoned on the monument of Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham in the north transept of the Church of Ilminster (co. Somerset); and the Wadham family has been treated of at large in Prince's *Worthies* and in subsequent books such as that of Mr. T. G. Jackson, R.A., on Wadham College.

It may, however, be noted in passing that the Wadham quarterings (whether from superior heraldic knowledge or from already exhibiting a sufficiency of alliances of dignity) did not include the coat of the (historically somewhat latent) family of Tregarthick.

The Branscombe monument itself having been often whitewashed and long neglected, supplies in the 20th century very little of assistance in ascertaining and determining any heraldic points. All traces of colour have perished from the

surfaces of the charges on the coats; and now only very minute traces are left of colour on the fields of some few coats; on the Tregarthin and Tregarthick coats is some faint trace of yellow (which is hardly to be accounted for save perhaps by some chemical change of the original argent or its vehicle). In the coats of Wadham and of Zouch (of the fields) some red was noted, and in St. Martin's a little black. The whole of the remaining coats are absolutely void of any remnants of colour; and in the case of the disputed, or at least somewhat dubious, coats this is the more to be regretted.

The armorial carving is remarkably clear and good; the bordures being well executed, and the charges clearly cut. This makes the bordure of Kelloway quite clear; and the Plantagenet bordure bezantée is straight and not engrailed in the usual form; there seems to be no crown given to the Cornwall lion, as is sometimes found. (In *Harley MS.*, 1385, fol. 33, Plantagenet of Court in Brannel has a plain bordure, a label, and a lion *without* a crown). The Tregarthick cognizance is somewhat feebly rendered by the carver.

It is not necessary to recapitulate the other several charges sculptured as they agree with those of the lists above set out; and those carved on the Wadham shield concord substantially with the blazoning at Ilminster.

SENEX.

60. EXETER CATHEDRAL BELL-FOUNDERS.—An Inquisition *Ad quod damnum* (File cviii., No. 15), in the Record Office, London, dated 8 Ed. II., yields the following item:—

"Robert son of Walter le Belleyetere to retain a messuage and land in Paignton which Roger le Belleyetere his grandfather acquired from Peter late Bishop of Exeter and the Chapter for making and repairing at the expense of the Chapter all the bells organs and clocks of the Cathedral Church."

The same Robert, no doubt, appears in a list of taxpayers of the city of Exeter in 1st Ed. III. [*Lay Subs. Dev.*, 95-6], as "Rob'tus Belethere, v'."

From the context I imagined that the name Belleteyere must originally have denoted the trade of a bell-founder, and this guess has been very interestingly supported by an

extract from the Episcopal Registers [cited in Ellacombe's *Church Bells of Devon*, p. 163], from which it appears that Bishop Quivil (1284), granted a copyhold tenement at Paington to Roger de Ropford, bell-founder, and his heirs; the said Roger to make the bells for the Cathedral, and to repair the organs and horologe. His wife Agnes and son Walter are mentioned, so that the succession is fully confirmed.

Izacke, in his *Devon Benefactors* (p. 13), records a bequest in 1563 by William Bucknam, Esq., sometime Mayor of Exeter, to almshouses called the "Ten Cells," which are described in the will as being "next to Belliter's Gate in the said city." Another will (p. 65), referring to the Ten Cells, locates them in Preston Street, in the parish of St. Mary the Moor.

Are any traces of a bell-foundry discoverable in that part of the city?

It is remarkable that the word Belliter in this signification is not to be found in the *N.E.D.*: the only entry under anything like the same spelling being *Bellyter* (French, *bélitre*, *belistre*, beggar, vagabond; of unknown origin; see *Dict. Littré*, *scheler*), a beggar.

Further testimony as to the meaning of the surname is yielded by the following notes:—

[*Ancient Church Bells in England*, by E. Andrews Downman, priest, p. 137]. *Stahlschmidt* cited for mention of William le Belyetere, of Canterbury, as the founder of certain bells, c. 1325.

[*Som. Record Soc.*, Vol. iv., p. 146.] Item in Churchwardens' Accounts of a payment "to ye Bellator of Bristowe" (spelt on p. 205, "Belluter,") at the making of a bargain (for bell-founding).

[*Church Bells of Devon*, by Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, p. 173.] Woodbury Churchwardens' Accounts "paid to Roger Symsonne, the belluter . . . (p. 180) . . . "expenses for going to Drayton for a beame to waigh the bells."

In the *Valor Eccles*, 26 Hen. VIII., vol. ii., I note the name of John Bellytorr, Vicar of Axmouth.

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

61. THE EXETER ACADEMY.—With regard to the Exeter Academy for University Teaching, which was started by the

Rev. Micajah Towgood in 1760, I have among my family papers some particulars which may be thought interesting.

On the 25th February, 1761, the Revs. Stephen and Micajah Towgood, and the Rev. Abraham Tozer wrote to my ancestor, the Rev. Samuel Merivale, who was then, and had been for several years, Minister of the Presbyterian Congregation at Tavistock, inviting him to undertake the province of reading the Divinity Lectures in this Academy, M. Towgood himself undertaking the Greek Lectureship. After much correspondence Samuel Merivale, who had been educated at Dr. Doddridge's well-known Academy at Northampton, undertook the Professorship, and in 1761 came accordingly to live in Exeter—in the Mint—giving his lectures in the Academy, which was located in a large brick house in Paris Street, formerly the dwelling of the Cheeke family.

The first tutors were Micajah Towgood, Samuel Merivale, John Turner, John Hogg, and Thomas Jervis. In addition to his duties as Professor, Samuel Merivale preached in different meetings of his persuasion, and regularly at the Chapel in Thorverton. He died in December, 1771, and was buried in the Unitarian Burial Ground in Magdalen Street.

ANNA W. MERIVALE.

62. EXETER ACADEMY, 1760-1771.—This was in reality a resumption of that earlier Academy which had existed in the city from the years 1710 to 1720, of which the tutors were Joseph Hallet, *secundus*, and Joseph Hallet, *tertius*. Seventeen students were educated here, including James Foster, D.D., for an account of whom see Collinson's *History of Somersetshire*, ii., 449. His success as a preacher at the Old Jewry, attracting thither, as it did, a confluence of persons of every rank, station, and quality, gave occasion to the well-known lines of Pope:—

"Let modest *Foster*, if he will, excel
Ten metropolitans in preaching well."

Another student was King, afterwards Lord Chancellor.

The tutors of the revived Academy of 1770 were the Reverends Micajah Towgood (d. 1792); Samuel Merivale (d. 1771); John Turner, Minister, 1757-69, of the Presbyterian congregations at Lypstone and Gulliford; John Hogg, Minister 1772-1789 of Mint Meeting, and subsequently a banker at Exeter: and after the death of Mr. Turner, about

the year 1769, Thomas Jervis, his successor, at Lymptstone and Gulliford, and for eleven years resident tutor at Bowood of the two sons of the Earl of Shelburne, afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne. The elder son, Lord Fitzmaurice, completed his education for the University under his instruction; the younger, the Honourable Wm. Granville Petty, died at an early age.

The Academy was closed on the death of Samuel Merivale, whose body was buried in Magdalen Street Burial Ground, where the tombstone is yet to be seen. Here likewise is the grave of Towgood, his wife and daughters.

The forty-eight students educated here during the eleven years of the Academy's life were:—Bartlett, Percy, minister; Berry, James, d. at Edinburgh; Berry, Thomas, attorney-at-law; Besley, William; Bretland, Joseph, here, 1761-66, min. Mint Meeting and George's Meeting, and tutor, Exeter Academy, No. 3, 1799-1805, *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Cake, Samuel, minister, conformed; Carter, —; Clarke, William; Eveleigh, — physician; Fennimore, James, minister; Follett, Abraham; Gibbs, George, merchant at Bristol; Graves, George, naval officer; Graves, John, admiral; Graves, Thomas, afterwards Admiral Sir Thos. Graves, Bart.; Green, James, trade; Green, John; Green, Richard, trade; Gwatkin, Thomas, min., Blackley, 1767, conformed, ordained by Archbp. of Canterbury, emigrated to America; Hale, —, army; Heath, George, minister; Hogg, John, s. tutor; Hooker, William, trade; Irvin, William, minister; Jeffery, Nathanael; Jellicoe; Katenkamp, George, army; Lang, William; Lee, Thomas, merchant; Manning, James, min., Thorverton, 1775-6, Exeter, George's Meeting, 1776-1831, compiled this list of students 1818, d. 1831; Merivale, John; Mugg, Henry, minister, conformed; Parr, Bartholomew, physician at Exeter; Pike, Samuel; Pope, John, s. John, bookseller, in parish of Allhallows on the Walls, d. 1785, min., Blackley, d. 1802; Porter, Jasper, physician; Remmet, Robert, physician; Rowe, William; Sanden, Thomas, physician at Chichester; Short, John, d. at the Academy; Smith, John, surgeon; Taylor, Philip, here 1762-1765, ord. 1770, min. Liverpool and Dublin, d. 1831, cousin to Dr. Martineau; Temple; Vicary, John, minister; Westcott, John, physician; White, James, counsellor; Wraxall, Nathanael, afterwards Sir Nathanael, author of *Tour to the*

Northern Courts, etc.; Youat, William, minister, ordained 1769, s. of William, min., 1715-45, of George's Meeting, Colyton.

Perhaps some readers will identify other names in this list and send results to our pages.

John Hogg, the tutor, calls for more than a passing note, insomuch that little if anything has yet appeared in print about him, other than the references made by Jerom Murch in his valuable *Presbyterian Churches . . . West of England*. Hogg married twice; his second wife was Apphia Baller. They lived during his Exeter ministry in St. Sidwell's parish. Here were born their children—George Baller, "b. 30th November, 1769, at half-past twelve in the morning, bap. in private by the Rev. Mr. Micaiah (*sic.*) Towgood, 3rd Jan., 1770, d. 6th June, 1775, at one in the morning"; Joseph, b. 26th Aug., 1771; Apphia, b. 29th Sep., 1776; Frances, b. 1st Sep., 1778; Mary, b. 10th March, 1785. The Register of the Mint Meeting, from which these particulars are taken, begins on the 28th August, 1687, and is consecutive until its end in 1837, it being continued, after the close of Mint Meeting, by the ministers of George's Meeting. Hogg registers in it from the 27th August, 1770, to the 26th February, 1786, making in all 42 entries.

Who was his first wife? When and where did he die?

A few years back the legible inscriptions in the Magdalen Street and George's Meeting Burial Grounds were fortunately copied by my revered friend from earliest childhood, Mr. W. H. Hamilton Rogers, F.S.A., a brother Colytonian. Armed with a spade and hook to clear the earth, etc., he deciphered every stone of which he got a trace. Many Exeter names of social influence—ministers, tutors, doctors, army and naval officers—are among those recorded. Of his copy I have been permitted to make a complete transcript. If these inscriptions could be registered in print in our *Notes and Queries*, and supplemented by copious extracts of the Meetings' Register, and a few short notices of the more influential names inserted, such an article would form a portion of permanent Exonian history, and be of real service to historical writers.

One personal item I may perchance be permitted. In 1662 Micaijah Towgood's grandfather, Matthew Towgood, was ejected from the Rectorship of Semley, Wilts, by the Act

of Uniformity; shortly before his death in 1792, Micajah gave a copy of his own engraved portrait—painted by Opie—to my maternal great grand parents, Joseph Kingdon (d. 1797), Comptroller of the Customs, Exeter, and Catherine (d. 1845, aet. 92), his wife, daughter of Clement Hirtzel (d. 1781), of Exeter, both husband and wife having been his catechumens at George's Meeting. In 1906 the portrait hangs in the room wherein this article is written by

GEORGE EYRE-EVANS.

Authorities.—MSS. Extracts from Mint Meeting and George's Meeting, Exeter; Catherine Kingdon's notes; copy of W. H. Hamilton Rogers' inscriptions, *penes* G.E.E.; *Monthly Repository*, 1818, pp. var. for Manning's list of students; Murch's *Presbyterianism*, 1835, var. pp., being author's copy with MS. Notes, given to Rev. Professor David Lewis Evans, Colyton, 1850; *Record of the Provincial Assembly of Lancashire and Cheshire*, 1896; "Colytonia," 1898, *Dic. Nat. Biog.*; information from George C. Kingdon, Taddyford, 1897; Laura Hirtzel Powell, Colyton and Aberystwyth, 1897; personal research in Devonshire.

63. AVETON GIFFARD (IV., part III., p. 73.)—One of the objects of a publication like *Devon Notes and Queries* is to discuss various opinions. I regret having given the Rev. Preb. Hingeston-Randolph any cause for offence, but I am sure my correspondents, the Rev. W. D. Pitman and Mr. Edmund A. S. Elliot, have good grounds to support the views they hold as to the identification of "Alyngtone."

MAXWELL ADAMS.

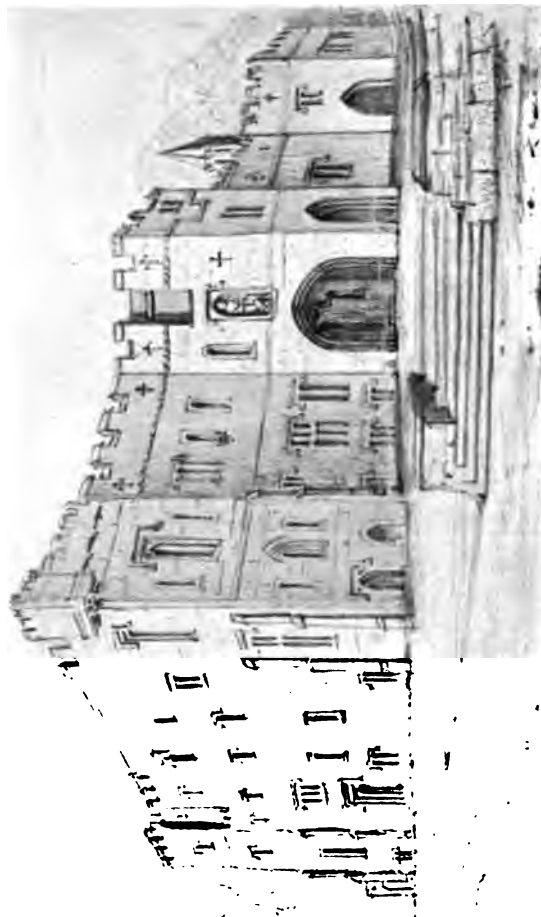
64. AVETON GIFFORD (IV., part II., p. 44; p. 73, par. 37.)—In Mr. Maxwell Adams' most interesting paper on Aveton Gifford in the January number of *Devon Notes and Queries*, there is a quotation from the *Register of Bishop Quivil* by the Rev. Preb. Hingeston-Randolph in which the latter identifies *Alyngton* as East Allington and gives as his reason that the parish of E. Allington is separated from Aveton Gifford by only a narrow strip of land in the parish of Loddiswell. Now with a perfectly innocent intention the Rev. W. D. Pitman and myself wrote Mr. Maxwell Adams (without knowing each other's ideas or intentions),

and pointed out the mistake we thought the Rev. Preb. Hingeston-Randolph had fallen into. I am not surprised at Mr. Maxwell Adams taking it for granted that East Allington was close to Aveton Gifford, as he naturally would not be acquainted with the topography of the district, but that anyone living on the spot should fall into such a trap passes my comprehension.

Mr. Maxwell Adams with the best intentions corrected the mistake in the April number of *Devon Notes and Queries* and pointed out that it was *West* Alvington and not *East* Allington that was separated from Aveton Gifford by the parish of Loddiswell; a very important rectification, as West Alvington was a much more important and extensive parish embracing South Huish, Milton and Marlborough. In the last part the Rev. Preb. Hingeston-Randolph writes that he *supposes* nothing and treats Mr. Pitman's and my statements as mere assertions without authority, frivolous and groundless.

I venture to say at the present moment the nearest point as the crow flies of *East* Allington is three miles from Aveton Gifford, while the farms of Rake and Sorley which are in *West* Alvington parish run down to the banks of the Avon close to Hatch Bridge, separated only by a few marshes in Loddiswell parish from that of Aveton Gifford. Does not this then prove that the Allyngton in *Bishop Quivil's Register* is West Alvington and not East Allington (*i.e.*, here I do assume), assuming the Rev. Preb. Hingeston-Randolph's assertion that Allyngton is separated from Aveton Gifford by only a narrow strip of land in the parish of Loddiswell is right? The Prebendary in a private letter to me treats the matter as an "*obiter dictum*," so why then labour the point any further? If he admits that he was wrong in stating Allyngton (*i.e.*, according to his opinion) is East Allington, and is a parish very near Aveton Gifford, of course I can forgive him his note, for I think I have proved conclusively that this is not so. For myself I do not care which Allington was meant in *Bishop Quivil's Register*, and I am sorry so much space has been wasted in this valuable journal by an initial mistake, but I thought it a pity to perpetuate an error.

EDMUND A. S. ELLIOT.



Flete House, cir. 1840.
From a Drawing by the late Rev. W. J. Coppard.

65. GIFFARD.—As evidence that the soft pronunciation of the initial letter of the name Giffard, obtained as early at least as 1555 in Devonshire, I cite the following notes from Court Rolls of the Hundred of Wonford [Misc. Bk. Treas. Excheq., 86]:—

5th Oct., 1 Mary I . . . *Jacobus Gyffard*, Juror.

21 Jan., same year, same hundred, *Jacobus Jeffard*.

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

66. FLETE HOUSE, SOUTH DEVON.—The view of Flete House, in the parish of Holbeton, Devon, given in this number, is from a pencil drawing by the late Rev. W. I. Coppard, incumbent of Plympton St. Mary. It is of the old house taken down when the present mansion was erected in 1877 by the late Mr. H. B. Mildmay, and now the seat of Mr. F. B. Mildmay, M.P.

Flete or Fleet, as it is called by Polwhele and Lysons, was formerly the property of the Heles, and passed by virtue of an entail to a Bulteel, who was the owner of the old house.

Polwhele's *Devon*, 1797, has a view of the house at a distance, and thus describes it:—"In Holberton, Fleet is perhaps the finest situation in Devonshire. On a rising ground, it commands the rich and winding vale of Erme almost to the sea. Great improvements have been lately made both in the house and grounds. And the house carrying fourteen windows in front makes a very striking appearance at a considerable distance. By an entail from Hele, Fleet came to Bulteel."

The figures of a hunter and a falconer, which were over the entrance in the old house, are preserved in the new house; also a granite mantelpiece with the letters "T.H." and the Hele arms.

EDWARD WINDEATT.

67. CREDITON FIRES IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY (IV., p. 83).—The following accounts of several fires that took place in or near to the town of Crediton during the 18th century, together with a consideration of the causes that led to them, may perhaps be deemed as a supplement to the Rev. M. Towgood's description of the terrible one that commenced on August 14th, 1743, especially as (with the

exception of the last named) local histories afford but little information concerning them.

I.—Three fires are recorded to have taken place in 1710 :
 (1) At Porch Court, about the middle of the West Town, when three persons perished. It is stated there had "been a fire three or four times in some of these dwellings within this twenty year." (2) On Dec. 15th, 1710, a fire took place at Beer Mills, near Crediton, when the mill-houses and house adjoining were utterly destroyed. (3) A fire on Dec. 19th, 1710, burnt down a house, stabling, and much other property, situated "about the middle of the market." Particulars of each of these are contained in a "Narrative" appended to the following work :—

"A Sermon Preach'd in the Church of Crediton, Devon, at the Funeral of John Cobley the Father, Jonh (*sic*) his Son, and Mary his Daughter : who Perish'd in the late Fire of their own House, in the said Town. . . .
 By Thomas Ley, M.A., Exon. Printed by Sam. Farley, for Phil. Yeo, Bookseller, over-against St. Martin's-Lane, in the High-Street." (1710).

II.—Of one that happened in 1725, we are made aware from the circumstance that an attempt was made to indemnify the sufferers by means of a collection on a Church Brief. The following are specimens of three of such collections :—

East Budleigh.

"1725. Collected a breef for crediton and Kirk dighton the 18th day of July the sum of four pence."

Marwood.

"1725. Crediton and Kirk Deighton. Collected
 oo oi oi."

Holy Trinity, Exeter.

"1725. Crediton and Kirk deighton in y^e Count. of deuon and York. Loss by fire £1,203 and upwards o 6 8."

The issue of a Church Brief in aid of two places widely apart was not uncommon.

III.—The awful fire of 1743, so graphically described by the Rev. Micajah Towgood (*vide* p. 83), who was an eyewitness of it. Nearly the entire town was destroyed, and sixteen lives were lost. A poem descriptive of the fire, and

termed "The Conflagration," was published in the same year at Exeter; author unknown. It contains a curious foot-note. It appears that to stay the progress of the flames some houses were blown up by gunpowder. A man "stood in the shambles opposite to the house that was blown up. Notwithstanding the repeated intreaties of those about him, he obstinately refus'd to leave the place, and being too curious to see the manner of doing it, was kill'd by the blast." (This poem of pp. 16 is now exceedingly scarce). According to the *Universal Spectator* of Aug. 27th, 1743, "the loss is computed at fifty thousand pounds," and in the issue of that paper of Sept. 3rd, it is stated "there is not a house standing in all the town, from the sign of the Lamb to the utmost end of the Green (which is half a mile), together with all the back-lets, lanes, lineys, gardens and apple-trees; the apples roasting as they hung." An interesting letter by one of the sufferers who nearly lost his life on the occasion will be found in *Gent's Magazine* of Sept., 1743.

IV.—A newspaper cutting dated May, 1766, states that "lately, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, Crediton had sixty dwelling houses reduced to ashes by fire." To this is added the account of a great fire there in 1763, but the context shows the date to be an error for 1743.

V.—A destructive fire broke out in May, 1769, and the *Universal Magazine* of that month contains a letter from an Exeter correspondent, from which the following extract is taken:—

"The unfortunate town of Crediton has been again reduced to a most deplorable state of desolation by the violence of a dreadful fire which broke out there about nine o'clock in the forenoon of the 1st inst., at the house of one R. Pulman, a baker, occasioned, it is said, by drawing the fewel too hastily out of the oven, some sparks of which flying up to the thatch, immediately set it on fire, and unfortunately the greatest part of the adjoining dwellings being covered with the same inflammable materials, the flames spread with such rapidity and raged with such amazing violence as to render every precaution useless that could be taken to stop their progress. . . . As soon as a certain account of the melancholy affair reached this city (Exeter), the Commanding Officer of the regiment quartered here, with the greatest readiness, on the first application to him sent off a detachment of an hundred men to the assistance of the poor sufferers; and to their indefatigable activity, and the humane vigilance and attention of the officers who commanded them, is owing the preservation of the remainder of the town; but

unhappily, the most considerable and best-built part of it, with the market-houses, and a prodigious quantity of valuable effects of the inhabitants, were reduced to ashes before their arrival. By the best calculation that can be made, no fewer than 131 dwelling-houses were consumed in this dreadful conflagration, and the loss of the poor sufferers amounts to upwards of nine thousand pounds, exclusive of insurances. . . . We do not as yet hear of any lives lost, except one old gentleman who was confined to his bed, and being informed of his situation and that he must submit to be removed or risk being burnt in his bed, was so frightened that he expired in less than two hours."

Another account records "all the best part of the town (generally called West Town) is reduced to ashes, from the top of Bowden Hill to the Corn Market, and all Back Lane for about three-eighths of a mile, by which it is supposed upwards of 200 houses are destroyed." The person who wrote this account says: "We have scarce saved anything, and what little we have is broken in pieces. We have lain in an orchard two days and one night."

VI.—The *Universal Magazine* of May, 1772, records the following:—"Bristol, May 14th. On Friday last in the evening a fire broke out at Crediton, in Devonshire (at the west end of the town) and consumed 39 houses."

The general employment of straw (reed) for thatching roofs, and of much timber frame-work in the walls of houses, were the main causes of the numerous and extensive fires in small towns and villages in the 18th and preceding centuries. Thatch easily caught fire, and if much wind prevailed the flames spread rapidly from roof to roof. Thus in the account of the fire of 1710, it is noted "the wind was very high and carry'd flakes of hay and reed fired over several houses, where the ashes was to be seen lying very thick." In this manner the fire of 1743 extended from one side of a street across to the other. The element of danger from this source was generally recognised, and in any ordinary outbreak preventive measures were taken, as in the following instance recorded in the *London Chronicle* of Feb. 5th, 1757:—

"On Tuesday se'night a dreadful fire happened at Morton-Hampstead in Devonshire, which spread so fast (most of the houses being thatched) that the inhabitants were terribly alarmed with the apprehensions of the whole town being destroyed; but by the unwearied endeavours of the people in covering their houses with hides and other things to prevent the flames catching their houses' thatch, the fire was providentially extinguished without more than six houses being entirely consumed."

The employment of slates or tiles, in lieu of thatch, not only diminished the liability to fire, but also prevented it

from spreading. But the diminution has been materially aided by a better supply of water, by the organisation of fire-brigades, and by the institution of proper fire-extinguishing apparatus. Moreover, improved methods of building construction, and the gradual adoption of insurance against fire, have also directly and indirectly greatly aided in reducing the number of outbreaks.

A few words as to the method of relieving the sufferers—usually of the poorer class—after such devastating fires as those of Crediton, Honiton and Tiverton, may not be deemed out of place.

Throughout the 17th and commencement of the 18th century a system of collecting money throughout England was carried out by means of Briefs, which, under Royal sanction, were read in churches. But it proved cumbrous, unsatisfactory, and signally failed to procure immediate relief to those who most needed it. Great delays took place on obtaining the necessary authority for making the collections; in the subsequent issue of the Brief by the undertakers; as well in the payment of the money to those appointed to receive it. Moreover the expenses incident to the collection were proportionately extremely heavy. A marked instance of this was the case of a Brief issued for the repairs of Wimbish Church in 1745, when, although the sum gathered amounted to £420 7s., the Church only received £90 14s. 8d., as the expenses were £324 13s. 4d. It is therefore not surprising to learn that a place which had once endeavoured to raise funds in this manner very rarely attempted to do so a second time. A Brief was sanctioned in aid of the fire at Crediton in 1725, but at none of the subsequent outbreaks was one applied for.

(Those interested in the subject of Church Briefs, especially those of Devonshire, will find full particulars in the *Transactions of the Devonshire Association*, vol. xxvij., 311-357; vol. xxviii., 606-711); and in *Church Briefs* by W. A. Bewes, LL.B., 1896.

Early relief to the sufferers in those places devastated by serious fires seems to have been readily and cheerfully rendered by neighbouring towns, &c., in the forefront of which Exeter was one to send speedy assistance. According to Izacke, in 1665 "Two hundred pounds in money and

necessaries were sent hence to the town of Bradnynch, being of late almost consumed by fire, by a voluntary contribution of the inhabitants here made" (*Memorials*, 172).

After the fire at Crediton in 1743, Towgood relates that at Exeter "in a few days more than six hundred pounds" were collected. Tiverton, Trowbridge and many other places sent contributions. Again, after that of 1769, the Mayor of Exeter sent to the same town "a quantity of bread and cheese to be distributed among the poor of the place the same evening" (*i.e.*, on the evening of the day when the fire occurred)—the kind of charitable aid most needed on such an occasion.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

68. MARKS ON TIN.—Some time ago (I have not the reference to the back number of *Devon Notes and Queries*), I enquired what was the meaning of the letter H, with which certain blocks of tin were stamped at Chagford, temp. Eliz. I have since found an answer to this—and it may be also to my mother's question as to the W on the block in the Knapman Arms—in Add. MS., 33,420, some folios of which contain "An account of the tin works from Saxon times, with the laws affecting them by Thos. Beare, Bailiff of the Stannary of Blackmoore, temp. Eliz., and — Beare, Steward of the Stannaries of Cornwall, transcribed by Tristram Moore, of Penryn, Steward to John Tonkin, of Trevaunance."

"Blowing-house owners," it appears, were to mark all the blocks of tin according to their respective qualities, *H* for *hard tynn*, *S* for slender tynn, *P* for Pilion tynn, *R* for relistiom tynn. There are notes on "*Whyte tynn*" and on "Black tynn—whyther well purified." "Tynn" was "not to remain unblown or unkoyned after Michms." "Tollers and Partners" were "to have notice of washes." Perhaps some of your readers would kindly explain the terms "pilion," "relistiom," and "Toller." Tollay was a surname in S. Tawton as early as 1263.

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

69. FRANCIS HOLMAN, MARINE PAINTER.—In the *National Dictionary of Biography*, Lionel Cust, M.V.O., who wrote most of the biographical notices of deceased artists, makes two mistakes which are worth correcting. Firstly, he gives the date

of this artist as 1760-1790. Secondly, he states that he was of Cornish family. As a matter of fact Francis Holman was a son of Francis and Ann Holman, of St. Lawrence, Ramsgate. A family of that name had been settled in that neighbourhood for many centuries, engaged in maritime pursuits. He was baptized at St. Lawrence, Ramsgate, November 14th, 1729, and died at St. George's, Middlesex, 29th November, 1784, aged 55 years, and was buried at Ramsgate, December 4th, 1784.

Sir Lionel Cust may have been misled by the fact that there were a number of Holmans settled in St. Sithney, Crowan, and Perranzabuloe, West Cornwall, bearing the Christian name of Francis. I can trace no connection between the Ramsgate and Cornish branches.

Neither Boase, Courtney, nor Pycroft, who have written largely on west country artists, mention Francis Holman as one of them, but it is of interest to note that Thomas Luny, who was born in London in 1759, and died at Teignmouth in 1837, and whose pictures are greatly valued in the West, was apparently a pupil of Francis Holman, for in 1777-8 he sent pictures to the Society of Artists from Mr. Holman's studio in St. George's, Middlesex.

Cust's and Redgrave's *Dictionary of British Artists* refer to Francis Holman as enjoying contemporary reputation, and as not being sufficiently valued. I have in my possession a painting of his which was exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1777. The size of the painting is 40 ins. x 60 ins., and is entitled "A Sudden Squall." The position of the ships and the whole treatment of sea and sky is masterly and shows that the artist must have had considerable marine experience. In fact he was on board one of Admiral Parker's ships during the Dogger Bank action against the Dutch in 1781, and exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1782 a picture depicting the action.

Francis Holman appears to have resided either at Bell Dock, Wapping, or Broad Street, St. George's. Either place would give an uninterrupted view of Limehouse Reach and the Lower Pool on the river Thames, and would be an ideal position for the studio of a marine artist, these parts of the river being always full of moving shipping.

I attach a copy of his will, written in his own handwriting, and a list of his exhibited pictures, and shall be glad to hear from anyone having any of his works.

Rockingham, Folio 648.

WILL OF FRANCIS HOLMAN, of St. George's, Middlesex, Painter.—
To my wife Jane interest of all my money in public funds and stocks for life my household goods stock of pictures to become her sole property and gift at decease.

To my sister Sarah Lucas wife of William Lucas or to her children to be equally divided amongst them if she shall be dead at the time of my wife's decease one moiety or quarter part of the money I shall leave in stock at my decease. I give the same at the decease of my wife to Mary Richardson wife of James Richardson of St. George's, Middlesex, and daughter of my late sister Ann Quince or to her children to be equally divided if she shall be dead at the decease of my wife. To Francis Holman my nephew and son to my brother John Holman of Ramsgate, mariner, or his children if he have any at the time of my wife's death if he is dead and no children to be divided amongst the legatees in proportion that are then alive one moiety after my wife's death. One moiety to my niece Sarah Quince daughter of my sister Ann Holman wife of William Quince mariner of St. George's Middlesex and sister to Mary Richardson (the said Sarah Quince I believe to be living in some part of America) which if she is at the decease of my wife or any of her children shall make their claim good within five years after the decease of my wife but if the said Sarah is now or shall be dead at that time it shall become theirs to be equally divided but if no such claim be made within five years of my wife's decease one-half of the moiety that I leave to Sarah Quince shall become the property of her sister Mary Richardson and her heirs and the other half to become the property of my nephew John Quince and in case he be not living to become the property of my sister Sarah Lucas or her children. I appoint my wife my sole executrix. 20 October 1783

14 December 1784. Appeared William Handy of Fowden Fields, St. George's, Middlesex, carpenter, and John Holman of Ramsgate, master mariner, and swore to the handwriting of Francis Holman and stated that he died on or about 29 Nov. last.

Will proved 18 Dec. 1784, and administration granted to Jane, widow.

"Francis Holman lived in the region of East London among seafaring people, who highly appreciated his literalness and accuracy in all that related to shipping, but he had considerable artistic power, and I possess an admirable picture by him representing a dark squally day, with vessels running into Ramsgate Harbour. It is signed "F. Holman,

1777," and the artist has given an amusing proof of his politics by naming his pilot-boat the Wilkes. I have another picture also dated 1777, "The Thames off Greenwich," the Trinity House authorities with their three yachts are paying an official visit to the Hospital.

From the Catalogue of the Free Society of Artists it appears that from 1767 to 1769 he resided at Bell Dock, Wapping, and at Broad Street, behind Free Trade Wharf, Shadwell, or Stepney, St. George's, Middlesex, after that date."—D.J. (*N. & Q.*, 5th Series, x., 1878).

FROM HOLMAN'S EXHIBITS AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

1774.

- 126. The Augusta Yacht, with His Majesty on board reviewing the Fleet at Spithead.
- 127. The Fleet saluting His Majesty when on board the Barfleur.

1775.

- 153. A Squadron giving chase to windward.
- 154. A Calm in the Downs.

1776.

- 139. A Shipwreck near Beachy Head.
- 140. His Majesty's Ship Victory sailing from Sheerness, preparing to anchor at the Nore.

1777.

- 173. A Sudden Squall, with ships sailing through the narrow channel near Reculver in Kent. (I believe this to be the picture I bought.) H.W.H. dated 1776. 3 ft. 4 in. x 5 ft.
- 174. A Ship in a Storm near the Isle of Wight.

1778.

- 152. The Famous Sea Fight between the fleets of Sir Edward Hawke and Mons. Constav, near Belleisle, Anno 1759.

1779.

- 134. The Attack upon the Town of Newport, Rhode Island, by the French Fleet, under the command of Count d'Estaing, in August 1778.
- 135. A Storm at Sea.

1780.

- 16. The Engagement between Sir G. B. Rodney and the Spanish Squadron.

1781.

- 434. Shipwreck near Dover.

1782.

- 386. The Engagement between Admiral Parker and the Dutch, from a sketch made on board a frigate during the action (Dogger Bank action 1781).

1783.

43. The Engagement on the 12th April, 1782, between Lord Rodney and the Count de Grasse, in the West Indies.

1784.

337. Action between Lord Hood and the Count de Grasse in Basterre Road, Jan. 26th, 1782.

(Compiled from Catalogues of Royal Academy.)

AT FREE SOCIETY OF ARTISTS.

1767.

The Prince George, Admiral Broderick, in the Bay of Biscay, 13th April, 1758.

A Sea Convoy in a Storm.

East India Shipping turning towards the Downs, with a view of Kingsgate, in Isle of Thanet.

1768.

A View of the Downs from Deal Beach.

1770.

Departure of the Spanish Fleet from Cadiz.

The Entrance of a Sea-port in the Island of Candia.

1771.

An English Fleet coming to anchor in the Downs.

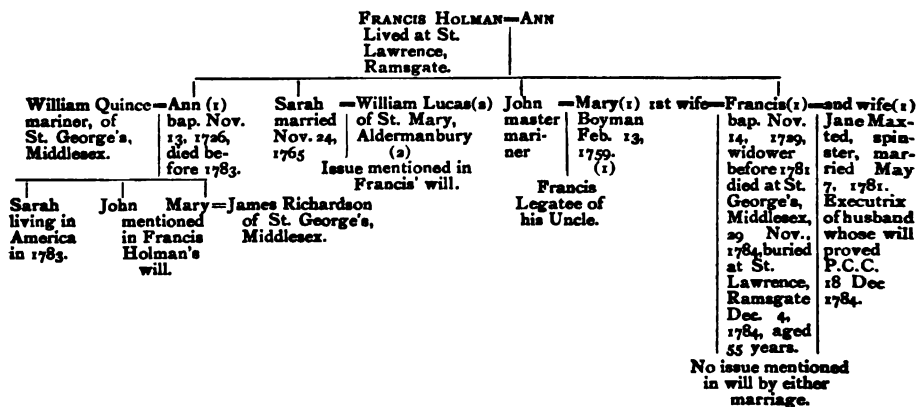
Ships sailing towards Harwich—a squall coming on—its companion.

1772.

A Fleet coming from Sea to anchor at Spithead, with a signal from the Admiral to moor.

A similar view of Dover.

(Compiled from Catalogues of Free Society of Artists.)



(1) St. Lawrence Registers.

(a) St. George's in East, London, Registers.

H. WILSON HOLMAN.

70. HALLEY, HAWLEY, PIKE (IV., p. 87, par. 47).—Permit me briefly to supplement my note printed in *Devon Notes and Queries* for July last. A London correspondent writes: "The results of my enquiry at the College of Arms have been disappointing. It appears that no grant of arms has at any time been made to a person of the name of Halley, and that no Halley pedigree is recorded at the College. I am still to learn whose were the arms borne (according to Aubrey) by Edmond Halley."

Is it likely that a similar search under the surname Hawley would develop any documentary evidence to prove relationship between Dr. Edmond Halley (1656-1742) and the Hawleys of Devonshire?

EUGENE FAIRFIELD McPIKE.

71. A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY TANNER'S INVENTORY (Coram Rege Roll 2033, m. 764, Hilary 1683).—In a case between Philibert Cogan, Daniel Ivie, John Tucker and William Bolitho, querents, and Richard Weekes, armiger, defendant, the following inventory is given of the goods that were in the possession of the querents 21 March, 25 Car. II. at Brideford:—"De ducentis lauris ⁽¹⁾ coriatoriis, q's Anglice Tan keeves, ⁽²⁾ quingentis diceris (Anglice Dickers) ⁽³⁾ corii tannat[i], Anglice Tanned leather; quatuor mille pellibz, Anglice hides; quadragint' lauris coriatoriis cū corio & pellibz repletis; mille oneribus Equinis ⁽⁴⁾ corticum ⁽⁵⁾ Anglice Barke; una fornace, Anglice a fornace, sex Bovibz, dubaz equis, & duabz pullis ⁽⁶⁾ equinis; ad valenciam mille lib[rarum]."

- (1) N.E.D. Laver, a vessel, basin or cistern for washing . . . a 16th cent. form lauer [a O.E., laveoir lavur; Lat., lavatorium.]
- (2) (N.E.D.) Keeve, kive . . . now practically obs. except in S.W. dialect, where the form is keeve . . . a tub or vat specially for holding liquid in brewing and bleaching. Its O.E. form, cyf, may represent an O. Teut. kubja, but has no exact equivalent in the cognate languages. (Qy. E.L.-W.: Is it akin to keel? Littleton has lacus—*keel*, a vessel for ale to stand and cool in).
- (3) (Littleton) A dicker of leather, ten hides or skins, coriorum decas.
- (4) Horse loads?
- (5) (Littleton) Cortex (dub), the bark or pill of a tree.
- (6) (Littleton) Pullus, a foal.

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

72. FOLK LORE, OR WHITE WITCH POWERS.—Fifty-nine years ago, two years after breaking my arm, I evidently chilled it by violent exercise and perspiring in a lengthened snow-ball battle on Northernhay. This caused a large surface wound which neither doctor or chemist could heal for months, but I had to renew, on all opportunities daily, the application of bandages wetted with Goulard's Extract (acetate of lead and water).

Months went on, still no cure, and at last, in sheer despair, my mother, who had not long left the country to live in Exeter, resolved to take me to a seventh son whose fame was current in Exeter. He was at the time the carrier to and from Moretonhampstead. He saw my arm as he stood by his waggon, and bade my mother bring me the following Friday, when "something was said" over the wound, and I was invested with a small velvet amulet, which I am told contained the leg of a toad.

The wet bandages were continued, and from that day to this I have never been able to tell which effected the ultimate cure, the wet bandages or the toad.

Who shall tell? Perhaps it *was* the toad.

About thirty years later I had of my own a seventh daughter in succession born.

The news got about and within a fortnight we had two applications from troubled mothers, would we let our dear baby lay her hand on their child's arm or leg, as may be, for it would not harm mine and might cure theirs of King's Evil? But we hardened our hearts and offered Dispensary tickets, in vain, instead.

During the early years that I have named, there were several notable white witches in Exeter who took lots of good fees for pretended good services.

Superstition dies slowly, for within the last seven years a friend of mine with the same surname as the white witch of 1840-50, but a comparatively new comer to Exeter was startled by an application of which he, knowing nothing of old wives' stories of Devon, could not fathom the meaning until asking the writer if he could explain.

About 1880 my wife was met at our door by a man who might by appearance have been a small farmer.

"Missis, be I gwain right?"

"Where do you want to go?" (A little hesitation).

"I waant to vind thickey wuman that tulls things. My cows be wished and I waant to vind out who dood it."

So he was told to go to a cottage behind Friars Green, where old Mrs. ——— had a crop of fools for clients every Friday, and told them their fortunes by tea grounds and cards, much to her and their satisfaction; but I certainly was amused to hear my wife say, Oh, Jenny so-and-so, Polly what's-er-name, and various others, and I, have gone there lots of times, and had our fortunes told for twopence, the old lady being cunning enough to make no recognition of these girls, some of whose fortunes she had told (?) within a previous month. She prized the fee, the maids enjoyed the fun. B.

73. BOURING, BOWRING, PYKE.—In Weaver's *Visitations of Somerset* (page 64), is a pedigree beginning with one Sir Richard Pyke (living eighth year of Richard II., 1384-5), whose descendant, William Pyke, of Morelinche, Somerset, married Alice, daughter of Thomas Bowring, of Bowring's Leigh, in West Alvington, Devonshire, and they had sons, Robert and Stephen.

Collinson's *History of Somerset* says (vol. iii., p. 7):—"William Pyke married Alice Bowring, daughter of Thomas Bowring, of Bowring's Leigh, in the County of Devon. Issue Robert Pike, son and heir, assessed at Pike's Ash, 22 Henry VIII."

The work last cited asserts (vol. iii., p. 99):—"Buckland Manor was granted, 36 Henry VIII., to William Halley, Esq., and his descendant, Lord Hawley, sold it." . . . "Sir John Warre . . . married UNTON, daughter of Sir Francis Hawley, of Buckland Sororum, afterwards Baron Hawley, of the Kingdom of Ireland" (*ibid*, iii., 262.) Their only son Francis Warre was created Baron, 1673.

In 1639 Lady Haley brings action against Agnes Bowring for possession of tenement in county Somerset, Wiveliscombe; sends her son-in-law, Mr. Weare, to make entry upon it.

William Pike married Joan Haley, 18 September, 1774. Brookfield Parish Church, Somerset. See Phillimore's *Parish Registers, Somerset*, vols. v. and vi.

Mr. Edmund William Pike, I.S.O., of London, is descended from "an old Somersetshire family, who only took the name of Pike about three generations ago."

Dr. Clifford L. Pike, of Saco, Maine, U.S.A., is the Secretary of the Pike Family Association of America, which numbers about five hundred members. He is preparing a general history of the Pike family in Britain and America.

Can any documentary evidence be found to prove the degree of relationship, if any, that existed (*circa* 1640), between the Pyke and the Halley, Haley, or Hawley families of Somerset and Devon?

EUGENE FAIRFIELD MCPIKE.

74. TIN MINERS, FOREIGNERS.—In the Calendar of Close Rolls (p. 27), I find that in 1308 Clement de la Ford, bailiff of the Peak (co. Derby), was ordered to select 80 working miners (*operarios minerarios*), and send them to the king's mine (*mineram*), in co. Devon, there to be assigned to the king's clerk, Robt. de Thorp, the keeper of the said mine, to work therein and in the king's mine, in co. Cornwall, as they shall be enjoined by the said Robert. Again (p. 91), the Sheriff of Derby was to choose 120 of the best and most able miners . . . to be sent to Devon to work under Robt. de Thorp.* Did such immigrations of *foreigners* leave any traces in the local dialect?

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

75. ELIOT AND KILLEGREW FAMILIES.—Can any of your readers give me the date and place of marriage of Richard, second son of Sir John Eliot, Kt., of Port Eliot, born in 1614, and Catherine, second daughter of Sir Robert Killegrew, Kt., born in or about 1618? From the way in which this marriage is referred to in some of the family correspondence of the 17th century, it is probable that it was an early and secret marriage.

J. F. CHANTER.

* Add. MS. 32465 at Brit. Mus. is said in index to relate to Liberties and Customs of the Peak, co. Derby, from Inquests of 1288 to 1549.

John Thorpe and John de Thorpe, 1381, were sons of Margery, wife of Thomas Tany, late 'Chivaler' of the College of Windsor, to which College the advowson of S. Tawton was given 1349. (*Trans. xxxiii.*, p. 430.)

76. "SONGS OF THE WEST" (IV., p. 57, par. 25).—I will not go so far as to say that the gentleman who attempted to correct Mr. Pengelly's account of what happened when the child let fall the jug of milk was wrong, but I think the one was as far out as the other.

I heard two men discussing the fracture of some piece of domestic crockery, and the conclusion they arrived at was that children "was terrible hands to tear abroad cloame."

The child who dropped the milk jug, if a native, would have said "she'd tore it abroad." W. G. ROGERS.

77. DAY AND CURFEW BELLS.—I am given to understand that at Lifton, Devon, at eight every morning throughout the year, the day of the month is announced by strokes on a bell in the church tower—immediately after the clock has struck. Thus on the 8th of the month eight strokes are given, and on the 9th nine, and so on. I am told that the practice is an ancient one. Can any correspondent of the *Devon Notes and Queries* tell me how the practice originated, and whether there are any other examples of it in Devon or elsewhere?

JOHN NORTHMORE.

78. DAY BELL AT TOTNES.—This bell, the seventh, is rung followed by the ringing of the day of the month on the third bell, at six o'clock every morning during the summer months; in the winter (namely, from about nine weeks before Christmas to Valentine's Day) this is done at seven o'clock. It would appear from Rock's *Church of our Fathers* that this old custom originated in the first half of the 14th century, and was the "Ave Bell," now called the "Angelus Bell," and in the Constitutions drawn up A.D. 1347 by Ralph de Salopia, Bishop of Bath and Wells, for the Cathedral clergy, was one to say the first thing in the morning, five Aves, and the ringing of the bell was a reminder. Pope John XXII. (1316-1334) raised to the distinction of a public rite the saying of three Aves every evening at Curfew time. It grew as it went on, and in 1399 Thomas Arundell, Archbishop of Canterbury, at the request of Henry IV., enacted that what was done at night should also be performed in the morning, too, so that on awakening at the beginning, as well as before going to sleep at the end of the day, the people might think

of and yield homage to Christ and his Mother. For over 500 years has the ringing of the Day and Curfew bells been carried out in Totnes.

EDWARD WINDEATT.

79. **THE STORY OF EXETER.**—We like this little book (*The Story of Exeter*, for use in Schools by A. M. Shorto, James G. Commin, 1906, 1/- net.) The histories of Izacke, Jenkins, Oliver, Freeman, and other less important ones will be often consulted, but the tale of the grand old city, of which we are all so proud, has never been better told; and although written primarily for schools—and we hope it will be extensively used by teachers—we are sure it will, as it ought, find a much wider circle of readers. The book is written in plain, simple language, and has a few well chosen illustrations. The authoress is the daughter of the late George R. Shorto, the greatly respected City Clerk, who would have rejoiced at the issue of such a book as this, dealing so well as it does with the place he loved so much.

80. **"ORIGIN OF THE ANGLO-SAXON RACE."**—This is the title of a book which has as a subsidiary title "A Study of the Settlement of England and the Tribal Origin of the old English People." The object of the author, the late Mr. Thomas William Shore, is to show how this land of ours was settled by Colonists from various tribes, who crossed from the Continent, and in his researches, extending over a very wide field, he makes much use of place names to support his views, and contends, we think satisfactorily, that the settlers used among themselves tribal names; and, that with the Jutes, Angles, Northmen, and others, came their various allies. He also shows that the Frisians in their different tribes were very numerous, and contributed largely to make up the population of the country of which they acquired possession. Unhappily, Mr. Shore, who for many years was the Secretary of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, and the author of *The History of Hampshire* in the popular County Histories Series, did not live to see his book in print. It has been edited by his two sons, and published in a very satisfactory form by Mr. Elliot Stock.



Font, St. Mary Magdalene, Stoke Canon.



81. THE SYMBOLISM OF THE ANCIENT FONTS OF STOKES CANON, ST. MARY CHURCH, AND ALPHINGTON.—In the Middle Ages symbolism was the soul of religious art; the thought behind any representation was more real than the thing itself. The clergy were careful to explain the meaning to their congregations, and probably the ignorant and simple learnt more of the faith by their eyes than by their ears.

Symbols were often used in an arbitrary way, and it is not always possible now to decipher the original intention. The only way to elucidate it is to reach the unknown through the known: if a figure or scene has the name inscribed on it, the same name may reasonably be applied to a similar figure or scene.

The sculpture on the font of Stoke Canon Church is very similar to that found on Scottish crosses: these are considered to have been carved soon after the introduction of Christianity, at all events they were ancient before the twelfth century. This would not prove that the font was of Saxon date, though it is certainly very early; the Keltic Church was isolated for so long during Pagan Saxon rule that designs became stereotyped, and archaic forms survived; though no doubt in the hands of illiterate workmen additions and alterations might be made which would modify the original intention and obscure the symbolism.

Possibly this was the case at Stoke Canon; at all events the subject of the font is very puzzling. The following remarks only pretend to offer suggestions as to the inner meaning without claiming to present a complete solution.

The font is carved from a block of extremely scoriated lava, the general exterior form being square.*

On each side of the bowl is an interlaced cross of Greek pattern, the form of decoration being a Romanesque variant of Keltic. The crosses vary in pattern though they are similar in style. Carved on each corner pillar is an animal placed head downwards, the legs brought forward and presenting a kind of trussed appearance, the tail curling from under one leg. The open mouth encloses the head of a man

*In St. David's Church, Exeter, enclosed in the modern font is the bowl of an ancient one, made in the same form as that at Stoke Canon, with corner pillars and of the same lava, but not sculptured.

standing underneath, with arms raised in the ancient attitude of prayer; "lifting up holy hands." (I Tim., ii, 8).

These animals are certainly lions. In the valuable book, *Scotland in Early Christian Times*, by Joseph Anderson, several representations are given of Daniel in the lions' den, and in three of these the lions have the same clumsy shapeless form as those we are now considering, and which was usual in Keltic carvings of the twelfth century. I append a copy of one group, which however is not from a cross, but from a belt clasp found in a Burgundian grave. It bears the inscription, "DAGNINIL DVO LEONES PEDES EIVS LENGEBANT."

Mr. Anderson says: "The representation of Daniel in the den of lions is persistent on Christian monuments



and relics. . . . Daniel is the only figure in the whole cycle of scriptural subjects in whose representation the ancient attitude of prayer was retained down to the twelfth century, because the attitude in his case was deemed to be a symbol of the Cross, and his deliverance

was typical of man's salvation."

An early Christian writer says: "When Daniel spread out his arms in the den, and thus conformed to the similitude of the Cross, God shut the mouths of the lions." Other writers have similar passages.

It must be borne in mind that the early Church seldom represented the actual Crucifixion, but preferred to suggest it by symbolism, the particular form being frequently Daniel in the lions' den. I do not go so far as to say this was the case at Stoke Canon, though I think that the subject was in the sculptor's mind. It cannot be supposed that Daniel would be represented four times over, though the early Christian artists were apt to sacrifice accuracy to symmetry.

Perhaps then the sculptor intended to symbolise the Crucifixion. Psalm xxii, which is one of the psalms read on Good Friday, is considered as prophetic of the Crucifixion, and in verse two we read "Save me from the lion's mouth."

But I think it is more probable that the design was connected with the subject of Daniel as exemplifying God's power to save the faithful from spiritual danger.

It is difficult to say what personages are represented by the figures in the centre of each side, but this is not surprising, for it is only very rarely that figures of saints can be identified in Norman sculpture. Probably, however, they are not saints at all; at the early date to which this font may reasonably be ascribed, twelfth century, the persons appearing in sculpture were usually ecclesiastics of the period, either in their own character or symbolising the Church, or they were personages from the Old Testament.

The organ at Stoke Canon has been ruthlessly placed almost close to the font, so that the northern face is practically inaccessible, but sometimes a stream of light from the west window penetrates sufficiently to show a seated figure with one hand raised in benediction, the other holding a book.*

This figure undoubtedly represents a bishop; probably the bishop in whose episcopate the church was built.

The figure on the eastern face, of which the photograph is given, holds something which, though its form is extremely vague, conveys the suggestion of an aspersorium. Without venturing to assert that it is so, yet associating this panel with the bishop on the adjoining face, it may perhaps fairly be conjectured that we have here the parish priest, and the vessel for holy water would be very appropriate on a font.

The figure on the eastern face bears some lines [which rather suggest a chasuble; this would of course indicate another priest. Nevertheless I fancy the shape of a harp can be made out near where the left hand would have been. If so the personage would be David.

The figure with the staff on the western face may perhaps be Moses, who with his rod struck the rock, and brought forth water. This episode was frequently represented on fonts as a symbol of baptism. Possibly, however, the western figure may simply be a pilgrim.

*A drawing of the northern face of the font appears in Paley's *Baptismal Fonts*, published in 1844, before the organ was erected. The carving is much less defaced than on the other sides, so that its obscure position is the more to be deplored.

The obscurity of the design seems to be a proof of the very ancient date of the font. The early artists copied from copies, and sometimes a chain of links may be traced wherein the last differs absolutely from the first, though it is intended to represent the same thing. In early work many of the links have been lost, and thus it is more difficult to arrive at the meaning.

In later work the task is a little easier, because a few contemporary manuscripts and illuminations still survive, and give the key to the meaning of subjects which would otherwise be insoluble. The font of St. Mary Church, Torquay is a very interesting example of this class of symbolic decoration.

Miss Minna Gray has offered an interpretation of this font, which is published in the *Transactions of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural and Archaeological Society*, [3 ser., vol. ii, 1906, p. 160]. She explains it as symbolising the baptismal vow; the renunciation of the world, the flesh and the devil. I am very sorry I cannot accede to this reading; primarily because it involves the subdivision of the seven panels into 2, 2, 2, 1; which no mediæval artist would have done.

The greatest importance was attached to the mystic value of numbers, and especially of the number *seven*. *Three* is the number of the Trinity, and consequently of the soul made in the image of the Trinity, and indicates all spiritual things; *four*, the number of the elements, is the symbol of material things; of the body, of the world which resulted from the combination of the four elements. *Seven*, therefore, is eminently the human number; it expresses the union of the soul and body. All that refers to man is ordered by series of seven. I believe it will be found that when the number seven was sub-divided it was invariably into *three* and *four*. (Cf. Trivium and Quadrivium of Dante and other writers).

It appears that the design on the font of St. Mary Church consists of three panels of a spiritual, and four of a material nature. The idea suggested is a hunting scene. This was a very usual subject on fonts. The chase is referred to as a well understood and commonly accepted symbol by St. Augustine, St. Jerome, and other early writers; its significance was explained in the *Hortus Deliciarum*, a manuscript of the twelfth century, which was in the Strasburg Library, but which unfortunately was destroyed in the siege of 1870.



Font, St. Mary Church.

However, a translation of the passage referred to is quoted in Anderson's *Scotland in Early Christian Times*, as follows :—

"We offer to God the spoils of our chase, when by example and precept we convert the wild beasts, that is to say, the wicked men. The chase of the Christian is the conversion of sinners. These are represented by hares, by goats, by wild boars, or by stags. The hares signify the incontinent; the goats the proud; the wild boars the rich; the stags the worldly wise. These four beasts we smite with four darts by an example of our continence, humility, voluntary poverty and perfect charity; we pursue them with dogs when we arouse their fears by the preaching of the Word."

It goes on to say that by the effect of preaching, sinners are driven to take shelter under the arm of the Holy Church. As a rule a female figure is the symbol of the Church, in whose bosom the hunted animal seeks refuge, but in the present case it seems that the dove takes its place.

In Miss Twining's *Symbols and Emblems*, plate lxi. shows the dove as "a symbol of the Church, or body of Christians animated by the Holy Spirit." This example is from the *Hortus Deliciarum*, the same manuscript in which was found the description of the chase quoted above.

When the dove represents the soul, as Miss Gray fancies it does here, it is always flying, never stationary. Moreover this dove does not in the least suggest a bird escaped out of the snare of the fowler, but much more the hen that gathereth her chickens under her wings.

The dancer and the harpist, as Miss Gray explains, symbolise sensual pleasure; but her statement that the horseman is "the Evil One himself pursuing souls" is decidedly open to question. There is nothing in his appearance in the least diabolical, indeed his expression is somewhat benign. He is



probably intended to represent a preacher, not necessarily a priest, whose forcible arguments are symbolised by the horn and the knife. The standing figure on the north side is a priest without doubt. Perhaps the object in his hand is—as Miss Gray suggests—a bunch of grapes, emblem of the Eucharist, but I fancy the component parts are too angular to have been meant for grapes; they are almost incipient dog-tooth. In any case the sentence in the interpretation of the chase, “we pursue them with dogs when we arouse their fears by the preaching of the Word,” shows that he is a preacher also.

The dove and the two hunters then may be taken to exemplify the spiritual part of the number seven, and the other four subjects the material part. The two hunters have turned their backs on the world and the flesh in the shape of the dancer and the harpist, and are chasing sinners into the Church.

With regard to the hunted animals, one is manifestly a wild boar; its bristly mane is unmistakable. It symbolises “the rich,” says the *Hortus Deliciarum*.

The animal to the left of the dove is not unlike the horse in the adjoining panel, though no artist at any time would represent so well known an animal with a fan-shaped tail. For some reason this creature has been the subject of somewhat fantastic conclusions. The Rev. Edward Kitson—who was the first to see the font after an interval of many centuries, having discovered it buried upside down—in a letter to Dr. Oliver, Nov. 23rd, 1824, describes this animal as a “salamander emblematic of fire, with the head regardant.” Miss Gray says it is a beaver.

Of course, that it is unlike both the salamander and the beaver goes for nothing, but its likeness to the horse ought to go for something; possibly it may be intended for a wild ass; a beast of bad character, according to the Bestiaries. Again, it might be the hyena, described by Philippe de Thaun as the stag-wolf, which stinks and is very fierce. This animal appears to be of a most shocking disposition, and was used to symbolise either a luxurious and covetous person, or Jews in general. In the porch of Alne Church, Yorkshire, there is a carving of a hyena. There is no doubt about it, because the name is carved above it, otherwise it might be any quadruped on the face of the earth; it has a less regular profile than the



Kate M. Clarke del.

Sculpture on Font, St. Michael's, Alphington.

creature we are now considering, but the body is not unlike, and it has a foliated tail.

Still I think the St Mary Church beast is more likely to be a wild ass, the fan-shaped tail would be just the artistic touch that would differentiate it from the domestic ass. Whatever the animal may be, it is clearly intended to represent a sinner seeking refuge under the wing of the Church.

The font of St. Michael's, Alphington, presents a wealth of decorative imagery. Emile Mâle, in *L'Art Religieux*, has a passage, which in connection with this font is so suggestive that I append a translation:—

“The Anglo-Saxon manuscripts are astonishing arabesques, inextricable mazes, wherein monsters and warriors pursue one another as across the primæval forest. The English monks of the sixth century, who, in a half dream, created this strange decorative art, were Christians, who still retained all the obscure paganism of the Germanic races. The old monsters still lived in the deep recesses of their souls; under their pen, quite involuntarily, the fabulous serpents of the marshes, the winged dragons which guarded treasure in the woods and defended them against heroes, revived.”

The designs on the Alphington font appear to have been partly inspired by these illuminations. On the south-east side are two panels representing St. Michael's combat with the dragon; this is an unusual subject on a font, but may be accounted for by the circumstance that the church is dedicated to St. Michael. The convolutions of the dragon are extremely intricate; the tail divides into two parts, and may be traced curling about round two or three panels on each side. I regret this is not shown in my drawing, as some of the interlacements have been left out.

Most of the subjects of the other panels on the font must have been derived from the fantastic accounts of the Bestiaries. These were natural history books founded on a Greek treatise called *Physiologus*, and compiled with some knowledge and a good deal of imagination. Every object in nature was assumed to be placed in the world to point a moral, and to enforce the dogmas of the Christian faith. The plan of the Bestiaries was to illustrate an animal mentioned

in the Bible, to describe its appearance and habits, then to deal with the account allegorically, and draw a moral. If the animal were familiar, the description was often fairly accurate, but otherwise the writer usually gave way to wild fantasy. Some of the accounts were derived from Pliny and other naturalists of his day, some from eastern sources. For instance the legend of the whale is exactly the same as we read in *The Arabian Nights* in the adventures of Sinbad the Sailor. So the Bestiaries were an extraordinary mixture of Christianity and Paganism. The books were immensely popular, and appeared in most European languages. They were never accepted as religious authorities by the heads of the Church; nevertheless they were constantly used as such by the sculptors of the middle ages.

Exeter has the proud distinction of possessing the only extant fragment of a bestiary in our own tongue: *i.e.*, Anglo-Saxon. This is the "Exeter Book," which was presented to the Cathedral by Leofric, the first Bishop, so that it is clear that Christian symbolism founded on the habits of animals was known in this country before the Norman Conquest.

The Exeter Book contains accounts of three animals, the phoenix, the panther, and the whale. With the first and third we have no present concern, but on the Alphington font there is an animal which is clearly intended for a panther, and which was very possibly suggested by study of the Exeter Book.

The account, which has been turned into modern English, says:—

That beast is Panther
Called by name.
. . . . That lonely creature
Which is to each a friend,
Bounteous in benefits,
Save to the serpent only,
To which he in all times
Hostile lives.

.
He has a singular nature,
Mild, moderate;
He is gentle,
Kind and gracious,
He will not aught of harm
To any perpetrate
Save to the envenomed spoiler,
His enemy of old.



Font, St. Michael's, Alphington.



The whole account is too long to quote, but may be briefly summarised as follows:—

The panther is gentle in disposition, and the friend of all animals except the dragon. After eating, it retires to its den and there sleeps for three days, and on the third day it awakes and goes forth; its voice is heard far and near, and with the voice a pleasant odour issues from its mouth, attracting all beasts. Then follows the application, the panther being a symbol of Christ.

On the font the panther is on the left of St. Michael, and is assisting him in his conflict with the dragon by supporting his foot with its own; it appears to afford the champion considerable leverage, while it takes keen interest in the combat. The spots on the panther's body are clearly seen.

On the left of the panther is a large bird, probably an eagle, which was often represented on fonts as a type of baptism, on account of the statement in the *Physiologus*:—

“When the eagle gets old and feels its wings heavy and its sight failing, it mounts high in air and scorches its wings in the heat of the sun, after which it dips itself three times in a fountain of clear water and becomes young again.”

The panel on the right of St. Michael's dragon contains a falling bird, represented head downwards, and with extended wings. This exemplifies a very curious statement in the *Physiologus*:—

“There is a tree growing by the sea coast which brings forth birds. When the birds grow they hang by their beaks until they are ripe and then fall off. Those which fall into the water live, but those which fall on the earth die. This signifies that those who are baptized with water will receive spiritual life, but those who do not will perish.”

The sculptor appears to have connected this subject with the *Arbor Peridexion*, which is another kind of tree bearing sweet fruit much sought by doves. There is a dragon who lies in wait for the birds to devour them, but he dislikes the shadow cast by the tree, and always moves to the shadowless side; therefore the birds can see their enemy and avoid him. If a dove stray beyond the tree it is killed by the dragon.

The tree is the Church; the fruit is Christian doctrine; the doves, Christian souls; the dragon is the devil. The moral is obvious. The dragon appears here, looking at the bird,

though the latter, as explained above, belongs to another legend.

Next we have an archer, symbol, as in St. Mary Church, of the priest pursuing souls. The animal into which he has sent his dart has distinct horns and beard; it is a goat, symbol of pride. It must be noticed that the animal has a lacertine tail, which was always used as a symbol of sin, yet the fruit of the Tree of Life is close to its lips.

The next panel appears to be the root of the *Peridexion*, the tree whose enfolding branches enclose the whole of the design.

The four following panels are very inferior in design and execution to the other eight, and appear to be the work of another hand; moreover their signification is more obscure.

The principal feature in the panel at which we have arrived at is a large flower. Roses signify the blood of the martyrs, but in this case the flower is, in a general sense, "an emblem of good works springing from the root of faith and virtue, and shedding sweet odour around." (Twining, *Symbols and Emblems*.)

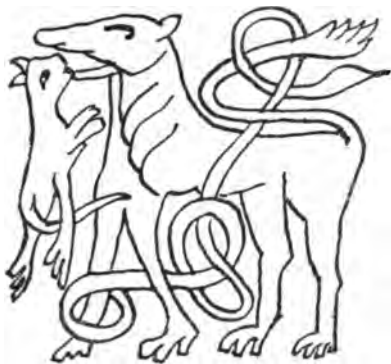
The next panel has been injured and clumsily repaired. In Paley's *Baptismal Fonts*, in which this font is illustrated, it is stated that one of the carvings is of a man carrying a hare on an axe. This must be the panel referred to; if the reading be correct it would have to be applied as another feature of the chase, the hare representing the incontinent. Nevertheless I do not feel sure that is what the subject represents. It rather suggests a man carrying a tray of fruit on his head, with a figure behind, helping himself from it.

This reading does not make the interpretation any easier. A basket of fruit symbolised paganism; perhaps the intention was to show that baptism was not only a Christian rite, but was practised in pagan times. The suggestion is rather far-fetched, and no stress is laid on it.

The next and last panel would have been extremely puzzling had it not been that in Allen's *Early Christian Symbolism* a similar subject is shown from the font at Melbury Bubb, Dorset, and which represents the crocodile and the hydra. The legend from the Bestiary is as follows:—

"The crocodile and the hydra live on the banks of the Nile, and there is a deadly hatred between them. When the hydra sees the crocodile asleep with its mouth open on the banks of the river, it rolls itself in the mud, so that it can the

more easily insert itself within the crocodile's jaws, who then swallows the hydra unawares. As soon as the hydra gets



into the inside of the crocodile it bursts the entrails of the beast asunder and comes out alive. Thus Christ having taken our nature upon Him (the mud), descended into hell, and bursting its bonds led forth those He wished to save alive."

Therefore this panel may be taken to represent the incident which

in mediæval times was called the "harrowing of hell," though it seems somewhat out of place here. As a rule it was represented as one of a regular series of the Life and Passion of our Lord, coming between the Entombment and the Resurrection.

The animals, of course, were drawn from verbal description; the crocodile is really more like a crocodile than the weird quadruped on the font of Melbury Bubb. As for the hydra, it is suggested in the *Ency. Brit.*, under *Physiologus*, that the otter is meant. Probably, however, the animal intended was the Nilotic Monitor (*hydrosaurus niloticus*), which is stated by Canon Tristram in the *Natural History of the Bible* to be the creature whose name is translated *chameleon* in Leviticus xi., 30; the actual chameleon appearing in the same verse as the mole. He states that this animal hunts for crocodile's eggs and eats them.

Although in this paper no statement unsupported by authority has been made, it cannot be expected that all the interpretations offered will be universally accepted; but the writer trusts that at least the value attached to symbolism in the Middle Ages has been made clear.

Much help has been derived from the following books, among many others:—*Early Christian Symbolism in Great Britain and Ireland*, J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A.; *Scotland in Early Christian Times*, Joseph Anderson; *L'Art Religieux du xiii. siècle*, Emile Mâle.

KATE M. CLARKE.

82. BOWRING, HALEY, HALLEY, HAWLEY, PIKE.—Collinson's *History of Somerset* (iii., 7), says William Pyke married Alice Bowring, daughter of Thomas Bowring, of Bowrings-Leigh, in County Devon; issue, son and heir, Robert Pike, assessed at Pike's Ash (Somerset), in 22nd year Henry VIII.

The same work (iii., 99), says Buckland Manor was granted 36 Henry VIII., to William Halley, Esq. (armiger), whose descendant, Lord Hawley, sold it to John Baker. Sir John Warre married Unton Hawley, daughter of Sir Francis Hawley, of Buckland, Somerset (afterwards Baron Hawley, of the Kingdom of Ireland).

The Domestic State Papers, Hamilton edition, refer to a suit (1639), which Lady Haley wishes brought against Agnes *Bowring* for possession of tenement in County Somerset, Wiveliscombe; sends her son-in-law, Mr. Weare, to make entry upon it.

In the *Visitation of Somersetshire*, by Weare, is a reference to one Sir Richard Pyke, living eighth year of Richard II., whose descendant, William Pyke, married Alice Bowring, of Bowrings-Leigh, in West Alvington, Devon.

One John Pike came to New England in 1635, from Langford, England (possibly the parish of Langford, near Bridgwater, in Somerset). Perhaps he was identical with the John Pike, of whose baptism, Nov. 1, 1572, record is said to exist (? in Bridgwater). The coat of arms brought by John Pike to America in 1635 contains the crescents shown in the coat granted to Sir Richard Pyke, living *circa* 1385, above mentioned.

EUGENE FAIRFIELD MCPIKE.

83. THOMAS CAREWE OF STUDLEY—After the fire at the Armoury at the Tower of London on 30th October, 1841, my grandfather, Thomas Chapman, of St. Neots, Hunts., came into possession of certain fragments of papers obtained from the refuse. These passed into my father's hands on the death of my grandfather some years ago, and my father has now handed them over to me.

In looking through them I have found what appears to be part of the minutes of the House of Commons, dated

August 6th, 1646, and amongst other matters there is the following relating to Thomas Carewe, of Studley. Unfortunately the papers have been partly burned and the whole of the reference is not perfect :—

“Die Jovis, 6th Augusti, 1646.—Resolved, etc., that this House doth accept of the sum of one thousand eighty-five pounds of Thomas Carewe, of Studley, in the County of Devon, Esq., for a fine for his delinquency, his offence being that he collected monies for maintenance of the Forces raised against the Parliament; and his Estate three hundred eighty-eight pounds, sixteen shillings and eightpence in fee; in old rents, forty . . . shillings and fivepence per annum . . . a mortgage, four hundred thirty-five . . . other personal Estate to the value of two hun . . . sixty pounds; out of which Estate a yearly re . . . four and twenty pounds per annum is issuing; and five pounds per annum for three lives.

An Ordinance for granting a Pardon unto Thomas Carewe, of Studley, in the County of Devon, Esquire, for his delinquency, and for discharge of the sequestration of his Estate was this day read: and upon the question passed: and ordered to be sent unto the Lords for their concurrence.”

SAMUEL C. CHAPMAN.

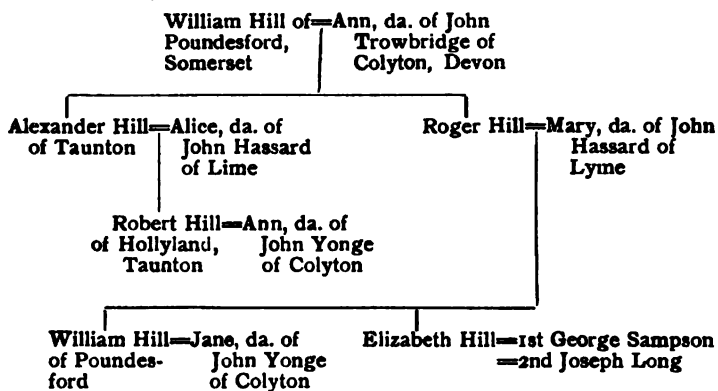
84. COFFIN-SHAPED GRAVESTONE IN COLYTON CHURCH.—In the south aisle of the chancel of Colyton Church, leaning against the wall, is a gravestone, measuring 6ft. 6in. long, 2ft. 5in. wide at the top, tapering down to 1ft. 8in. wide at the bottom. It was taken from the ground in front of the altar some twenty to thirty years ago, in doing which it was broken into two pieces. It was apparently the lid of a coffin; the top of the stone is slightly ridged, with a cross botonée the whole length. On the other side is the following inscription round the margin (the stone has evidently been used a second time):—

Here lieth the
body of Elizabeth Long the wife of Joseph
Long
gentleman who died the first day of April
Anno Dni 1624.

In the centre of the top of the stone is deeply cut a coat of arms with mantling, helmets and crests :—*A lion rampant semée of cross-crosslets, impaling a chevron engrailed between three garbs, a mullet pierced for difference.* Crests : (1) *Out of a ducal coronet a demi-lion rampant* ; (2) *A dove rising with a branch in its mouth.*

The arms are the same as those borne by Long of Rood Ashton, Wilts, and Hill of Poundesford, Somerset.

The following portion of pedigree taken from the *Visitation of Somerset*, 1623 (Harleian Society) is interesting, as it shows Elizabeth Long's parentage and her connection with the important families of Strowbridge of Colyton, Hassard of Lyme Regis, Beer and Colyton, and Yonge of Colyton :—



Elizabeth's first husband, George Sampson, was of Colyton, and in the church is a large gravestone now standing against the north wall with this inscription :—

Here lyeth the body
of George Sampson
gent. who was
buried the 7th of Jan.
Anno Dmi. 1610
G. Aged 33. S.
Also here lyeth ye
body of John Sampson
gent. elder brother
of the said George
who was buried ye 9th
of Aug. Anno Dmi. 1639
J. Aged 67. S.

(Arms of Sampson as appearing on memorial tablet in Colyton Church—*Azure, a cross moline argent.*)

1611, Jan. 28.—Joseph Longe of Dorchester, gent., and Elizabeth Sampson of Culliton, widow, to be married at Culliton. (From Vivian's *Marriage Licenses of the Diocese of Exeter*.)

The following entries, copied from the parish registers of Colyton Church, relate to the above inscriptions and pedigree :

- 1611. Joseph Long, gent., was married to Elizabeth Sampson, vid., the xxxth daie of Januarie.
- 1616. William Longe, the sonne of Joseph Longe, gent., was baptized the ixth daie of October.
- 1624. Elizabeth Longe, the wife of Joseph Longe, gent., was buried the viiith daie of Aprill.
- 1554. Thomas Sampson, of Hawkechurche, was wedded unto Margaret Morrice, widdowe, sometyme wyef of John Morrice, of Colyton, the xxviiiith daye of Januarye.
- 1567. Margaret Sampson, the wyef of Thomas Sampson, of Colyton, was buryed the seconde daye of Julye.
- 1567. Thomas Sampson, of Colyton, was wedded unto Mary Vye, daughter of John Vye, of Gytshayne, the xxxiiiith daye of November.
- 1572. John Sampson, the sonne of Thomas Sampson, of Colyton, was christened the xth of Auguste.
- 1577. George Sampson, the sonne of Thomas Sampson, of Collyton, was christened the viiith daye of June.
- 1594. John Sampson, son of Marie Sampson, widow, was married to Joane Strobbridge, daughter of John Strobbridge, *alias* Burde, of Collyton, the thirde of June.
- 1590. Thomas Sampson, of Cooliton, buried the xxvith of August.
- 1594. Joan Sampson, wife of John Sampson, of Collyton, buried the xxiii of December.
- 1610. George Sampson, gent., was buried the viiith of Januarie.
- 1627. Marie Sampson, widdowe, was buried the xliith daie of Maie.
- 1639. John Sampson, gent., was buried the ixth daie of August.
- 1581. Anne Younge, daughter of John Younge, of Colyton, was christened the xxixth daye of September.
- 1584. Jane Younge, daughter of Mr. John Younge, of Colyton, was christened the xxviiiith daye of June.
- 1603. Wm. Hill, of Pounshaye, esquier, was married to Mrs. Jane Yonge, daughter of Mr. John Yonge, of Collyton, the twentieth day of februarie.
- 1604. Mr. Robert Hill, of Taunton, was married to Mrs. Ann Yonge, daughter of Mr. John Yonge, of Collyton, June the 18th.
- 1604. Marie Hill, daughter of Mr. Wm. Hill, of Poundsford, baptized Januarie the eighteenth.
- 1605. Roger Hill, son of Mr. Wm. Hill, of Poundsford, baptized the first of December.
- 1612. John Yonge, of Coliton, esquire, buried xxxth daie of September.
- 1631. Alice Yonge, widdowe, buried viiith daie of September.

John Yonge's gravestone is in Colyton Church, but the inscription is all worn away except "September, 1612." It has a very fine deeply cut coat of arms—*Ermine, on a bend cotized, three griffins' heads erased*, with mantling, helmet and crest—a *boar's head erased*. He was the son of John Yonge, of Axminster, M.P. for Plymouth.

The Colyton registers also contain the following Hassard entries :—

- 1566. John Hassarde, of Colyton, was buried the vii daye of februarye.
- 1579. Francis Hazzard, the sonne of Robart Hazzard, of Struthen, was borne the xvi daye of Auguste and christened the xxii daye of Auguste.
- 1580. John Hazzarde, the sonne of Robart Hazzarde, of Streaton, was born the viiith daye of December and christened the xviii daye of December.
- 1581. Robart Hazzard and Peter Hazzard, children of Mr. Robart Hazzard, of Streethen, were borne the xxiird day of februarie and christened the xxviith daye of februarie.
- 1583. Francis Hazzard, the sonne of Robart Hazzard, of Lym Regis, was buried the xxiiiith daye of September.

A. J. P. SKINNER.

85. GREAT FIRE AT CREDITON (IV., par. 45, p. 83.)—*Rev. Micaiah Towgood*.—Mr. Jerom Murch's "History of the Presbyterian and General Baptist Churches in the West of England, with memoirs of some of their Pastors, London, 1835," contains a memoir of Micaiah Towgood and a reference to the establishment of the Exeter Academy mentioned by J.G.C. in your last issue in his note on "Great Fire at Crediton." The memoir at page 434 says: "When it was proposed to establish an academical institution at Exeter, the necessity of securing the co-operation of Mr. Towgood was immediately seen. The plan was carried into effect in 1760, and he undertook to deliver to the students critical lectures on the Scriptures. This he continued to perform till the breaking up of the establishment in 1768."

It will be seen that this Academy only lasted eight years. It was virtually a Unitarian foundation, and must not be confused with the Western Academy founded at Ottery in 1752 on strictly Evangelical principles, which was afterwards at Bridport, Axminster, Exeter, Plymouth, and now exists at Bristol as the Western College.

EDWARD WINDEATT.

86. RICHARD HILL OF MORETON (IV., p. 49, par. 19).—Some further notes supplementary to my remarks on Richard Hill in the April number of this magazine, may prove interesting to the reader, especially as many of them have never before been published.

A statement, first printed in the lifetime of Hill's elder sons, identifies him as a descendant of the Hills of Shilston, an ancient Devon family tracing their ancestry back to Richard II.'s reign. It occurs in an early edition of Guillim's *Heraldry*, in Hasted's *History of Kent*, and in Vivian's *Visitations of Cornwall*, and alleges him to have been the son of a Richard Hill of Truro, who registered his Shilston descent in the Visitation of 1620, and whose son Richard was six months old at that time. It is obvious, however, that an individual born in 1619 could not have been a married man and a freeman of London in 1632; moreover, as Richard Hill of Moreton definitely mentions "Thomas Hill my father" in an inventory which he drew up in 1633, the assertion of his Truro parentage must be absolutely wrong. I mention this legend because it has several times appeared in print without correction, and also because Hill's sons used the arms of the Shilston family apparently in good faith, and believing themselves to be entitled to them.

The inventory above-mentioned is preserved in the British Museum (Add. MS. 5488), and throws a very interesting light upon the business of a general merchant in those times. It begins:—"An Inventory of all the Ready Mony, Goodes, Debtes and Creditors, appertayning unto me Richard Hill of London, Merchant, taken the 30th daie of June, Anno Domini 1633." Hill seems to have had a large business connection in the West Country, and the following names occur in his record of transactions. The greater number of his friends were Plymouth men, such as—George, Lawrence and Philip Andrews, Henry Barnes, Nicholas Bennet, Abraham Biggs, Nicholas Bonnett, Robert Braye (clothier), Hugh Cornish, John Edgcombe, Robert Gawde, Humphry Gayer, Nicholas Harris, Elize Hele Abraham and Ambrose Jennings, Samuel Macey Robert Mase, Thomas Meade, Bartholomew Nicholds, George Paynter, Justynian Peard, Wm. Rowe of Stonehouse, Robert Trelawney, and Philip Tyncombe (marryner). Also Marke Hawkings and John Newman,

of Dartmouth; Henry Downe, carrier of Exon; Allen Bartlett, of Totnis; and William Whiddon, of Chagford, gent. In Cornwall, he had several clients at Fowey—Jonathan Rashley, Esq., Thomas Rose, Henry Stephens, Henry Costen, Raphe, Tom and George Bird, William Baker, Diggory Gordge, and John Mayowe. Besides these—John Keigwin, of Mousehole; Peter Hallemoor and Anthony Munday, of Penryn; William Trevethan, of Helston; William Clifton, of Flushing; Tobias Browne, of Mary-zion; William Stacy, of Saltash; and William Burrowes, of Looe. Many ships are mentioned, with the ports to which they belonged, such as—The Centuryon, Darling, Elizabeth, Fortune and Hester, Mayflower, William, William and John, all of Plymouth; The Bernard, of Foye; Alice Bona, of Dartmouth; Joane Anne, of Swannidge; Virgin and Jane, of Chichester; Mary and Barbara, of Portsmouth; Mary, of Brighthemstone; Experience, Happie Entrance, Hopewell, Successe and Alathia, all of London; The Concord, of Millbrooke; and The Starre, of Amsterdam. Hill also mentions his father Thomas, brother William, father-in-law Thomas Trewolla, Cyprian Sawdy, of Moreton, Thomas Trewolla, of Trewroe, and William Vincent, brothers-in-law, mostly with reference to cash debts. There is a curious entry which may be quoted at length:—"Sr Richard Carnsewe Kt. per his bill dated the last of February 1628 payable to Anne Trewolla now my wife on the daie of her marryage—£2." The inventory is altogether a most interesting document, and shews the great variety of Hill's dealings in different kinds of goods, such as—Zeres Sacke, Malliga Wynes, White Sugar, St. Christopher's Tobacco, Barrillia, Spanish Iron, Ropes, Sweet Oyle, Rozen, Newfoundland Trayne Oyle, Ginger, Napkening and Tabling, Dyaper and Damaske, Corke, Wheate, Raisons Solis, Pitch, and the building of a ship at Shoreham, &c. It must have been a satisfaction to him to find a balance in his favour of £588 3s. 2d. when he had made up his accounts.

The inventory drawn up in 1660 for probate purposes, which was referred to in the previous article, shews that the Alderman's house in Lime Street was a fairly spacious building, containing nine bedrooms, two garrets, two dining rooms, a gallery, a parlour, counting-house, and the usual

offices. Among the host of items mentioned we may particularly notice a billyard table, 607 ounces of plate at 5s. the ounce, an iron bath, a leaden cistern worth £5, old tapestry hangings, three musketts, one pike, two payre of pistolls, and a parcell of old armour. It is worth noting that this is seven years earlier than the reference to a "billyard table" in Dr. Murray's great *English Dictionary*, which is dated 1667. Besides tapestry hangings, there were others of "white dymithy wrought," East India callicoe, greene perpetuana, "redde Searge with gilded leather, and fine East India stuffe lyned with callicoe." The total value of the Alderman's effects amounted to £1,073.

The following "Perticular of plate, 21 Feb. 1659," is no doubt a list of that referred to in the inventory. It includes:—"One bason and ewer, a standing cupp with a cover, two cupps rounde with covers, two salt cellars with feet, six small salt cellars, a sugar dish flatt, a small sugar dish, three tankards, a candlestick and snuffers, four por-rengers, two dozen spoones, two tumblers, a caudle cupp, two tobacco boxes, and an aqua vitæ bottle."

Though much of his sons' correspondence in later years is still in existence, only one private letter from the Alderman's pen is at present known, and that is only a rough draft signed with his initials, without the name of the person to whom it was sent. It will be found in Add. MS. 5501, which also contains many of Hill's official papers, and it runs as follows:—

My deare Friend.

Sr. At ye earnest request of that noble Gent Capta Wm. Parsons so much in distresse by his very great losses many years past by the bloudy rebells in Ireland, I begg of you in his behalf to tender this peticone of his to ye Committee of Gouldsmyths hall, and to assist him what you can in his just demaund, wch is I think but equall, that thareby by your meanes he may have some support, without wch I am assured his condicon may be sad. Herein you will doe a courtesie to an honest Gentleman, and I suppose a Charitable world.

I leave it with you, he will attend you tomorrow at 2 of the Clock at ye late house of Lords, if you thinke not well of it, be pleased to returne it me in ye morning, retaining this . . . yourself that I am always Sr.

Yours in all Love

R.H.

Limestreete London 13th D^{bre} 1649.

From his son's papers in the British Museum I give the following items of Hill's effects, which shew that he left his family well provided for. His wealth eventually descended to the children of his brother William, a merchant of Fal-mouth, as the Alderman's line became extinct in 1736.

ACCOUNT OF THE EFFECTS OF ALDERMAN RICHARD HILL, DECD.

	£	s.	d.
In Cash the 15th January 1659 (1660)	676	16	7
The Lease of a Tenement at Mevagessy in Cornwall during two Lives and 31 years after: yielding £17 6s. 4d. per annum	225	0	0
One-eight part of the Shipp Society and one-quarter pte of the stock in the Masters hand	780	0	0
One one-sixteenth part of the Shipp Jonathan	50	0	0
One-eight part of the Shipp Olive branch	340	0	0
A Subscription of £2000 in the United Joint Stock of ye E. India Comp ^a	2000	0	0
A Subscription of £2000 in the present stock whereof paid in Adventure of one-sixteenth pte of the Tho and William £527 10s., whereof received £100	427	10	0
Tyn 11 Barrells sent to Smirna	328	7	4
Hounscott sayes 100 ps at Legorne	280	14	10
The Household Stuffe as p. appraismt ^t	598	1	0
Adventure of £100 in ye Jonathan	20	0	0
Resting upon an adventure in ye Allan friggat for one- sixteenth part	15	15	7
Upon account of one-twelfth part of ye Morning Starr	112	13	4
Upon account of one-sixteenth part of ye 3 Brothers	3	10	0
The Lease of a Tenem ^t in Limestreet for 27 yeares or thereabouts, £50 p. annum received	450	0	0
Due upon a Mortgage from Jn Trewolla ye 5th July 1658	990	0	0

After these items there follow the names of twenty-nine debtors, among whom occur William, John, Andrew and Hillary Hill, brothers of the deceased; William Blunden, an apprentice; Thomas Spooore, of Looe; George Rescorla; the Commissioners of Prize Goods; and the Levant Company.

R. H. ERNEST HILL.

87. PREAUX, PRUZ, PROUSE, PROWSE (DEVONSHIRE).—If we may rely upon Westcote, Tuckett, Col. Vivian, and others, there can be no doubt but that the original ancestor of the Prouzes of Gidleigh—the ruins of whose castle still exist in that quiet Dartmoor village—was Peter, who bore the surname of Préaux from the small canton of Préaux, near Rouen, in Normandy. This name, however, subsequently became changed to Pruz, and ultimately to Prouse and Prowse.

This Peter lived in the reign of Richard I. and his brother King John, the latter of whom made a grant to him of the Channel Islands, the charter for this being dated at Roche d'Orival, 14th January, 1200.

His connection with Devonshire took place when he married Mary, the eldest and ultimately sole daughter and heiress of Willm. de Rivers, or de Vernon, Earl of Devon and Lord of the Isle of Wight. She afterwards—A.D. 1212—upon his decease, became the wife of Richard Courtenay, who, in A.D. 1216, upon the death of her father, succeeded, through her, to the Earldom of Devon.

Peter de Préaux, however, was not the first of this family who came over to England, as we find from Holinshed and others that one of that name accompanied Duke William and took part in the battle of Hastings.

Can any reader of *Devon Notes and Queries* tell me anything further about him? Westcote speaks of him as "Willielmus Comite de la Prouz, *alias* le Paux," which must be a misprint for Préaux, while Berry calls him "Sire Jean de Préaux." What part of England did he settle in, or what part of the conquered country was apportioned to him?

The *Rotuli Curie Regis* mentions the name of Amiot le Proz in connection with Devon in A.D. 1194; Richard Pruz in Suffolk in A.D. 1199, as also Radulphus de P'tell in Middlesex—Pratell being the Latin form of Préaux—and Roberto Prato in connection with Gloucestershire as well as Walter Prato in connection with Hertfordshire, while Westcote says that before Peter de Préaux's marriage there was a family "seated at St. Probus, in Cornwall and in divers deeds written diversely as de Probus, de Prouz, and perchance as de Pratellis."

Can any connection be established between these and the de Préaux who accompanied the Duke William in A.D. 1066? C.P.

88. ST. LEGER AND AGGETT OR AGGOTT.—Can anyone inform me of any connection between the families of St. Leger and Aggett or Aggott? HELEN SAUNDERS.

89. TWO DEVONSHIRE GOLDSMITHS (IV., par. 48, p. 88.)—In reply to the Rev. J. F. Chanter (1) *Thomas Punchard*, of Totnes and Dartmouth (will Curia Arch. Totnes Dec. 4, 1669,

prob. 23 Apl. 1675); his second wife was Anastasia Staplehill, of Dartmouth); (will Jan. 5, 1676, prob. ibid. Jan. 8, 1677). (2) *Richard Punchard*, of Totnes, nephew of the above Thomas, son to Richard of Totnes, Vyntner; (will ibid. Dec. 3, 1675, prob. Apl. 15, 1676.)

I know of no other goldsmiths of this name; Richard may have lived at Barnstaple in 1649, but does not appear in any pedigrees there or at Pilton. E. G. PUNCHARD.

90. RAUFF BOWRING.—Can any readers of *Devon Notes and Queries* give any information regarding Rauff Bowring mentioned in the will of his brother, Robert Bowring, of Alvington, as subjoined? LEWIN BOWRING.

Robert Bowring, of the parish of Alvington, co. Devon, gent.,
1514, May 3.

To be buried in the parish church of Alvington, before the figure of Saint Michael the Archangel in the chancel. To Rauff Bowring my brother £40. To Alice my wife £100 which I delivered into her own hands in London, also half of all my cattle and "occupation" of one half of my plate for her life, the said plate after her death to go to my daughter Thomasyn and if said Thomasyn die before full age or unmarried said plate to go to my executors. To the said Thomasyn the other half of my cattle and plate. To Alice Pyke my sister, wife of Willm. Pyke of Glastonbery, £40 to help the marriage of my nieces, daughters of my said sister, and if the said two nieces die before full age (&c.) To James Fulford, Chaplain, to pray for my soul. To every priest in the parish of Honyton. Whereas I have enfeoffed the Right Worshipful Richard Hals, Richard Vowell, Esquires, and others of all my lands and tenements in the counties of Devon and Somerset to the intent to perform my last will which is this, my said feoffees take all rents during nonage of my daughter Thomasyn and after till she be married. I will that Sir Steveyne Horswell, Chaplain, have yearly for his exhibition in the University of Oxford during the nonage of my daughter 10 marks. To Thomas Costarde Clerk of Alvyngton 20s. yearly (in like manner). To my servant John Adams. To James Horswell. To Morys Heywood. To Patrys Mayne my servant. To Christopher Dowce my servant and to Johan Dowce his

wife. To John Maynarde and to Johan his servant. To James Broke, John Table, John a Borow my servant &c. To Thomas Davy and to Katheryn his wife. To the parish church of St. Olave in the City of Exeter. To the two houses of Fryers of Exeter. To the "Crossid Fryers" of St. Johns. To every parish church of Honyton and between Honyton and Alvyngton and to every parish church within a mile every side of the way my body shall be carried £. To the parish church of Alvyngton for building of a church house £20. Residue to Alice my wife and Thomasyn my daughter. William Courtney Esq., Richard Hals Esqre., and Gregory Morgan and William Pyke gent. and they executors. Supervisors, John Marshall and John Portman gents. Witnesses, William Courtney Esqre., Sir James Fulford, curate of Honyton, John Marshall, Esq., William Pyke, gent., John Adams the younger, and many others.

Probate of the will of said deceased, having at the time of his death certain goods and credits in several dioceses in the province of Canterbury, 16 June 1514, by Richard Hals executor. Power reserved to Alice the executrix. P.C.C. (33 Fettiplace.)

[Mr. Thomas B. Bowring has also kindly sent us a copy of this will. — Eds.]

91. SONGS OF THE WEST (IV., p. 57, par. 25, and p. 127, par. 76).—Will Mr. Rogers kindly state in what part of the county the native child would have said "She'd tore it abroad"? and would she not have said "Er's a brokt un"? I ask the question in order to localise dialect. Mr. Pengelly's story came from Torquay, and I have no doubt that he correctly reported the verb "brauk," but I should like to be quite sure that he heard the past participle as "abrokt" and not as "abrok." The high German forms of this verb are inf., brechen; imperfect, brach; past participle, gebrochen; the low German equivalents in the Devonshire vocalisation would be infinitive, brauk (break); imperfect, brauk[t] (broke); past participle ye brauk[t], or abrauk[t] (broken). What I want to know is do Devonshire people treat it as a weak verb and put in a *t* or not?

OSWALD J. REICHEL.

92. PARISH APPRENTICE INDENTURE, endorsed with a clause to forfeit the premium if marked by blows:—

January 24th 1792 whereas Thomas Heller the son of Thomas Heller is Bound an Apprentice by a Parish Indenture to me John Perkins to be taught the Bussiness of a Husbandman I John Perkins do hereby agree with the said Thomas Heller Farther of my said apprentice in consideration that the said Thomas Heller will pay me John Perkins the sum of three pounds three shillings in manner following, that is to say one pound one shilling this twenty-fourth day of Jan. one thousand seven hundred ninety two (the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged) one pound one shilling the twenty-fifth of December next, one pound one shilling y^e twenty-fifth of Dec. one thousand seven hundred ninety three and to provide for his said son sufficient wearing apparel (except shoes or aprons) during the time of his apprenticeship & to pay the Doctor's bill if need requires, to teach my apprentice or cause him to be taught the art or mistry of a Cordwainer which I now follow. Given under our hands the day above written.

Witness—Amos Oxenham.
Wm. Winser.

John Perkins.
Thos. Heller.

The following endorsement is written on the back:—
Jany. 17th 1793. "I John Perkins do promise that Thomas Heller son of Thomas Heller shall not be marked by blows by me nor mine on pain of forfeiting the money that I have received of Thomas Heller which is £2 2s. and to be kept at the Branch of a Cordwainer by me John Perkins."

Witness—Wm. Winser.

The original indenture is in the possession of Mr. W. Vicary, of Newton Abbot. P. F. S. AMERY.

93. ELIOT, OF PORT ELIOT.—Can any reader of *Devon Notes and Queries* kindly inform me if Sir John Eliot, of Port Eliot, had a third daughter, her name, and whom she married? I possess a china cup and saucer which is said to have belonged to Lady Eliot. The tradition is that having been alarmed by the approach of soldiers she ran out of the house, carrying the set in her apron, and buried them in the ground until they had passed.

HELEN SAUNDERS.

94. THE APOLOGIE, RELATION, AND PETITION OF COL. JOHN WERE.—Colonel John Were, the author of the following documents, lived and died at Court Place, Halberton (now called Halberton Court), about three miles on the Bristol road from Tiverton. It was probably his native place, as the family of Were had been long resident in that part of the county. I am unable at present to speak definitely as to John Were's relationship, as the Church Baptismal Register only commences in 1619, but from that date until 1651, 49 entries appear of members of the family as baptised, married and buried there, and many of the family still reside in the locality.

One Humphrey Were, who died in 1625, was a Bencher of the Inner Temple and the first Recorder of Tiverton,* and he was succeeded in the latter post by Edmund Were. Humphrey was also M.P. for Tiverton in the last Parliament of James I.

Four generations were Feoffees of Blundell's School in the same town, one of whom was nominated by Peter Blundell himself. Humphrey's only son John (not to be confounded with our author) married a Silvertown heiress, and the family continued at Silvertown for several more generations. John of Silvertown was also a Bencher of the Inner Temple and (with his son John) a leading Royalist in those parts. He served on the King's County Association, and was one of the Commissioners for the surrender of Exeter to Fairfax. To all of these relatives Colonel John, of Court Place, must have been anathema. In the "Apologie" he sets forth how he came to take up arms against them, and defends his own reputation as a loyal soldier of the Parliament. He writes it (like the Relation and Petition following), I think, in the Tower, to which he had been sent after Lostwithiel. These documents will speak for themselves, yet so great is the power of slander that to-day he is still referred to as "Renegado Were."

He was charged, like his comrade in arms Major Butler, with having betrayed his post at Lostwithiel to the enemy and occasioning the defeat of the Parliamentary army in

* An interesting tablet to his memory in Halberton Church has been lately restored by Mrs. G. E. Cockram, of Tiverton, née Were.

that place on the 1st Sept., 1644. The Royalist *Mercurius Aulicus* wrote: "In the evening one whole Regiment of their Foot (being Colonel Weyre's) staggered ran from Field to Field with their cannon and colours only at the appearance of eight of His Majesty's Horse and had not Night come on all their Army had been undoubtedly destroyed." Essex, the Parliamentary Commander-in-Chief, himself wrote from Plymouth to the Committee of Both Kingdoms on the 3rd Sept.: "In the town Colonel Ware's men . . . he was to guard a passage at a gentleman's house not two musket shot from the Major General's (Skippon's) regiment and an old castle lay over it which they quitted at the first appearance of the enemy. On the right side of the river that comes from Foy was my regiment—the enemy pressed hard upon them. Ware's men (or rather Sheep) flung down their arms and ran away my regiment seeing themselves left marched up to the train and so of necessity Foy cut off from us . . . from whence we should have all our store of Victuals and ammunition." Essex abandoned his army and the Committee ordered enquiry into his report, as it was rumoured there was disaffection among the officers and that Col. Were, whose regiment was the first to quit their post, was the main cause of the disaster "and tho the Colonel pretended to be taken prisoner 'twas suggested that he suffered himself so to be, and went willingly to the King's Forces" (*Rushworth Hist. Coll.*, part iii., vol. ii., p. 710.) "And some time after Colonel Weare having got his liberty came up to the Parliament and stood upon his Justification who was secured" (*Idem.*)

He was too good an officer to be spared, for on the 18th of September he was again in authority under the Parliament. Only seventeen days after his surrender at Lostwithiel, Sir William Waller and Sir Arthur Haselrigg write to the Committee of both Kingdoms from Weymouth: "We have sent about 300 men to Lyme (Regis) the stay of that Governor (Co. Weare) so long at London will be the hazard of the town. If he be not coming down let him be sent with all speed," and on the 21st following the Committee reply: "The Governor of Lyme Regis some days since left town to go to his charge." He was recalled to stand his trial. On the

12th Oct. following the Committee write to the Lord General (Essex): "We send enclosed the order of the Commons for sending up Col. Weare"; and again on the 26th Oct.: "We have once before by order of the House written for Col. Were to be sent up hither and . . . we therefor desire you if he be at Portsmouth to send him immediately in safe custody." (*Letters received by Committee MS. Record Office*, vol. ii.)

I can find no account of the trial itself, but his Relation and Petition were read in the House of Commons on Nov. 8th, 1644 (*Journals of the House, B.M.*), and at the same time at least one witness in his behalf (Col. John Stent) was examined (*Proc. of Committee*.)

From the fact that a copy of this evidence was to be sent to Mr. Baldwin, Secretary to the Lord General, I gather it was Essex who was pursuing Were as the cause of his damaged reputation. Essex's star was paling before that of Fairfax, and the advent of the self-denying Ordinance and the New Model Army of the ensuing spring may have relieved Were of a powerful enemy.

His regiment was probably assisting at the capture of the Tiverton works in 1645, and certainly formed portion of the garrison of Exeter after its surrender in the same year (*Sprigg Ang. Red.*, part iv., cap. 6.) After the war he occasionally appears in politics at Tiverton as a staunch Parliament man of much local influence. Thus in 1654 the "well affected" of Tiverton, in a petition against the return of Colonel Robert Shapcote as an M.P. for the town, beg the Council to refer to John Were for proof of their statements (*State Papers Interreg.*, vol. lxxiv., No. 2.) Again, during Penruddocke's unfortunate rising against the Commonwealth in 1655, when a request is made to Capt. Henry Cruwys, of Cruwys Morchard, to raise his company of trainbands and bring them into Tiverton for the defence of that town, the request is made by the Mayor of the town and "one Colonel Ware," whom we may surmise is the moving spirit in that request (*Cruwys MSS.*) He died in 1658, and is buried in Halberton Church under a flat tombstone, engraved with his coat of arms and this inscription:—

"His jacet corpus Johannis Were Armigeri et nuper pro republica Anglicana chiliarchi qui obiit vigesimo

quarto die Octobris Anno Domini 1658. Post funera Virtus.

Hic jacet corpus Elizabethae uxoris Johannis Were Armigeri filiæ que Henrici Hawley Militis quæ obiit quinto die Septembris 1636."

The only copy of the "Apologie" I know is in the British Museum (*King's Pamphlets*, small 4to, vol. 185) and the only copy of the Relation and Petition in the Public Record Office catalogued under *State Papers Dom. Cav.*, i., vol. 539, pp. 230 and 231. The following reprints have been carefully collated with these copies. The years are dated in modern notation.

ARTHUR FISHER.

THE APOLOGIE OF COLONEL JOHN WERE

IN VINDICATION OF HIS PROCEEDINGS SINCE THE
BEGINNING OF THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

London :

Printed in the yeare 1644.

M^Y Conscience is within me cleare, and quiet, and therein I have given satisfaction to my selfe, my actions were not obscure, nor done in darkenesse, and they render me an intire man to all that saw them, or knew me; yet am I so unhappie as to suffer by the meere guilt of rumour, or by some aspertions cast upon me by the subtile enemy, whose interest is the discord of friends, wherein I can claime no privilege above my Saviour, who was not free of slaunders; 'Tis for his cause that I glory I have shed my blood, nor neede I repine to be a sufferer like him: And certainly neither the hardship of mine own imprisonment, nor the distrest condition of my tender family, could have induced me to have dained so much to a false rumour, as to have given this open satisfaction, were there any more noble way left me to vindicate my reputation, more pretious then my life; But since necessity inforceth me to this Apologie, take it, without glosse or smooth

expression, my cōmerce is more with the Souldier then the Orator, and plaine truth is to it selfe a sufficient countenance. I undertooke not this service for private interest, revenge, or pay, I had an estate cōpetent left by my Ancestors, the office of a Justice of Peace I long had executed in my Country, and I wanted not solicitations to adheare to the King's party, being put into the Commission of Aray,* but upon Assembly of the Gentry that were that way affected, hearing some discourse that tended both to the dishonour of God, and the overthrow of the common liberty, I totally disavowed the executing that Commission, and fully resolved with my utmost to promote the purity of Religion and the publique peace, I applied myself to Sir *Peter Prediux* a Deputy Leiftenant, and from him received a Commission in the Militia, being the first, and I suppose the last, Gentleman in *Devonshire*, that raised and continued a Regement in that County, and since have raised severall Regements at my owne charge, at several times all actually imployed in the Parliaments service; the particulars of which imployments have beene thus. Vpon the Lord Marquest of *Hartford* and Sir *Ralph Hoptons*,† first surprising *Shurburne Castle*, a party of the County of *Devon* were summoned at *Collumpton*, whether I brought a considerable number and was desired to march thither and to perswade that Regement, which I did, and by reason of my respects and vicinity with them, I got readily their consent, though they had stood mute to others before, and marched with three companies of them, this was my first imployment. The next Sir *Ralph Hopton* and the Cornish forces advancing towards *Exon*,‡ I brought into that City a good supply of men and maintained it, untill we were relieved by the Earle of *Stanford* our then Generall, where, for that service & keeping *Cowley Bridge* with much disadvantage against a violent storme I received a memoriall of their loves and thankes, then was *Belfore* made by the said Earle my Major, I was commanded to send him with 100. Dragoneares, to march with the Army, the rest of the

* The King's Commission of Array was issued to the Earl of Bath 19th July, 1642.

† September, 1642.

‡ October, 1642.

Regement to disband which I did: Then after their defeate in *Cornewell*, *Plymouth* being besieged, I was commanded to bring what force I could to *Exon* to joyne with the Regements there, where I brought a considerable number of my friends and neighbours, and from thence marcht to *Modbury*,* and after a long fight the enemy was beaten thence, and *Plymouth* relieved and a treaty of both Counties *Devon* and *Cornewell* assented to, and my Regement with the rest of the Army was disbanded, the treaty broke off I was againe commanded to bring my Regement to *Crediton*, whence I marcht to *Stratton*,† where I continued all the fight and came off with my generall who continued to the last, having I suppose not twenty men left with him, when he fired with our assistance divers peeces of Ordnance upon the Enemy, the Earle went to *Bidiford*, thence to *Exon*, I to mine own house where Sir *Ralph Hopton* being upon his march, I received an other Summon to bring in my Regement, or as many as I could procure to *Exon*, which I did, thence upon a Petition, I was sent to *Tewerton*, where I was like to have been betrayed by the Mayor,‡ and was forced wanting Armes Ammunition and men, to goe for *Taunton*, having got up what force I could, I marcht through the enemies quarters with much hazard, and came againe to *Exon*, where I continued all the siege: after the surrender of that City upon composition,§ I went to my owne house, where I could not stay without I would take up Armes for the King, which rather then I would doe, I chose to leave my wife, children and estate to the mercy of the Enemy, though the Parliament was then in it's lowest ebbe. Then I came to *Lyme*, thence to *London*, where I was againe imployed by the Parliament, and sent to *Lyme*

* 21st February, 1643.

† 16th May, 1643. Were's account quite disposes of Lord Clarendon's insinuations, written long afterwards, that Lord Stamford "stood at a safe distance all the time of the battle environed by all his horse."

‡ Col. Harding, in his *History of Tiverton*, confounds this advance of Hopton through Tiverton in May, 1643, with a raid of some of Hopton's men under Sir Allen Apsley in the following August. They were two separate occasions, in only the first of which was Col. Were concerned.

§ To Prince Maurice 4th September, 1643.

with about 200. men, with them I beate up *Bridgport* quarters of the Enemy and tooke 100. good horse, which so hartened the Inhabitants about *Hemiocke*, that they generally rose to free themselves, and sent to me for some assistance of Horse and Officers, which by a generall consent of a Councell of Warre at *Lyme* was granted, and Major *Butler* sent with 60. Horse thither,* to bring them to mee at *Studcombe House*, which order, if it had been observed, I at that instant beating up *Collinten* quarters of the Enemy, taking most of that Garison prisoners, I desire all *Deavonshire* men to consider whether I had not been master of the field as farre as Exon, this was done before Leifetenant Colonell *Blakes* comming downe, these successes drew Prince *Morris* to leave *Plymoth* and besige *Lyme*,† where I continued all the siege being shot, though not governor, yet commander in chiefe of most of the forces in the town, in all this time I beleeeve there was not the least suspition of infidelity in me, for I was received into my Country with as much honour as they could give, or I expect for the good service I had don, witnes the great appearance I had at the first summons, when his Excellency came down, w^{ch} I think all the Army can testifie, for within a short time I raised two Regements, one of horse, the other of foote without money; when his Excellency marcht into *Cornewell*,‡ I went with him never being off my Regiment, untill our Armes as is well knowne, were laid downe, and then had not gone from them but upon this occasion, quarters and good tearmes being compounded for, by Major Generall *Skippon* and the Councell of Warre, we marched

* March, 1644.

† 20th April, 1644.

‡ Essex writes from Cullompton to the Committee of Both Kingdoms under date July 3, 1644: "I find a great affection in ye countrey to ye Parliamt and to free themselves from their Egyptian slavery but there is a great want of Arms and the gent, being not come down from London wh. would be a great encouragement to them. Here is yet but few of the gent. of power but Coll^l Were whom I find both very ready and well beloved in the county."

And again under date July 15th, from Tiverton "the regiments of Coll. Popham's and Coll. Were's were not above two hundred men in all. I finde ye countyes genally willing, but their hindrance is want of arms." (*Letters received by Committee MS. Record Office*, vol. ii.

from *Castell dore* to *Lostwithiell*,* where at the Bridge were many barbarismes used, some killed, others flung into the water, most plundered, and three of my colours taken away, and I for the safety of my life was forced to crosse the water, and with much speede to recover the hill where Major Generall was, I acquainted him with the passages, & there staying untill the Army came up, I met with Major *Belfore*, sometimes Major of my Regiment by order aforesaid, but then turned to the King, who told me he wished me well, and saw that I was wet, and heard that I was wounded, and that our Army was to lye that night upon the hill, where they wou'd be plundered, advised and perswarded me to goe to his quarters, ingaging the faith of a Souldier hee would see me safe to our Army againe the next morning, then I finding my selfe in a wett and sicke condition so as that nights colde lodging might have indangered my life, I tooke his word, relying some thing upon our former intimacy of acquaintance, but principally upon that faith, which if broken, so much dishonoreth a Gentleman or Souldier, & with two of the Convoy went Master *Salway* my Chalplaine and Cornet *Davis*, who accompanying me to *Lishard*, where we were civilly dealt with all that night, the next morning when we thought to returne, the house and towne were full of souldiers, where we had beene barbarously used had not the convoy protected us, then sending for *Belfore*, I desired him to make good his promise unto me which he basely and ungentlemanlike denied saying, there had been much enquirie for me

* Richard Symonds, a trooper in the King's Bodyguard, enters in his diary, Monday, 2nd Septembris, 1644, "Major (General) Skippon marched with all that rowt of rebels after the colours of the several regiments. These regiments I took note of . . . Col. Weare A (? Argent) Governor of Lyme . . . all their ensignes were wound up, veloped. It rayned extremely as the varlets marched away a great part of the time—many of them lost their hatts, etc. They all except here and there an officer were stricken with such a dismal feare that as soon as their colour of the regiment was past the rout of soldjers of that regiment presst all of a heape like sheep, so durty and dejected as was rare to see. None of them except some few of their officers did looke any of us in the face." *Symonds' Diary*, *Camden Society Pub.*, pp. 66, 67.)

that night, and that I must goe to Sir *Richard Grenville*,* I was not then in a condition to contest more then with bare words, and so went with him to *Grenville*, who lay in the same town, no sooner came I thither, but I acquainted him with the passage, desiring him as he was a Souldier to send me to the Army againe, w^{ch} he refused saying, I had beene the most active enemy they had and he was glad hee now had me in his custody, and that he would send me to the King upon breach of the Articles, in learning the rode way with the Army, I told him it was *Belfore's* ingagement brought me thither, he replied, *Belfore* was a foole to promise more than he could performe, and so put me into another roomme, and within a short time sent for me againe, telling me I must either to the King or serve him, and then I should not want encouragements; truely this their base carriages did much amaze me, and perceiving I could not avoide going to the King, of whom by reason of my former actions, I could expect little favour, or suffer under the hands of an unruly multitude who thronged about me with many menaces, in this extremity I promised to serve the King, but with a secret reservation to my selfe, no further than he complied with his Parliament, holding it no sinne to deceive them that had beene twice perfidious to me, then *Grenville* gave mee in charge to Major *Mohum*, who brought me that evening to the Lord *Goring*,† unto whom upon the same constraint as to *Grenville*, I made the same promise; then was I carried that night with a sufficient guard to Master *Trefraves* house, the next day to *Okehampton*, where I met our Army, but was not suffered to stay there, but by *Mohum* was carried a mile out of the towne, where my Major came unto

* This was Bevil Grenville's younger brother. He styled himself "The King's General in the West," but was known to the Royalists as "Renegado" and to the Parliamentarians as "Skellum" (worthless). He was trusted by neither side and finally imprisoned by his own. His latest biographer, Preb. Granville, describes him as representing "the worst type of Cavalier" as his brother Bevil did the best.

† Mr. Richard Cotton in his account of Barnstaple in the Civil War describes Goring as quite unprincipled in his dealings in Devonshire and as an officer who succeeded more than any other in the King's service in bringing discredit on the Royalist cause. Mr. Eliot Warburton in his *Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers* roundly calls Goring a scoundrel and a villain. He subsequently deserted his command and fled to France.

mee, to him I gave forty shillings for to buy victualls for my Souldiers, and told him privately and passionately how basely I had been used by *Belfore*, desiring him to assure the Major Generall I would speedily be with him, for I would never serve against the Parliament, this he is more a Souldier than to deny, if he do, I can prove his confession of it. Thence I was carried to *Tiverton* where Sir *John Bearkley** lay, unto whom I made the same promise as to *Grenville* and *Goring*, and got of him a release for divers Souldiers there taken up, and brought them to mine owne house, where giving them money and victualls, I sent them to our Armie, telling them with as much assurance as in discretion was thought fit, I would never serve against the Parliament; this I did to them and others, which I can prove if my owne words in my owne cause be not currant, the friday after the compossession I came to my owne house, the Sabbath following came Colonell *Lindsie* and some eight persons more with him unto me, who demanded in a rough way of me the reason I had not sent out my warrants, saying, when I was for the Parliament I was daily active, now I did nothing, swearing they would make me doe it or send me to *Exon*. I replied what I did for the Parliament I had commission for, and quarters for my men, now I had neither, then said *Linsey* write a letter to the Lord *Goring* and I will carry it, and you shall have any thing upon it, I writt a smooth letter to *Goring*, & had an order to free *Lynsey*, from *Halborton* his then quarters, & for me to quarter there, this Order I shewed to *Mohum*, and so was freed of those two tormentors, that night I intended to goe for Taunton, but before night in came *Cockin* and his troope, and Captaine *Muddefore* quartered at my house; then sent I to Captaine *Kerslake* to know whether hee could not bring me twenty honest men from *Sampford* our neighbour Parish, and we would adventure upon that troope, and bring them away, he said no, it was hard to trust Country fellowes with so weighty a secret as concernes our lives, these fellowes kept so strict a guard over us as wee could not escape without danger and infinite hazard, we wanting horse and

* Sir John Berkeley, Governor of Exeter, had advanced from that place and intercepted Essex's flying Cavalry at Tiverton, where on the 5th September he had "forced them thence disorderly."

other accommodations for our dispatch ; at last God offered a meanes the which I tooke, this Captaine *Muddifore* desired me to make him Captaine of *Tiverton* Company, I perceived by it a Company would worke much with him, which I granted so hee would assist me in bringing in my Regiment, hee not without oathes promised it, then the next day being Sunday, I tooke the advantage and carred him to the Constable of *Halbertones* house, unto whom I did openly before *Muddifore* and *Cockins* quartermaster deliver a warrant, but before had privily told him my intentions never to serve against the Parliament ; and shewed them a smooth letter that I had writt to Sir *John Barkly* & desired them to send it, this bread such a confidence in them that *Muddifore* ride with me and Quartermaster *Baker* to one *Thomas Knights* house, where I had appointed Captaine *Kerslake* and his Leiuetenant to meete me where we dined, and after dinner under pretence of this warrant which *Meddiford* had, we brought him in by-waies some seven miles neare *Mil-verton Heffeild*, where we understood of a troope of the enemies horse not farre before us, and *Muddifore* mistrusting by reason of our whispering rid away, otherwise wee had brought him away prisoner, then I and my company posted to *Taunton*, where I was hartily welcomed by Leivtenant Colonell *Blake** the governour of the Castle: the next day being munday, I sent one *Bartholomew Merson* with warrants to countermand them I had delivered the day before, commanding the Countrey to appeare before me at *Taunton*, upon it divers came in, who I beleeeve are in actuall service, now there I stayed a weeke, and had continued longer as there was neede, hed not the *London* Pamphleteeres beene full of the scandall of my revolt, which to cleare, and to give the world satisfaction of my integrity, by offering my selfe ready to wipe off that aspersion came away, having with me a large testimony under the Governours hands to *Shasbury* to Sir *Willam Waller*, with whom and Sir *Arthur Haslerig*† I had some discourse, thence I came to *Southampton* where

* Robert Blake, afterwards the Admiral who held the Mediterranean for the Parliament.

† It will be observed from the introductory note that Waller and Haselrigg subsequently applied for his release.

I was imprisoned by his Excellencies* Order, otherwise I had come to *London* of mine owne accord. But I heare a rumour among the multitude that I,

Obj. 1. Suffered the Bridge to be taken by the Kings forces, otherwise they had never entered *Cornewall*.

Ans. When the King entred *Cornewall* our Army was neere 20 miles off, and I then by command was at *Lostwithell*.

Obj. 2. That I had the keeping of a Bridge neere the Lord *Roberts* house.

Ans. I sent by order a party of Dragoones thither, and kept it untill by order they were drawne off, as Captaine *Shaeres* and other Captaines can testifie.

Obj. 3. That I had the command of a Castle neere *Lostwithell* which was lost.

An. Tis true, a party of men were sent out of my Regiment without my consent theither by two cashiered Captaines formerly under my Command, but by what order they were sent thither, or how discharged of that command I know not, I beleewe no generall officer will say hee gave me the charge of that place, there being but 18 men in it.

Obj. 4. That I quited the post at *Castledoore* being there Commanded by Major Generall *Shippon*.

An. It is true, I marched thither in the reare of my L. Generalls Regiment with one part of five of my Regiment, and there continued untill my Lord Generalls Regiment came backe and routed mine, then I did my uttermost to preserve the Ordnance and brought them into a lane nereby, and placed as many men as I could make stand in a ground at most advantage, this I did of my self when the Colonell of the other Regiment withdrewd himselfe.

Ob. . But you have spoken words that doe not tend to the honour of the Lord Generall.

Ax. I confesse I have spoken that in some passion which might have beene well left unsaid, which I will as nakedly confesse as the rest being demanded, and

* *i.e.*, Lord Essex, who had arrived at Southampton from Plymouth by sea.

I hope not of that nature as to extinguish all former merit.*

Obj. 6. That I carried my Regement to the King.

Ans. Let prooffe be made that I carried one man, or advised any so to doe, or was with the King then let me suffer to the utmost.

Obj. 7. That you were with Colonell *Barkley*, and did not desire him to demand you upon the Articles.

Ans. Tis true I met him, but had I acquainted him and desired him to have demanded me upon the Articles I beleieve I had never met him againe for they that cared not to breake Articles upon no pretence, what would they have done to me having some colour for it, it would have certainly endangered my life.

And thus you have a plaine punctall Narration of my actions; wherein perhaps may be some weaknesses; Let him accuse me that hath not any; However I was neither false, or prejudiciall to the cause, though perhaps some slaunder insinuated by the enemy (to worke divisions) have represented such, as also the heate and passion of a Souldier may carry him to some extravagancies when his heart is reall; I justifie my actions, few men can all their cursory casuall discourses; if mine have erred, it has been on the right hand, out of too passionate zeale to the good successe of this cause; the which I so much tender, that I would rather lye a prisoner, than interrupt the proceedings thereof by an unseasonable petition, though a triall be that which so much above all things I desire; my present sufferance not so much grieving me as the present scandall I lye under, and the frequent scoffings of the disaffected,† to see me so

* Essex had deserted his army at Lostwithiel and left it to its fate—starving, disordered and surrounded.

† The feeling against Were must have been very strong. Essex, writing to the Committee of both Kingdoms from Portsmouth, under date Sept. 11th, after praising the conduct of some of his officers in the fight with Berkeley at Tiverton, says: "Col. (John) Were (or Ware) who was at Lyme (Regis) the Devon Colonel hath played the Judas and is revolted." And again from the same place on Oct. 15th: "For my recruiting out of the Western Men they are very few the Renegado Were having as I hear but 40 left of his regiment. Col. Luttrell's men I have not seen, but think they are not many." (*Letters received by Committee. MS. Record Office, vol. ii.*)

much discountenanced by those for whose prosperity I have forsaken wife, children, house and lands, spilt my blood, having at this instant a wound greene, a bullet in my body,* and not expended less then all; scarce having ought left to yeeld my selfe and family a subsistence, especially where the expences are not small, But I waite deliverance from God and good men.

JOHN WERE.

FINIS.

[Read 8 Nov.
1644.]

230. RELATION BY COL. JOHN WERE,

[8 Nov. ?] 1644.

Witnesses.

A true relaçon of the Passages that were in his Ex^{ties} Army after such time as Colonel Were came into it.

AFTER that Lyme was releived (w^{ch} was about Whitsontide) and Wee heard that his Ex^{ties} was at Dorchester, I sent a L^{fe} to his Ex^{ties} intimating in what a fearfull Condiçon the Enemy was, and wth all how willing the Countrie was (having had divers honest Mens Informaçons) to free themselues of the great oppression lay vpon them, and did desire his Ex^{ties} that speedily, 1500 Horse and Dragoones might bee sent after Prince Maurice, w^{ch} by Gods blessing would hinder his Plundering, and stopp his recruiting vnto w^{ch} L^{fe} J received this Answeare from his Ex^{ties} That his Horse were Harrowed out, and that they had neede of rest, but if then the 1500 Horse had bin sent (wth Gods assistance) Maurice had bin (before the Armyes coming downe) Nothing for our Men at Lyme were in such heart after the Enemies going away & y^e Enemie soe disheartened, as that J am Confident there would have bin a speedy dispatch of Maurice his Army, as will more evidently appeare by something J shall relate in after passages. About 4 daies after J received a L^{fe} out of Devon shire intimating how Prince Maurice had sent out his Warr^{ts} for the Drawing in all the Countrie Comaunding

* Admiral the Earl of Warwick reported that at Lyme in the May previous "Col. Were was shot in the Belly (but not mortally)." (*Rushworth Hist. Coll.*, part iii., vol. ii., p. 681.)

all the East part of Devon to thresh out their corne, and bring in that and their Cattle to Exoñ vpon paine of Plundering and firing, W^{ch} made the Jnhab^{ts} supplicate me, as J tendered the good of my Countrie to vse all meanes that some speedie helpe might bee sent vnto them, Vpon this J sent a second L^{re} to his Ex^{cie} desiring his Ex^{cie} to take the sad Condiçon of o^r Country into Consideraçon, and vpon myne and L^t Col. Blakes importunity the Army did advance frō Dorchest^r to Bridport where J came to his Ex^{cie} who demaunded of me many perticulars about Lyme, and where hee was best to Martch. My Opinion was for his Martch speedily to follow Maurice, and then Lyme would bee in a Condiçon good enough, vpon that his Ex^{cie} resolved to Martch towards Chard, and sent my Lo. Roberts and my selfe to Lyme to settle Busines there, and to retourne to him, but that was soone altred, for that Night his Ex^{cie} lay at Crewkerne. My lord Roberts hearing of it ymediatly hastened vnto his Ex^{cie}, and desired him to Martch the next day to Chard w^{ch} was graunted. Then J Comaunded my Regim^t to Martch from Lyme to Waycraft Howse, beeing but 100. Musketeires, w^{ch} was 4. Miles from the Armie neerer the Enemie, and then J desired his Ex^{cie} would bee pleased to afford mee a partie of Horse to joyne with my Foote and J would Advance out into my Divisions and raise my Regim^t. Vpon my request his Ex^{cie} Ordered that 4. Troopes of Horse should goe wth mee vnder my Comaund. Then J Martch't wth them and my Foote to Axminster, thence to Wellington and at Wellington hearing that some of the Enemy were neere Halberton, J sent out two Troopes of Horse whoe beate the Enemy from thence, tooke divers Prisoners, Allarmd home to their head Q^{rters} Tiverton and frightened them thence in a great disorder, if two Troopes could doe this let all the World judge what the 1500. Horse would have done, but However J had pursued them with that small partie, and the helpe J should have had of the Countrie had J not bin Commauned [*sic*] by my Lo: Generall to retourne vnto him. Afterwards J vnderstood by my Major what the Cause was that the 1500. Horse was at first denied for hee told me of a difference that fell out betweene his Ex^{cie} and S^r W^m. Waller about my Lo: Gen^{ls} coming Downe, said

my Major^s
Name is
W^m. Boteler

that Wallers Faccon had procured a Lfe from the Howse to stay my Lo: Genⁿ from coming into the West only 2000. Horse to bee sent for the releiving of Lyme, W^{ch} my Lo: Genⁿ would noe way assent vnto, but would rather laie downe his Commission and sitt in the Lords Horse [*sic*] then bee braved by Waller, and that was the reason that 1500. Horse were denied. For said hee if you had done that Service, that you saie you would wth them, then it would have bin Visible that the 2000. according to the Parits Order would have done more, and bin sufficient for the Worke, truly at first J did not beleive him, yet at last J perceived there was some such thing by a Lfe my Lo: Genⁿ shewed w^{ch} came from the Parit wherein J perceived that the Howse Distasted at some expressions my Lo: Genⁿ had sent them; being retourned J met the Armie vpon Black Downe thence they Martched that Night to Collompton, thence to Tiverton and J had Order to Quarter at Halberton (from whence the 4. Troopes of Horse were Comaunded from mee), but whie the Army laie soe long still at those places J know not and the Enemie soe neere them (except some were vnwilling the Warrs should bee ended for then their Harvest would bee lost because of their great Pay, but if they had done as J have, losse all my estate, and gone vpon my owne cost and charge they would bee more Willinge), Once J am sure that stay ruyned o^r Countrie, for had there bin a speedie Advance (by Gods blessing) Wee had beaten Maurice and Greenvile, and might have retourned soone enough to have beaten the King too; but it may be some will saie they staid for the raising of my Regim^t. To Answer that, J had more Men within 3. daies J came then J had Martched with mee, for the delaie disheartened the Countrie, but how Armed? J had wthin that time as many Armes as the Countrie could afford, and for the rest J might if Jt had pleased my Lo: Genⁿ as well have had them at the first as at last, for J had them at last of him after o^r remove from Tiverton Wee went to Crediton Bowe, then to Tavestock from thence into Cornwall to Bodman, and soe to Lostwithiell; the Passages that were there were these.

CONCERNING TWO PAPISTS.

1. As Wee Marched toward Bodman neere the Lo: Roberts Howse Capt Creamer and Capt Brownes L^t went to a little Howse for to seeke for some beere where they found to frenchmen Plunderinge and examined them, and found them to bee of the Kings Army Vpon that they seized vpon them, and searched their Portmantuas wherein they found divers Plundered goods & 6. Horses that they had stole in the Stable, and about them 3. Crucifixes the one of o^r Sauio^r vpon the crosse. 2. the Virgin Mary wth Crist in her Armes. 3. of the Holie Trinitie, this being found the Cap^ts put them vnder a Guard & brought them to my Lo: Feild Martiall who vpon their Examina^{co}n Comitted them to the Martiall Gen^l where they lay till they were brought to Lostwithiell, where they p^{re}cured an order vnder the Lo: Gen^ls hand for the restora^{co}n of their Plundred goods Horses and all, and were set at libertie to serve in Col: Beres Regim^t this order was brought to me by Capt Creamer, Wherevpon J comaunded him to stay them, and went to the Lo: Gen^ls lodging to acquaint him what Men hee had Freed, but not finding him there J went to my lo: Feild Martiall and acquainted him wth it, who admired such an Order should bee graunted, and said they deserved death, and his Servants and others said if such things were suffered it were time to lay downe Armes, J am confident this did dishearten many, J am sure it did in my Regm^t however the Order stood in force, w^{ch} J conceive is ag^t the Coven^{nt} J have made wth God and therefore doe now reveale it.

Cap^t
Creamer
Cap^t
Brownes
Lieutenant

Cap^t
Creamer
can pduce
diverse other
Witnesses

CONCERNING COL: DOLBEIRES, ALDRIDGE AND BOTELER.

2. Major Mohun after J was in his Custodie, and thinking himselfe sure of mee, told mee those Col^{ls} came Willingly to the Lo: Mohuns Howse, and hee and others knew of their coming, and thus hee argued the Busines.

1. Jf they had not bin Willing to bee taken whie should they come into our Q^{rt}ers.

2. Yo^r knowe there was never a fort made vpon the Beacon Hill vntill their coming to vs, for Wee before feared of yo^r reserve but being assured by them you had none made that Worke w^{ch} plaid vpon Essex's

and that J
am sure
was wthout
leave

Regim^t and soe within a short time came lower, and at the same time Stormed Aldridges Regim^t and wann some hedges of them.

3. Doe you thinke if Wee had not knowne Boteler right for vs that Wee would have released a Col: at that time when Wee were sure to fight.

This as hee had argued was true, besides Boteler was the only Man that advised his Ex^{ch} to send away his Horse, and to goe neerer Foy wth his Foote w^{ch} was the next Daie after his coming to o^r Army done though hee were druncke when hee advised it, and the first Service hee did after hee came to vs was to runne from the Post hee was to keepe, and to bring vs News of my L^d Gen^l going away.

CONCERNING THE LOOSING OF THE CASTLE BY CAPT. PULLEN
AND WOOD W^{ch} IS JMPUTED VPON MEE.

When J came to Lostwithiell, Capt Pullen and Wood came to mee for Mony J having then borrowed 300^l for the paym^t of my Foote Regim^t and came into my Q^ters and forced open the Buttery Dore and did other disorders, soe as Capt Creamer acquainted me wth it J then being vpon my Bed asleepe, when J came downe J Checkt them for their incivilitie, and told them when they left off drincking and Plundering they should have as the rest of their fellowes had, in the meane time sithence the Monies was my owne they should have none, vpon w^{ch} they went to the lo: Gen^l and Complained ag^t mee J Answered it, and made it appeare that J had received noe Monies for them, and satisfied my Lo: Gen^l that J had laid out more then ever J^r rec^d, vpon this Pullen and Wood Casheired themselves from mee w^{ch} J was very glad of, Within two Daies they were Casheired they came to the Major of my Regim^t in my absence, and p^rtended they had an order for 120. Musketeires to bee drawne out of my Regim^t from the Major Gen^l for to keepe Mr. Trevills Howse and a Castle by it, W^{ch} Verball Order of theirs hee obeyed w^{thout} my Privicy, and drew out the Men and sent them with them, When J vnderstoode of it J was very much troubled that such as were Cashired of my Regim^t should have the Comaund of my Men w^{thout} my assent, and soe were all the Capts of my Regim^t as conceiving o^r selves disparaged by it,

Capts
Andrewes
Boteler
Creamer
& the rest
of y^e
Capts of
y^e Regim^t.

and vpon it J went to the Lord Feild Martiall and told him my greivances, and desired to bee righted or J should lay downe my Com^{ma}. Hee pswaded mee to bee patient vntill such time as Wee might well call Busines in question and then J should have right w^{ch} made mee sit still vntill such time as the Enemy came nere that place, then J went vp to see in what Condiçon my men were, J found them vpon good Guards, and gave the Comaund of them to the forenamed Cap^{ts} conceiving them to bee the Men had charge of that place, it being their continued Q^{rters} and giving them Direcçon to keepe out good Horse scouts having neere 30. betweene them, and J Comaunded Pullen to View the Castle and to make it good the other to stay by the Howse, and soe went againe to My Regim^{nt} but soe soone as the Enemy advanced both these two Cap^{ts} ranne away frō their Charge and left the Men (telling them that 2000. Horse and foote were coming vpon them and they would be cut off at w^{ch} after a little fighting they rann away) and came into the Towne to mee and told me J must send more Men or the Castle would bee lost, J askt them how they Durst quitt their Post w^{thout} Order they said they had noe Comaund there Were you not there Comaunded by y^e Major Gen^l (yes :) but Wee were releived by Majo^r Boteler (the same Major that drewe out my Men w^{thout} my knowledge releived them w^{thout} my consent) then J went vp wth 60. Dragooners but before J came there the Castle was lost, then J Lyned the Hedges, and kept them till my Lo: Gen^l sent releife, for my owne pticuler J had noe more to doe wth the Castle, then the Meerest strainger that was for there were never in the Castle aboue 18. Musketteires w^{ch} J suppose any man will say was not a Comaund for a Col:

CONCERNING MAJOR ORME.

The Towne of Lyme having Notice that Major Orme did without Order Parle wth the Enemy discarded him the Towne and sent him by Sea towards London, but the Ship that hee went in (either Willingly or forced) into Weymouth whence Orme went to the Enemy at Exoñ, and came wth Prince Maurice ag^t Lyme, before his going from

Lt Col:
Leighton
[sic.]

Lyme and being an Officer of the Garrison hee was Com-
 manded to goe wth mee as my Guard about some busines
 the go^vno^r desired mee to doe for the Towne and Garrison,
 w^{ch} was to borrow 20^l vpon the Partt Proposiçons of my
 M^r. Cheeke Brother Cheeke w^{ch} J accordingly did, and brought it to
 the Governo^r none knowing but Orme, W^{ch} hee vpon the
 Princes besieging of Lyme acquainted Col^l. Ashburnham wth
 it lying at Frolick Bailies Howse, and said that Cheeke was
 a great Enemy to the King and had lent 20^l to main-
 taine that Arch Rebelle Were, and that rebellous Towne of
 Lyme, and by Ashburnhams Meanes p^{ro}cured a sequestraçon
 for Lt. Col: Chamberlaine and himsele for M^r Cheekes
 Estate from the Prince these things J Complained of, not
 holding him fitt to bee in our Armie, and gave it vnder
 my hand to my lord Feild Marshall whoe sent it to
 the Councill of Warr at Lostwithiell whoe Comitted him
 but by my Majors intercession to my Lord Generall, hee
 was soone released yf such a fellow were fitt to bee in
 o^r Armie let the World judge.

L^t C. Blake There was a Councill of Warre at Chard the passage
 in it though J have had them related from L^t Col: Blake,
 but not being my selfe there, J am vnwilling to put Vnder
 my hand, but J conceive it is fitt L^t Col Blake should
 make his relaçon of it, it being a busines as I conceive
 may much advantage the State and soe for what reason
 the lord Feild Marshall confined S^r. Phillip Stapleton at
 Bastable, and how hee came to bee released.

CONCERNING MAJOR BOTELER.*

Capt Vpon my coming Downe to Lyme, the first enterprize
 Longden J vndertooke was at Bridport where by Gods blessing Wee
 Cornett tooke 100. good Horse, and had retourned safe to Lyme
 Dauis had not Major Orme there basely run saying retreate the
 Hedge is lyned wth Musketteers or Wee are lost else,
 w^{ch} occasioned a disorderly retreate soe as J lost some Men
 but yet retourned to Lyme with all the Horse, w^{ch} soe

* Butler was committed to the Tower on the same charge as Were
 of having betrayed his post at Lostwithiel. He had only just been
 exchanged after his capture at Hemyock to take part in Essex's Cornish
 march, and was suspected of Royalist tendencies. I cannot find the
 result of either his or Were's trial.

heartened Devonshire as that the Jnhab^{ts} of Hemiock presently rose for the Freeing of their Countrie, and sent to mee to desire mee to send them some Assistance of Horse and Officers, and they would repaire vnto mee, Vpon it the Goūno^r of Lyme called a Councell of Warr where wth a Vnanimous consent it was agreed vpon, that Major Boteler should goe thither wth 60. Horse, and bring them that Were at Hemiock vnto mee at Studcombe Howse, and wth all that J should send out my Warr^{ts} for the raising of the Countrie to appeare there wth J accordingly did, But Major Boteler (contrary to the Order) staid at Hemiock vntill such tyme as hee and all the 60. Horse were taken, and stopt my Warr^{ts} and forgd others, puting my hand vnto them wthout my Assent to Comaund the Country at Hemiock, whereas J Comaunded at Studcombe, and after Deliuered the Castle soe dishono^{ble} that 3. honest Men were hang'd, and himselfe and the rest carried Prison^{rs} to Exon with a Distinction who were Lyme Souldiers and who were Countrie Men, the Countrie Men were bound vp like rogues and Lyme Souldiers onlie having a peice of Match vpon their Armes* at that same time, J beate vp Colliton Q^{rs} of the Enemy, tooke most that were there Prisoners all their Magazine, Colours, Drums, Armes, and if hee had followed my Comaund, and retourned wth those Hemiock Men, J appeale to all the Comaunders that were wth mee at Lyme and them wth him and all the Countrie besides, whither or noe J had (in probability) not bin M^r of the Feild, and might have freed Devonshire of my selfe for then wee had Armes, Magazine and other Necessaries of Warr enough, and about all the Hearts of the Countrie, For they brought in their Monies Freilie and all provisions w^{ch} J desire hee may give accompt of, And wth all if you please to see but the Comissaries Roll at the first Muster at South^{ton} J

Cap^t Shaw
Cap^t
Keslack
Cap^t
Saunders
Ca: L^t
Cawsey
and all that
were at
Hemiock
& all the
Countrie
to Bootte.

* The Royalist *Mercurius Aulicus* of March 9th, 1643 (1644), refers to this as follows :—Intelligence came that Sir William Waller had sent Col. Ware, his deputy, to raise men in Dorset, and got several officers and men from Lyme, but Lord Paulet, Sir John Berkeley, Sir Richard Chumley, Col. Bluet, etc., attacked them at Hemiock Castle, took the town, forced the rebels into the Castle, who surrendered it next morning, in which were 200 prisoners, 10 officers and 80 horse.

The Comissaries name is Cap^t Varnie beleive you will will finde hee bath sufficientlie Cheated the State, for J heare he received pay for 150. Souldiers when hee had not aboue 30. & for 12. L^{ts} and 12. Ensignes when hee had not J am sure soe manie. and since boasted at Reading hee had gott 100^l by the muster.

Cap^t
Kerslacke

CONCERNING COL. DOLBEIRE.

Major Mohun told mee that hee was well enough knowne when hee was at the Lo: Mohuns Howse and they knew well enough what they did when they let him goe.

PETITION OF COL. JOHN WERE.

My humble Requests and desires are these

1. That J may bee publickly heard by the Parit for those things that's laid to my charge, and have my Witenesses sent for that can prove my innocency, that as my Disgrace hath bin publicquely, so either my Condempnacion or integritie may appeare to all the World, for J thanck my God J haue a cleere Conscience and a great God and feare of Nothing can bee objected ag^t mee.

2. J shall humbly desire that my Lo: Cleavland who J am informed, speakes ag^t mee, may come some where, where hee and J may bee face to face before such as the ho^{ble} Howse shall appointe, and see what then he can say ag^t mee.

3. That J may have my Accusacion in Writing, and that J may have time to make my Answere.

4. That sithence J ever went vpon my owne charge and all my estate is lost in the Parit S^{vice} and taken [& possest?] by y^e Enemy J may have some maintenance from the Parit vntill my Tri[all].

These things J humblie desire may bee graunted mee, and then J make noe question but you will easily see who have ruynd o^r Country, and this Aspertion that is now vpon mee wil bee Vindicated to my Reputacion.

[Endorsed.]

[Signed] Jo: WERE.
Jn y^e Army when
Coll: Were came to it.

95. AVETON GIFFARD (IV., pp. 44, 73, 111).—The following extracts from *Testa de Nevil* in 1243 will, I think, conclusively show that Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph's statement is correct that Cardinan's Alyngtone (as stated in his *Bronascombe Registers*, p. 314) is East Allington. Under Stanborough Hundred [no. 1257], p. 192 a: "Odo de Trawerby holds Alingthou of the barony of Andrew de Cardinan in Cornwall. He does for it no service." *Ibid.* [No. 1259], p. 192 b: "Mathew Besille holds the manor of Alsingthou, which was an escheat of our lord the King, part of the land of Oliver Daubengny by the King's gift, subject to paying yearly 26 shillings to Nicolas de Molis to his manor of Dupeford and finding for him one beadle for his hundred of Stanboro'." Now the manor which was connected with Diptford was certainly West Alvington, as the Hundred Rolls of A.D. 1274 proves. This tells us [No. 32, p. 79], that: "The manor of Dupeforde was a lordship pertaining to the crown of King John, who gave it to Henry the earl's son, and he died without heir when it escheated to King Henry [III.], the present King's [Edward I.] father, who gave it to Nicolas de Mules excepting 60/1 rent etc.;" and that the "manor of Alfington was a lordship of King John, who gave it to Alice de Redvers, *except the advowson of the Church which the Canons of Salisbury held from of old*, the church being worth 100 marks a year, and except 36 shillings from the said manor which King Henry gave to Nicolas de Mules with the before named manor of Depefurd." If Alvington Besilles was West Alvington, the advowson of which the canons of Sarum held, it follows that Cardinan's Alvington was East Allington.

If further proof is needed reference may be made to *Domesday*, where Alvintone (No. 27, p. 22), which follows Diptford, a King's manor, is known to be West Alvington, and Alintona (No. 1132, p. 893), to be East Allington. But the latter was Richard, son of Torolf's manor, and Richard is the predecessor in title of the Cardinan family both here and also in the manors which Richard held under the Count of Mortain. It should be borne in mind that there were two other manors in Aveton Giffard in *Domesday* times besides Ruald's *Avetona* (W. 935, p. 997), viz., the Abbot of Buckfast's *Heathfield* (W. 247, p. 256), and

Stodbury (W. 594, p. 628), which Ralf held under Juhel of Totnes. Is it possible that the chapel may have been founded by the lord of Stodbury? If not, is it possible that the name de Lyntone may be a way of writing d'Elyntone or d'Alyntone, *i.e.*, "of Allington," and that Henry of Allington may be a member of the Cardinan family, so called from having been born at East Allington?

OSWALD J. REICHEL.

96. AVETON GIFFARD (IV., part II., p. 44; part III., p. 73; Part IV., p. 111).—Although I have no knowledge of the precise situation of the boundaries of the parishes of Aveton Giffard and East Allington, I have been much interested in the discussion as to whether it was the church of the latter parish, or of West Alvington, which was held by Robert de Cardinan, as I extracted from the *Episcopal Registers*, some few years since, a list of the Incumbents and Patrons of East Allington for the present Rector. I have, therefore, set out in as short a form as possible, the principal particulars given in the entries of the early institutions, together with four extraneous items from the *Episcopal Registers*, and some extracts from the *Prideaux Genealogy*, and I think that after they have read these notes both Mr. Pitman and Mr. Elliot will be quite convinced that the "Allington," of Robert de Cardinan was not West Alvington but East Allington, and that Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph in stating that it was the latter place in his edition of *Bishop Quivil's Register*, is, as usual, perfectly correct.

Robert, Baron of Cardinan, living 1216, gave the manor and church of Allington to Robert, his younger son, whose daughter Emma was the wife of Otho, son of Walter Treverbin, and had issue Hugh Treverbin (Pole's *Collections* and Maclean's *Trigg Minor*).

Symon de Loges was instituted to "Alyntone" in 1268; Patron, Sir Hugh de Treverbin (*Reg. Bronescombe*, fol. 38a).

Taxation (in 1270) of the *Vicarage* of "Alfintone," and its chapels of Myddeltone, Marleberge, and Hywysh, appropriated to the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury (*Ibid.*, ol. 44a).

Odo de Ludre was instituted to "Alintone" in 1275; Patron, Sir Hugh de Treverbyn (*Ibid.*, fol. 69a).

Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Hugh de Treverbyn, was married to Sir Roger de Pridias (Vivian's *Visitations of Devon*).

On the death of Andrew de Treverbyn, William Gillayn was instituted to "Alyngtone" in 1341-2; Patron, Sir Roger Pridiaux [son and heir of Sir Roger, above named] (*Reg. Grandisson*, vol. iij., fol. 45b). In an entry under date of 1354-5, Gylayn (styled here "Rector") and John Colrigge, *Vicar of "Alyngtone"*, are recorded as having been elected Confessors for the Deanery of Wodeleghe (*Ibid.*, vol. j., fol. 180b).

Robert de Trethewy was instituted to "Alyngtone" in 1361-2, and the mandate for his induction was directed to the Dean of Wodeleghe and another; Patron, Sir John de Dynham, as guardian of the lands of John, son and heir of Roger Prideaux, deceased (*Ibid.*, fol. 135a). In an entry in *Reg. Brantingham* (vol. j., fol. 33a), under date of 1373, Trethewy is styled "Rector."

Richard Olyver was instituted to "Alyngtone" in 1407, and the mandate for his induction was directed to the Arch-deacon of Totnes, or his official; Patron, Richard Prydeaux [brother of John]. This was an exchange, and in the record both Roger Langeman, the outgoing Incumbent, and Olyver are styled "Rector" (*Reg. Stafford*, vol. ij., fol. 98b).

On the death of Olyver, John Offorde was instituted to "Alyngtone" in 1441-2; Patrons, John Gyffarde and others, as grantees of John Prydiaux [son and heir of Richard]. A Commission of Inquiry as to the vacancy and right of patronage was issued, and in the Return Olyver was styled the "late Rector" (*Reg. Lacy*, vols. j. and ij., fols. 196b and 235b).

On the death of Offord, John Courteys was instituted to "Northe Alyngtone" in 1453; Patron, Elizabeth, relict of John Prydeaux (*Ibid.*, vol. j., fol. 277b). A Commission having been issued, as on the last occasion, one of the jurors was John Parlebone, *Vicar of "Alyngtone"* (instituted in 1446-7, on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, *Ibid.*, vol. j., fol. 225a), and in the Return Offord was styled the "late Rector," and the church stated to be portionary to the parish church of Wodleghe in a fourth

part of the tithe of growing wheat in Notecombe, Lamyshede, and Mukpytte, situated within the aforesaid parish of "Alyngtone" (*Ibid.*, vol. ij., fol. 396a).

On the death of Thomas Beke, John Chamborne was instituted to "North Alingtone" in 1493; Patron, John Pridiaux [son, or grandson, of John and Elizabeth], and his feoffees (*Episcopal Registers*, vol. xij., fol. 166b of the second foliation). A Commission was again issued, and in the Return Beke was styled the "late Rector" (*Ibid.*, fol. 163b).

John Pridiaux, the grandson (deceased before 1522), married, as his second wife, Joan Cotterell, widow (Vivian's *Visitations of Devon*).

On the resignation of Chamborne, John Goodfellow was instituted to "Est Alyngtone" in 1515; Patron, Thomas Coterell (*Reg. Oldam*, fol. 64b.)

To sum up, it is proved,—(1) By the entries of 1354-5, 1361-2 and 1407, that "Alyngtone," held by the Treverbyn-Prideaux line, was in the Archdeaconry of Totnes and Deanery of Woodleigh; (2) by those of 1354-5, 1373, 1407, and 1441-2, that it was a Rectory; (3) by those of 1407, 1441-2, and 1453, that it was identical with "Northe Alyngtone"; and (4) by those of 1493 and 1515, that the latter and "Est Alyngtone" were one and the same. It is also proved (1) by the entry of 1270 that West Alvington was then, as it still is, a *Vicarage*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury; and (2) by the entries of 1354-5 and 1453, that it was quite distinct from "Alyngtone"—"Northe Alyngtone." And it is further proved by the *Episcopal Registers* that the only other benefice in Devon in the patronage of the Prideaux family, temp. Bronescombe to Stafford (and that not before 1361) was Combe-in-Teignhead, then in the Archdeaconry of Exeter, and previously held by the family of de Clyfford. It is, therefore, perfectly clear that the Rectory of "Alyngtone"—"Est Alyngtone"—was the "Allington" of Robert de Cardinan.

W. E. MUGFORD.

97. DAY AND CURFEW BELLS.—The practice mentioned by your correspondent, Mr. Northmore, as prevailing at Lifton has from time immemorial been followed at Okehampton. The recent order of the Charity Commission, dated the 21st September last, forming a body known as "The

Trustees of the Okehampton (United) Ecclesiastical Charity," for the management of, amongst other things, "the building known as St. James's Chapel," records and perpetuates the fact (sec. 3, sub-sec. 2) defining the duty, etc., of the trustees being as follows:—" (2) The provision by the trustees of the said Ecclesiastical Charity for the maintenance of a clock in good working order in the tower of the said Chapel and for the ringing as heretofore accustomed of the bell in the said tower as a Curfew and Angelus Bell night and morning—as an alarm bell in case of fire, and as a passing bell on deaths within the borough." The bell in S. James's Chapel bears the following inscription:—"Est mihi collatum IHS istud nomen amatum."

J. D. PRICKMAN.

98. LAND REFORM.—Jesse Collings' book on land reform (*Land Reform: Occupying ownership, Peasant proprietary and Rural Education* by the Right Hon. Jesse Collings, Longmans, 1906), "inscribed to the cherished memory of the noble peasant woman by the youngest and last survivor of her many children," is a volume which should be read by all classes, being both interesting and instructive. It is pleasantly written and free from technicalities. It gives a true and fair account of the English land system, beginning with the Domesday manor and its division into the lord's demesne, the villagers' land and the waste. It traces the gradual encroachment by the lord, first by making large grants from the waste, then by increasing the chief rents paid by his villeins, then compelling the latter to work for a fixed wage notwithstanding the decreasing purchasing power of money, and finally dispossessing the tenant to make way for the profitable cultivation of sheep. The revolts of the peasants against these encroachments are set before us in their true historical setting. With the decline of peasant proprietorship, we see the agriculturist gradually estranged from the land, the climax being reached in the modern system of so-called rural education given by town-bred teachers out of sympathy with the land, crushing in their pupils all taste for agricultural surroundings and fitting them only for town life and clerky work. With this is contrasted the wise system of Prussia and France. Various schemes of land

reform are then explained and their merits and demerits set forth, followed by chapters on our food supply in time of war, fiscal policy and agriculture, and the depopulation of rural England intensified by mistaken methods of cure.

OSWALD J. REICHEL.

99. THE CHURCH HOUSE, THURLESTONE.—I have recently transcribed for the Rector of Thurlestone three antient deeds of remarkable interest, which constitute quite a little chapter in the history of his Church and parish. I send the transcripts herewith, having no doubt that the Editors of *Devon Notes and Queries* will gladly find room for them. The deeds, of which the earliest dates from 1536 and the latest from 1616, have been well preserved, and are in excellent condition.

Of the Rectors of the parish mentioned in the deeds, Richard Worthe was instituted on the 9th of February, 1523-4, on the presentation of Nicholas Ayshford and Richard Yearde, Esquires (*Register Veysey*, vol. i., fol. 18); and Henry Luscombe was instituted on the 23rd of September, 1597, we are not told on whose presentation (*Register Babington*, fol. 63b.) The Rector at the date of the second deed was John Luttlely, who was instituted on the 21st of June, 1560, on the presentation of Baldwin Aishforde, gentleman, grantee of the presentation from Nicholas Aishforde and Thomas Yarde, Esquires. His institution is not recorded at Exeter, for he was instituted by the Commissaries appointed by Archbishop Parker to serve during the vacancy of the See, after the deprivation of Bishop Turberville.

One of the buttresses of the original building still remains intact. Immediately above it is a figure of an angel holding a shield, on which are sculptured the arms of Ayshford—*"Argent, between two chevrons sable, three ashen keys proper."*

For the following brief account of the present state of the building and other interesting particulars I am indebted to the present Rector, the Rev. Frank Egerton Coope:—

"The Church House in the village of Thurlestone is built of stone, and is roofed-in partly with thatch and partly with slate. There are indications under the thatch that the house was originally wholly roofed with slate. It was, at some time unknown, turned into dwelling houses by means of wooden partitions, when some of the old windows were

blocked up and new ones were cut out. There is no ground belonging to the house beyond that upon which it actually stands, as may be seen by consulting the measurements given in the deeds and the stipulations about access being permitted for repairs; but the use of a certain extent of garden-ground at the back of the building has been granted to the tenants from time immemorial. In the time of the Rev. P. A. Ilbert, the tenants, many of whom occupied a single room, paid one penny a year each for the use of the ground, but a rent of 1s. a year for the whole of the ground is now paid by the churchwardens to the Rector out of the rents.

"The gloves mentioned in the first deed were continuously presented at the altar on All Saints Day by the churchwardens until 1836, when the Rev. Peregrine A. Ilbert was instituted to the living. He was not told of the obligation when he came, but he left a record in the parish chest, dated 1889, to the effect that he had discovered from the original deed that he was entitled to the gloves. The present Rector induced the churchwardens to resume the custom when he came in 1897.

"On the outside of the house, resting upon the top of a buttress, are the arms of the Ayshford family. A certain Nicholas Ayshford (it will be seen) was one of the joint patrons of the benefice when the land for the building of the house was given.

"Half the house was rented for a time by the overseers of the poor as a Poorhouse. It was given up again when Kingsbridge Union Workhouse was built. A large table and a form, some pewter plates, and a broken bedstead still remain as monuments of this occupation.

"The house has from time immemorial been administered by the churchwardens on behalf of their fellow trustees. It is let, when any are forthcoming, to aged parishioners who might otherwise have to seek the Workhouse, and part of their rent is returned to them. The first charge upon the rent is for the repair of the Parish Church; but the Rector and churchwardens have for some time past foregone this claim until the Church House itself shall have been put into thoroughly good repair. The Rector would welcome a visit

from any antiquary who could distinguish between the original and later features of the house, and explain how the various parts of the building were used for the entertainment of the parishioners for church-ales at Church festivals before the Puritans made away with what seemed to them such ungodly merry-making."

By the first of the deeds Richard Worth, the then Rector of the parish, 16 June, 1536, with the consent of the patrons of the living, Richard Yarde and Nicholas Aysshforde, Esquires, and of the Bishop, John Veysey, as Ordinary, gave to David Stephyne, Robert Cornysse, John Rogger and John Birdewoode a piece of the glebe land of his Rectory, containing in length sixty-six feet and in breadth twenty-four feet, situate between the tenement in which John Yeomane then lived on the east, other parts of the glebe land on the south and west, and the King's highway on the north, to the intent that a house for the benefit (*aisiamento, commodo, et utilitate*) of all the parishioners should be built. The Rector also gives permission for David, Robert, John, and John to place ladders and stones and all other things, implements, and utensils necessary for the building of the house and for its repair and upkeep upon his land adjoining. And David, Robert, John, and John, in consideration of the gift and licence, agreed to keep an anniversary or obit, with a priest to pray for the good estate of the Rector and of the Bishop and of Richard Yarde and Nicholas Aysshforde while alive, and for their souls and for the souls of their heirs, successors, parents, friends and benefactors, and to place their names upon the bede-roll of the Church, for perpetual remembrance as the rest of the benefactors of the same church were commemorated, rendering to the Rector and his successors on the Feast of All Saints, yearly, for ever, a pair of gloves upon the high altar of the Church, with power of entry and distress if the gloves were not rendered and the obit not kept up. Richard Yarde and Nicholas Aysshforde ratified the gift 24 June 1536, and the Bishop, for himself and his successors ratified and confirmed it on the same day.

This was 370 years ago. Thurlestone has changed as have other places, but the land and the house built upon it

(which is still occupied as the founders intended), remain, the gloves are placed upon the altar on All Hallows' Day yearly, and no doubt the prayers enjoined still go up for the good estate of the Rector, the Bishop, the patrons, and the others mentioned.

F. C. HINGESTON-RANDOLPH.

I.

Endorsed "The Glibe Lande of Thurellston." [16 June.

24 June 1536.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Ricardus Worthe, clericus, Rector Ecclesie parochialis de Thorlestone in Comitatu Devonie, assensu et consensu venerabilium virorum Ricardi Yarde et Nicholai Aysshforde, armigerorum, et ejusdem Ecclesie verorum patronorum, ac Reverendi in Christo patris Johannis, permissione Divina Exoniensis Episcopi, et loci illius Ordinarii, Dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea indentata confirmavi Davidi Stephyne, Roberto Cornysse, Johanni Rogger, et Johanni Birdewode unam peciam terre glebe, sive sanctuarii, Rectorie mee de Thorlestone predicta, continentem in se in longitudine sexaginta et sex pedes, et in latitudine viginti et quatuor pedes, jacentem ibidem inter tenementum in quo Johannes Yeomane modo inhabitat, ex parte orientali, et terram mei, predicti Ricardi Worthe, pertinentem Rectorie mee predictae, ex partibus australi et occidentali, et viam Regiam ex parte boreali; Habendum et tenendum predictam peciam terre prefatis Davidi, Roberto, Johanni, et Johanni, heredibus et assignatis suis, imperpetuum, ad tantummodo usum et proficuum ipsorum Davidis, Roberti, Johannis, et Johannis, heredum et assignatorum suorum, sub ea intencione ut quandam Domum super predicta pecia terre, pro aisiamento, commodo, et utilitate omnium parochianorum parochie predictae, De novo edificant (*sic*) seu edificari faciant. Dedi etiam et concessi licenciam eisdem Davidi, Roberto, Johanni, et Johanni, heredibus et assignatis suis, ad ponendum scalas suas et lapides, ac omnimoda alia res, implementa, et utensilia sua necessaria, tam de et pro edificacione et construccione predictae Domus quam de et pro reparacione, manutencione, et sustentacione ejusdem, super terram meam ibidem eidem pecie terre proximo adjacentem, tocians quociens opus fuerit, imperpetuum, absque contradiccione aut impedimento mei, predicti Ricardi Worthe, aut successorum meorum. Et predicti David, Robertus, Johannes, et Johannes, heredes et assignati sui, in consideracione Doni et licencie predictorum, imperpetuum tenebunt et custodiant (*sic*) seu teneri et custodiri faciant (*sic*) in Ecclesia parochiali predicta, annuatim, semel in anno, quandam anniversarium sive obitum, cum uno presbitero, ad orandum pro bono statu mei, predicti Ricardi Worthe, ac predictorum Episcopi, Ricardi Yarde, et Nicholai, dum in hac vita existimus, Et pro animabus nostris, heredum, successorum, parentum, amicorum, et benefactorum nostrorum, cum ab hac luce transivimus; et nomina nostra in le bedrolle-ejusdem Ecclesie irrotulanda, et ibidem imperpetuum memoranda,

sicut ceteri benefactores ejusdem Ecclesie ibidem memorantur. Tenendum de capitalibus Dominis feodi illius per redditus et servicia inde prius Debita et De jure consueta; Reddendo inde annuatim michi, prefato Ricardo Worthe, et Successoribus meis, unum par ciroticarum (*sic*), ad festum Omnium Sanctorum annuatim, super summo Altare dicte Ecclesie imperpetuum solvendum et presentandum. Et si contingat predictum redditum unius paris ciroticarum (*sic*) aretro fore ad aliquod tempus post predictum festum Omnium Sanctorum, aut si predictus obitus fuerit substractus (*sic*), contra formam hujus scripti, quod tunc bene licebit michi, prefato Ricardo Worthe, et Successoribus meis, in predictam peciam terre, necnon in predictam Domum, cum sic super eadem imposterum constructa fuerit, intrare et Distringere, et Districiones ibidem sic captas asportare et importare, et penes nos retinere, quousque de predicto redditu, sic aretro existente, plenarie fuerimus soluti et satisfacti, Ac quousque obitus predictus sic substractus (*sic*) fuerit sub forma superscripta tentus et custoditus. Et ego, predictus Ricardus Worthe, et Successores mei, predictam peciam terre prefatis Davidi, Roberto, Johanni, et Johanni, heredibus et assignatis suis, contra omnes gentes Warantizabimus et defendemus imperpetuum per presentes. Insuper constitui et in loco meo posui dilectos michi in Christo Johannem Pyldisse et Robertum Tabbe meos veros et legitimos attornatos ad intrandum pro me, et nomine meo, in predictam peciam terre, Ac inde, vice et nomine meo, plenam et pacificam possessionem et seisinam capiendum, Seisinaque, possessione videlicet, vice et nomine meo sic inde capta, prefatis Davidi, Roberto, Johanni, et Johanni, secundum vim formam et effectum hujus presentis carte mee indentate inde eis confecte, deliberandum. In cujus rei testimonium tam ego, predictus Ricardus Worthe, quam predicti David, Robertus, Johannes, et Johannes hiis indenturis Sigilla nostra alternatim apposuimus. Data sextodecimo die Junii, Anno regni Regis Henrici octavi vicesimo octavo [1536.] Et nos, vero, predicti Ricardus Yarde et Nicholaus, ejusdem Ecclesie et Rectorie veri patroni, presens scriptum ac omnia in eo contenta prefatis Davidi, Roberto, Johanni, et Johanni, heredibus et assignatis suis, secundum formam et effectum ejusdem scripti, approbamus, ratificamus, et, quantum in hac parte ad nos attinet, pro nobis et heredibus nostris imperpetuum confirmamus per presentes. In cujus rei testimonium presentibus Sigilla nostra apposuimus. Data vicesimo quarto die Junii, Anno vicesimo octavo supradicto. Et nos, vero, similiter, predictus Johannes, permissione Divina Exoniensis Episcopus, Ac loci supradicti Ordinarius, presens scriptum et omnia in eo contenta prefatis Davidi, Roberto, Johanni, et Johanni, heredibus et assignatis suis, secundum formam et effectum ejusdem scripti, approbamus, ratificamus, et, quantum in hac parte ad nos attinet, pro nobis et Successoribus nostris imperpetuum confirmamus per presentes. In cujus rei testimonium Sigillum nostrum presentibus apponi fecimus. Data dicto vicesimo quarto die Junii, Anno vicesimo octavo supradicto.

[The four seals have been removed, only a fragment and some traces of red wax remaining.]



Church House, Thurlestone and Buttriss.

The second deed is dated 20 March, 1574-5.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos hoc presens Scriptum Indentatum pervenerit Willelmus Cornishe, de Thurlestone in Comitatu Devonie, yeomane, filius et heres Willelmi Cornishe, nuper de Thurlestone predicta, filii et heredis Roberti Cornishe, nuper de Thurlestone predicta, Salutem in Domino sempiternam.

The first deed of 16 June, 28 Hen. VIII., is then recited, and it is stated that Robert Cornish survived his brother co-feeoffees, and that for divers causes and considerations William Cornishe (who was the grandson of Robert Cornishe, who was the son of William Cornish, the son and heir of Robert, the party to the original deed) gave—

Willelmo Stephene, Roberto Marwood, Roberto Cornishe, Andree Rogers, Thome Cornishe, Andree Phillips, Johanni Harris, et Andree Cornishe omnia illa premissa in Indentura predicta concessa, ac omnia domos et edificia super eadem edificata et constructa, cum omnibus et singulis suis commoditatibus, proficuis esiammentis, et pertinenciis univ[er]sis: Habendum et tenendum omnia et singula premissa superius specificata et concessa prefatis—

viz., the said William Stephene and the others [*upon the trusts*] as in the original deed more fully appeared. Then follows the usual warranty clause, which is as in the first deed, and the appointment of Robert Squire and John Shepperde to act as the attorneys of William Cornishe to give possession of the premises.

In cujus rei Testimonium presentibus ego, predictus Willelmus Cornishe, Sigillum meum apposui. Data xx die Marcii, Anno régni Domine nostre Elizabeth, Dei Gracia Anglie Frauncie et Hibernie regine, fidei Defensoris, &c., decimo septimo.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of these here under written—Johan Phillips, Johan Tomane, Robart Squ[e]re, Johan Pyldyche, Johan Shepparde, &c.

Teste Johanne Phyllypps.

The third deed is dated 28 October 1616. All the trustees appointed by the last deed, except Andrew Phillips and Andrew Cornishe, had died, and these survivors (described as yeomen) now conveyed the premises "Willelmo Stephene, generoso; Nicholao Dottinge, juniore, generoso; Thome Cornishe; Andree Rogers, filio Roberti Rogers; et Johanni Randle," to be held on the same trusts. Thomas Stephen, gentleman, and Phillip Cornishe were constituted attorneys.

In cujus rei testimonium presentibus nos vero predicti Andreas Phillips et Andreas Cornishe sigilla nostra apposuimus. Data vicesimo octavo die Octobris Anno regni Domini nostri Jacobi, Dei gracia

Anglie, Francie, et Hibernie Regis, fidei defensoris, &c., decimo quarto, et Scotie quinquagesimo.

Sealed and delyvered in the presence of these subscrybde—

Nicholas Doling.

Thomas Stephene.

John Sture.

Signum Johannis Shyperde.

Signum Nicholai Pearce.

Teste Nicholao Gylbarde

de Menhenyott.

There is also an endorsement of delivery of seisin.

The eighteenth daie of Maie 1617.

Possessione and Seisine of the premisses within written was hadd and taken by the Attorneys within named the daie and yeare above written, and by them delivered over, according to the effect, purport, and true meaninge of the within written Indenture.

In the presence of us (viz.)—

by me Andrew Rogers, senior.

the sine of John Row.

the sine of Thomas Dugens.

the sine of Nicholas Perse.

the sine of Thomas Liddestone.

100. NORTH BOVEY CHURCH BELL.—In the year 1500, when Sir William Butler was rector of the parish church of North Bovey, and William Tapper and John Smyth were churchwardens, the parishioners determined to purchase a bell for the church from a bellfounder of Exeter of the name of Robert Russell for the sum of £21, to be paid on certain days, and they persuaded the above-mentioned churchwardens to become personally bound in the sum of 40 marks for the full performance of the contract, whereupon legal proceedings ensued, which are still recorded in the early Chancery proceedings in the Public Record Office, Bundle 170, No. 25.

My attention having been called to this matter by Mrs. Rose Troup, of Ottery St. Mary, I procured a copy of the entry in question, which (modernised) runs thus:—

To the most reverent Father in God the Archbishop of Canterbury
and Chancellor of England.

Meekly beseecheth your good and gracious lordship your poor orators William Tapper and John Smyth late Wardens of the parish Church of North Bovy in the County of Devonshire and the poor parishioners of the same parish. That where the said William and Thomas in the name of the said parishioners covenanted and bought of one Robert Russell of Exeter Bellfounder a bell for the parish church aforesaid for £21 sterling to be paid at certain days between them agreed for surety of which payment the said William and John

at the request of the said parishioners were bound in an obligation of 40 marks the which said £21 is and hath been of long time past truly contented by the said parishioners except 17s which the said parishioners have offered hym to pay with that they may have the said obligation out of his hands albeit our gracious lord that the said Robert Russell knowing that the said William and John Smyth nor none of the parishioners aforesaid hath none acquaintance of such money as to him by them hath been paid of great malice and evil will that he hath to the said William Tapper one of your suppliants hath commenced an action of debt upon the said obligation of 40 marks against your said Orators and is likely to recover the said 40 marks for as much as they cannot deny it but for their deed and hath no acquaintance of non-payment thereof as is aforesaid contrary to conscience and the utter undoing of your said Orators unless your good Lordship be favourably showed to them in this behalf wherefore please it your said good Lordship the premises considered to grant a writ sub-poena to be directed unto the said Robert Russell commanding him by the same to appear before the King in his Chancery at a certain day and under a certain pain by your Lordship limited there to answer to the premises as right and conscience shall require and thus at the reverence of God and in the way of charity.

pleg de po. NICHUS SNOWE de London gentleman.

JOHEO WEVER de eadem, yeoman.

[Endorsed.]

Coram dne Rege in Cancellar sua in quindena sci Hillarij px futur.

The gentleman who supplied me with the extract above given writes: "I am sorry that the details of the law suit are not obtainable. I have made every possible enquiry, but the case was unfortunately dealt with a few years prior to when records of law suits were made." So we do not know how the North Bovey churchwardens fared, and some of us will be glad to know whether the bell in dispute still sounds out over valley and hill on high days and holy days, or perchance is sometimes subdued to the funeral knell.*

W. H. THORNTON.

101. THOMAS WESTCOTE IN NORTH DEVON.—Anything and everything connected with our Devonshire historian will, I think, always be of interest to Devonshire folk, for of his life we know but little, so no doubt it will be of interest to record that for the first two or three years after his marriage he probably resided in North Devon at Combe-martin, and that his two eldest, if not his other, children

* All the bells now in the tower of North Bovey Church have been re-cast from ancient bells. In 1813 the peal of four was converted into one of six.—EDS.

were baptized there. In a note to Westcote's *View of Devonshire*, it is stated that the early registers of Combemartin are utterly lost, and no mention whatever occurs of the Roberts' family (p. 6), but there are, happily, still in existence some of the transcripts of these lost registers, and from them can be recovered some entries relating to Westcote, the historian, and his wife, who was Mary, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Richard Roberts, Esq., of Combemartin. The first volume of these transcripts of lost registers will shortly be available for the public through the untiring labours of Mr. W. E. Mugford, of Exeter, but it will only include parishes beginning with letters A and B; but looking through the transcripts of the last registers of Combemartin, which have been for the last three years in my possession with several other North Devon ones, I noticed that in them are recorded the baptism of Westcote's two eldest children, though, unfortunately, not his marriage, though they contain the entry of the marriage of Mrs. Westcote's sister, Jane Roberts, to William Squier, of Town House, South Molton, on Apr. 11th, 1608.

The entries relating to Thomas Westcote, the historian, are as follows:—

Baptisms.

Phyllip, son of Thomas Wesscote, baptized September 29th, 1607.

Fraunces, daughter of Thomas Westcote, baptized September 4th, 1608.

The transcripts of 1602 to 1606 are missing, and they would probably contain the entry of his marriage; and after 1608 to 1621 the only transcripts are those of part of 1609, 1610, and part of 1611, none of which contain any Westcote entries, so all we can say with certainty is that Mrs. Westcote was at Combemartin during 1607 and 1608, which were probably the first two years after her marriage, part of which time, if not all, Westcote must have been living there also; but at present we have nothing further to shew how long after 1608 the Westcotes resided at Combemartin.

J. FREDERICK CHANTER.

102. JOHN VAN EYCK.—I am preparing for publication an account of the Van Eycks, the fathers of painting in



Monument in Branscombe Church.

Europe. It would appear from chronicles that John Van Eyck was on one of the ships in the squadron sent to Lisbon by Philip, Duke of Burgundy, in 1428; but the squadron broke up, some of the ships went into Falmouth, and some came by Cæsar's Camp, near Land's End. The Portuguese account of the mission also speaks of the fact, and Caisart's Camp is spelt in exactly the same way as here in both accounts. I append an extract from the MS. Mr. Weale, the author of the book, is unable to identify the place. I wonder if any reader of *Devon Notes and Queries* can assist?

Et partirent les V naves que cidonc avoit et les dites deux galees du port de Ribedieu le dit XXVe jour, et ensemble navigerent par la mer d'Espagne jusques au XXVIII d'ecelluy mois, que, bien avant en la nuit, les pilez par erreur laisserent le chemin des naves et vindrent prez du camp de Caisart à la pointe d'Angleterre.

Narrative of the journey of the ambassadors sent to Lisbon by Philip, Duke of Burgundy, 1428.

JOHN LANE.

103. BRANSCOMBE HERALDRY (IV., par. 59, pp. 99-106).—Senex gives a full and accurate description of this heraldry (except the omission twice on p. 102 of "head"; as a stag cabossed is nonsense), and of the Kelloway family whose paternal coat has the "*pears gules garnished or*," i.e., proper. (I give a conjecture that the charges called "glaziers irons" may possibly be a canting one for keels of ships). The chief difficulty is the second and third quarters, Trethurffe and Tregarthin of the "Baron"; Trethurffe was extinct temp. Elizabeth, and no heiress is known to have married a Kelloway, yet it may have happened. No marriage of Tregarthin with Trethurffe seems to be known, which the marshalling might prove, yet it may have happened; and no marriage of a Tregarthin heiress, previous to this one, with a Kelloway seems to be known; so according to our lights it is bad heraldry, which the second paragraph on p. 103 does not help to mend. It is rather conclusive that there were no such marriages, seeing that nowhere in the heraldry are Trethurffe and Tregarthin coupled together in the quarterings except here. Supposing the shield to be that of John Kelloway's son, if he had one, he would be entitled to all Joan Tregarthin's quarterings; but there is no Trethurffe amongst them, so it could not be a question of pick

and choose, and worse heraldry still if the son impaled his mother's coat. Mr. W. H. Hamilton Rogers in his *Memorials of the West*, p. 153, gives the inscription on the Monument, which says that "John Kelleway had by her much issue"; can anybody give the list of them? Future records may prove something for or against this heraldry, so it has been of great service to the cause that Senex has brought the matter prominently forward.

F.W.

104. ST. SIDWELL AND EXETER.—In Volume X. of the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* is an interesting article by Dr. M. R. James on "St. Ureth or Hierytha of Chittlehampton." He has found her story in a Latin poem of the fifteenth century at Trinity College. This virgin martyr had a wicked stepmother, who bribed the haymakers to kill her. A fountain sprang up where she fell, and the murderers did not escape vengeance. Dr. James goes on to say that this story is extraordinarily similar to the legend of St. Sidwell, who also had a wicked stepmother, was killed by a haymaker, and for her a fountain sprang up on the site of the martyrdom. The "general complexion" of the legend is thoroughly mythical, and there were probably "parallels in Celtic hagiology."

The name of the Exeter saint in the form *Sativola* appears in a list* of relics given to the monastery at Exeter by Athelstan. And the Church of St. Sidwell was given to the Cathedral on its foundation by Leofric.

At Exeter there is not only the Church of St. Sidwell, but a little to the east of it is Sidwell's well, which is, doubtless, the site of her supposed martyrdom, which, we are told, was outside the walls of Exeter. In one of the two coloured views of the city made in the time of Bishop Babington (1595-9) the well is shown to have been protected by a building erected over it.

This important holy well must be the starting point for the association with Exeter of the well saint or fairy whose name is represented by *Sativola*. At Laneast in Cornwall, the church, Oliver says, is dedicated in the names of St. *Sativola* and her sister St. *Welvela*. I felt that such

* Oliver and Freeman accept it as authentic.

a dedication required a well to justify it, and on referring to a description of the parish, I find that the well of these saints is one of the most famous in the county. It follows that there should also be a holy well at Chittlehampton or at Stowford, the supposed birthplace of St. Urith. Is any such spring known?

Where is the *Sweartan-ville* or *Swsarta fontem* mentioned in Leofric's grant directly after Stowford?

St. Sidwell is represented in the glass of the east window of the Cathedral, together with a scythe and a well. These form a rebus on her name, Oliver says, but if the story of her martyrdom is primitive, it would appear that the form Sidwell is rather derived from the instruments of martyrdom. Already in the document chronicling Athelstan's gift of relics, the saint is said to have been killed by her father's servants.

W. R. LETHABY.

105. WEBBER.—The earliest mention that I can find in Devonshire of the name "Webber" is that of "Henry Webber, Dean of Exeter, 1476," whose gravestone and memorial are in the Cathedral at Exeter. This is also the earliest mention I have found anywhere.

In the Rev. J. Ingram's translation (1823) of the *Saxon Chronicle*, I find the following:—"A.D. 690. . . . Then there were two kings in Kent, Wihtred and Webherd." In the index to this work one reads: "Wæheard, *Webber*, etc.," Wæheard (*Pæbheand*) being the Saxon for Webherd.

Can any reader of *Devon Notes and Queries* tell me of a Webber earlier than 1476, and did the Rev. J. Ingram imply that Webherd is the same as Webber, and if so, why? What is known of the Webbers who occupied Stone Barton in Chulmleigh for four or more generations?

RICHARD WEBBER, junr., New York.

106. ANSTIS AND COLYTON.—It is generally known that John Anstis, Garter King of Arms, left in MS. "Collections relative to the parish of Colyton in Devonshire." This was written in reference to the tithes, and owing to a dispute which his son, the Revd. George Anstis, the vicar, had with the parishioners. The matter came before the Court of Exchequer in 1742. The late Dr. Ducarel possessed it. (*Noble's History of the College of Arms.*) J.H.R.

107. DEVON AND LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY.—Although the records here chiefly relate to Canterbury Diocese, there are several parishes in the West of England which are included either in the *Commonwealth Surveys of Devon* or in those of the important series of MSS. in this rare collection and called "*Notitia Parochialis*." The returns of parishes taken in 1705, in six volumes, form a valuable aid to local history as to the state of ecclesiastical property at that date, when Queen Anne's Bounty Act was about to be established. Some of the returns are very full, giving minute details of income, boundaries and like matters. Among other places in Cornwall (once in Exeter Diocese) may be noted the following: St. Cleather, Gwinnear, Lamerton, Maker, Phillack, Probius, Redruth, St. Just and Sancreed; while there are some, though not so many, in the county of Devon. The Lambeth wills that range in date from 1312-1636, contain a few of Devon families, several Canons, and some of the Bishops of Exeter; also that of Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon (1419). An excellent printed index to the Lambeth wills appeared in the *Genealogist* for 1883. Access to these and other documents are generally free on open library days (Saturdays excepted). It may also be stated that there is a good collection of modern reference works on ecclesiastical history and topography.

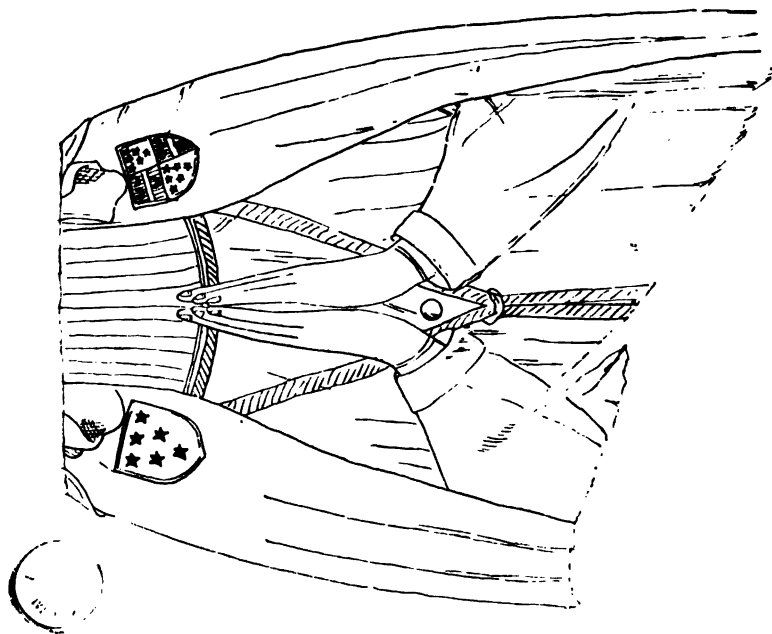
S. W. KERSHAW, F.S.A.

108. WILLIAM BRADBRIDGE.—Can any reader of *Devon Notes and Queries* tell me how many children William Bradbridge or Bradridge, Bishop of Exeter (1571-8) had?

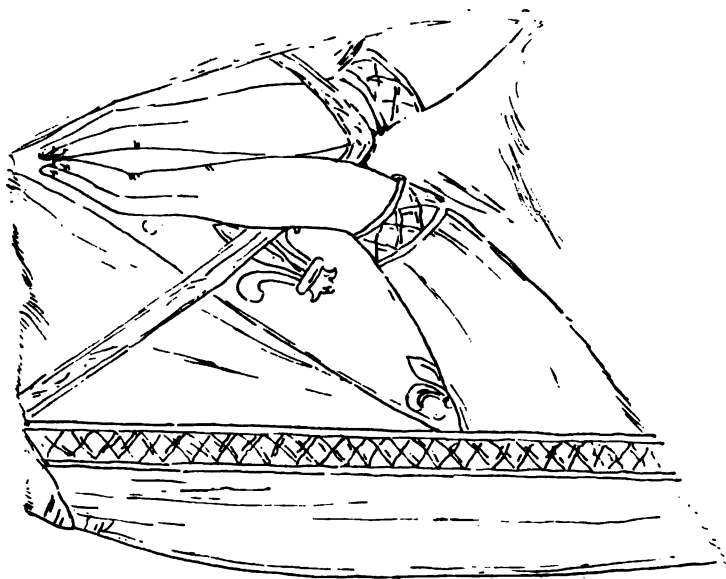
C.K.B.

109. HERALDRY AT OTTERY.—I have received information and a sketch of a shield in the house of Mr. Rennell Coleridge at Ottery, on a chimney piece; it is very much worn, and not tintured; it reads, quarterly 1 and 4, ". . . a chevron . . . between three mullets . . . within a bordure . . . charged with sixteen roundles . . ." 2 and 3, ". . . three chevrons . . ." I thought possibly the bordure might indicate a branch of some old family; therefore if any correspondent could give a list of any of the families who may have resided in the house or its vicinity, or could verify the arms, it would be helping the cause of heraldry.

F.W.



Fragment of Brass with Arms of Bonville, Leppit.



Reverse, shewing part of another figure.

110. FRAGMENT OF MONUMENTAL BRASS FOUND AT LUPPIT.—When visiting Luppit Church last autumn, the Vicar (the Revd. W. T. Perrott) shewed me the fragment of a brass that was found some little time ago in a hedge bank near the church, of which he kindly allowed me to take a rubbing.

The metal, which is irregularly broken, measures 14 inches by 11½, and shews the upper part of a female figure in the costume of the 15th century. The head and shoulders are gone, the hands clasped in prayer against the waist of the dress, round which is fastened a knotted girdle. A cloak thrown over the shoulders is ornamented with two shields of arms. On the dexter side appear the "*six mullets*" of Bonville; on the sinister the shield is quarterly, shewing a "*fess between 3 crescents*," quartering Bonville. In *Carew's Scroll of Arms* (No. 633) I find "*gules between a fess argent 3 crescents argent*," with the name Holeways, Holways, also written Holway. This coat is quoted as being quartered by Cary of Clovelly. Is this the same family of Holway which bears the more familiar coat of "*two swords in saltire point downwards*," not unfrequently met with in our country churches?

Coloured enamel has been let into the brass for the fields of the coats of arms, the cuffs, and part of the lining of the robe. Owing to the rough places where this has perished, the shields have been somewhat difficult to rub satisfactorily.

In turning the brass over a remarkable fact becomes apparent: it has been made from a piece of metal which originally formed part of a larger brass. On the reverse we have one side of a cloak and the hands of another female figure in a costume of the same date; only a small part of the dress is visible, the wrought portion being about three-quarters of the width of the whole figure. The edges of the cuffs and cloak are decorated with a zig-zag pattern, and across the costume is a decoration of fleur-de-lys that does not look as if it formed any part of armorial bearings. The peg which has fastened down what may for distinction be called the "Bonville" brass, juts out in the centre of this reverse side, again marring the rubbing. The cutting of one brass on the back of another is very curious, one wonders when and why it was done. Were any brasses

cut in England? (My impression that they are Flemish work may be erroneous.) If so, have we here got hold of a "home-made" West-country brass cut upon a piece of metal which happened to be handy? Was the larger brass spoilt in cutting and the metal used again on the other side? Or was the memorial of somebody else ruthlessly torn up to furnish material for the Bonville brass? The history of all monumental memorials inclines me to the last opinion.*

Evidently the lady commemorated was a Bonville lady who married into the Holway family. The Bonvilles held manors in the neighbouring parishes of Shute, Stockland and Combe Raleigh during the 15th century; of the connection of the family of Holway with Luppit I can find no record, but some better informed reader may be able to throw some light upon the identity of the lady of the brass. On the north side of the chancel in Luppit Church is a low ogree sepulchral arch conjectured by Mr. W. H. Hamilton Rogers to have been the tomb of Sir John Carew, of Ottery Mohun, who died in the 14th century. May it not have been the tomb to which this brass originally belonged?

BEATRIX F. CRESSWELL.

III. HALLEY ARMS AND PEDIGREE (IV., par. 47; p. 87, par. 70, p. 123; par. 82, p. 140).—The following memoranda are submitted in the belief that they will constitute the first printed pedigree of Dr. E. Halley (1656-1742), closely related to the Hawleys, of Devonshire, and may serve to determine the existence of his living descendants:

Gairdner's Papers of Henry VIII.'s Reign, vol. 7, page 346, *et passim*, mentions:—"1534, Thomas Halley, Carlisle Herald, Norrey King-at-Arms; therefore, he probably bore a coat of arms. Doubtless, he saw to his own bearings which later are named Hawley." This item served to confirm my belief that the puzzle regarding Dr. Edmond Halley's coat armorial will eventually be solved by a search in the British Museum and elsewhere under the surname Hawley.

The earliest ancestor of Dr. E. Halley, of whom information has been received, is his paternal grandfather, Humphrey Halley, No. 1, whose will (P. C. C. *Register Eure*, 1674) describes him as Humphrey Halley, the elder, formerly of

* There are palimpsest brasses at Braunton and Yealmpton.—Eds.

the City of London, vintner, now of Alconbury, in the county of Huntingdon. He mentions sons William and Humphrey, and daughter Elizabeth Cawthorne, widow, who is sole executrix. In a codicil he names son Edmond. This will gives the names of places in London, where the family's real estate was located.

Will of William Halley (P.C.C., *Register Dycer*, folio 146), describes testator as of the City of Peterborough. Bequeaths to son, Francis Halley, brick-built houses in Fanchurch Street, London. Mentions wife, Ann Halley, and his brothers, Humphrey and Edmund Halley. Dated January 30, 1673; proved March 6, 1675.

Will of Humfrey Halley, No. 2 (P.C.C., *Register Bence*, folio 66), of London, gent. Among numerous other bequests are: "to two kinsmen, Edmund Halley and Humfrey Halley, £100 a piece. To kinswoman Catherine Cawthorne, £60. To kinswoman Ann Cawthorne. £100. To kinsman Humfrey Cawthorne, £50. Residue to 'loving and well beloved brother Edmund Halley, Citizen and Salter of London.'" Will does not mention testator's wife or children; perhaps he was a single man or a widower without issue. Possibly he was identical with the Humfrey Hally or Hawley, of London, who married Katherin Mewce (*fl.* 1625), for the testator describes himself as "very aged." (Feb. 23, 1674-75.)

Administration of the estate of his brother Edmund Halley, No. 1, soap-boiler, was granted P.C.C., 30th June, 1684, to Sir John Buckworth and Richard Young "in usum et beneficium Joannæ Halley (second wife) relictæ dicti defuncti et Edmundi Halley, filii dicti defuncti." Edmund Halley, No. 1, died early in April, 1684.

P.C.C., *Admon. Act Book*, 1684, shows grant of administration of personal goods of Humfrey Halley (No. 3), lately deceased in the parts beyond the seas or on the high seas. Grant made April 10, 1684, to the brother Edmund Halley (the astronomer), which thus clearly disproves once for all, the assertion that Dr. Edmond Halley was the only child of his father, the soap-boiler.

Will of Dr. Edmond Halley (P.C.C., *Register Trenley*, folio 53) mentions his son, Edmund Halley, surgeon, R.N., also two daughters, Margaret Halley and Katherine, then wife to Henry Price. Will dated 1736.

Margaret Halley, spinster, born about 1688; died 13th October, 1743, O.S., in the fifty-fifth year of her age. Administration of her personal goods was granted in that year to her natural and lawful sister, Catherine Price, as next of kin.

Katherine Halley was born about 1688. Her will, as of the parish of St. Mary, Woolnoth, London (P.C.C., *Register Rushworth*, folio 423), mentions no children or near relations except "my cousin, Ralph Smith." Dated July 8th, 1764; proved Nov. 14th, 1765.

Edmund Halley, surgeon, R.N., by his will, dated 8th Nov., 1739, gave his entire estate to his wife, Sybilla Halley. Will proved 12th Feb., 1740-41. P.C.C. *Register Spurway*, folio 39.)

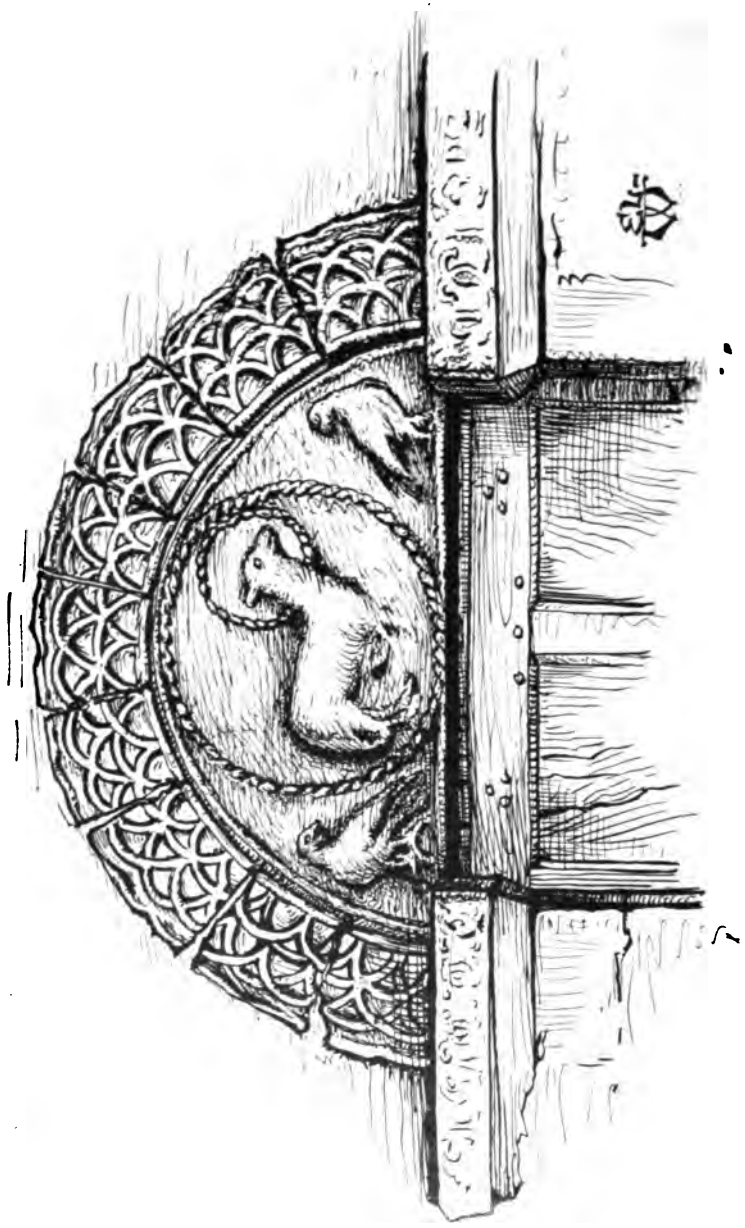
Henry Price, husband of Catherine Halley, made her will as of St. Andrew's, Holborn, dated 31st May, 1775; proved 28th Jan., 1764 (P.C.C. 25, *Simpson*). He made his wife sole heir.

Sybilla Halley made her will as of the parish of East Greenwich, Kent, widow. Gives bequests to two granddaughters, Catherine Parry and Sarah Parry (latter then under age). Will dated May 1st, 1771; proved Nov. 13th, 1772. In the parish records of East Greenwich is the entry of burial of Sybilla Halley, 1772, surgeon's widow. This last will proves that Dr. Edmond Halley had one granddaughter; why not two? There should be a record of the birth of the daughter or daughters of Surgeon Halley and Sybilla Halley his wife, perhaps at Greenwich, *circa* 1720-1735.

Dr. E. Halley's younger daughter, Katherine, or Catherine, was twice married; first, to Richard Butler, of St. Martin's-le-Grand, widower, Oct. 2, 1721; secondly, Henry Price, but seems to have died without issue by either marriage.

Among the witnesses to will of Humfrey Halley, No. 2 was Thomas Mewce, which lends colour to the supposed relationship between the Halley and Mewce families of London.

P.S.—Commenting further upon Sybilla Halley's will, Mr. R. J. Beever says: "We know from the will of Sybilla Halley that the astronomer had a granddaughter, and there is but little ground for concluding that he had



Tympanum at Bondleigh.

but one. Sybilla Halley's will reads like that of a person in no very affluent circumstances. Her two daughters, we may suppose, both predeceased her. The granddaughters who lived with her at Greenwich had the first claim on her. The children of her other daughter were able to support themselves, or had migrated to Scotland, Ireland, or even across the seas. Why, except to oblige the genealogists of the next century, should they be mentioned in her will?

MS. 180, *penes Society of Antiquaries*, is said to relate to the parish of East Greenwich. EUGENE F. McPIKE.

112. TYMPANUM AT BONDLEIGH.—In the accompanying illustration of an early Norman carved stone *tympanum* over the internal doorway of the south porch of Bondleigh parish church, may be descried two birds, presumably doves (though one more resembles a parrot), standing one on each side of the *Agnus Dei* enclosed in the circle of Eternity.

I remember seeing somewhere a drawing of two doves perched on the rim of a bowl or tazza explained as typifying the Holy Ghost and the human soul; but Miss Clarke, in her very interesting article on the symbolism of certain early Christian sculptures, tells us that "when the dove represents the *soul* it is always flying, never stationary." An interpretation by Miss Clarke of the above two instances of *pairs* of doves, and also of the curious zoomorphs on the A.S. font at Dolton depicted and descanted on in the *Reliquary*, vol. viij., n.s., 1902, pp. 243-256, would be welcome.

One of the latter is described as the head and neck of a man with dragonesque creatures issuing from his nostrils, and is said to be identical in design with a carving in the Schlosskirche at Quedlinburg in the Hartz Mountains.

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

113. SONGS OF THE WEST (IV., pp. 56, par. 25; p. 127, par. 76; p. 151, par. 91.)—I do not think a North Devon child would have said "She'd tore it abroad"; 'er being a favourite pronoun. In this part of N. Devon "brok" and "brokt" are both used, also "abrok" and "abrokt," as "'er's abrok'n," "'er's atord 'n abroad," "'er's a brokt un," "'er's a bin an' brok'un," "'er's abrokt ut." It seems that the 't' is often omitted when the past participle is not followed by a vowel. H.S.

114. HENRY GROVE, 1684-1738.—Of Henry Grove, the dissenting tutor, the *Dictionary of National Biography* says:—“His grandfather was the ejected Vicar of Pinhoe, Devonshire, whose son, a Taunton upholsterer, married a sister of John Rowe, ejected from a lectureship at Westminster Abbey. Henry was the youngest of fourteen children, most of whom died early.” Surely this is an unsatisfactory statement concerning Grove's ancestry. It gives no names and no dates. Will some correspondent amplify this scanty description of a famous Devonian's forbears? J.H.R.

115. JOSEPH CHAPMAN'S MEMORIAL INSCRIPTION IN COLYTON CHURCH.—On the wall of the south aisle of the chancel of Colyton Church is a stone tablet with the following inscription:—

MEMORIAE SACRUM.

Viri moribus admodum imbuti et inter acutioris
literaturæ procures olim insignis Josephi
Chapman generosi Cornubiensis et
Artium Magister qui tam cum generis
placitu quam amicorum singulti plurimo
tantillus adhuc annis a terrenis hisce
nexibus expeditus spiritum coelis
famam saeculis et exuvias hic alieno
reliquit solo mense.

Ita interioris observantiae et amoris
ergo posuit ejus maxime dilectus
licet minime dignus quondam pupillus
Gulielmus Walrond de Bradfield
armiger qui sopitos debitis dudum
nec immerito sparsit tandem cineres
lachrymalis mense July 8th, 1663.

There are two shields of arms, the one at the top bearing: *or, on a chevron gules three trefoils slipped of the field*, for Chapman; and the one at the bottom: *argent, three bulls' heads caboshed sable*, for Walrond.

The following entries copied from the parish registers of Colyton relate to the above:—

1632. Dorothie Chapman, the daughter of Mr. Joseph Chapman Clarke, was baptized the xxviii daie of October.

1634. Marie Chapman, the daughter of Joseph Chapman Clarke, was baptized the vii daie of August.

1636. Joseph Chapman Clarke was buried the xxx daie of Aprill.

The *Visitation of Cornwall*, 1620 (Harleian Society) gives the pedigree of Joseph Chapman.

John Chapman, of Whetstone, Cornwall, married Thomazine, dau. of Ric. Gilbert, Esq., of North Petherwyn.

Their son, Edward Chapman, of Liskeard, Cornwall, living 1620, and at this time Mayor of Liskeard, married Lore, dau. of John Hautkin, of Liskeard.

Their first son, Joseph, ætat 16 in 1620.

THE WILL WITH INVENTORY OF JOSEPH CHAPMAN.

In the Principal Registry of the Bishop of Exeter.

In the name of God Amen. I Joseph Chapman being sicke of body but perfect in minde and memory thanks be my God the giver of it doe make and ordain this my last Will and Testament in manner and forme followinge. First I bequeath my soul to Almighty God my Creator being assured by faith that for his sonne Christ Jesus sake my only Saviour and Redeemer he will receive it into his mercy. And for my body I recommend it to Christian buriall wheresoever it shall please God to call my soul out of it: the manner of my buriall I referre to the discretion of my Executor in this my will to be hereafter named. Item for those outward and temporall goods which it hath pleased the Lord to give me I thus bequeath it. All my lands wheresoever and howso in Liskerd in the county of Cornwall wherein my father while he lived heretofore dwelled coming unto me eyther by descente or queste of my sayd father I give unto my two Daughters Dorothy and Mary Chapman to be equally divided between them after the death of my wife whom I will to enjoy the benefit of it during her life she affording in the meantyme fittinge and competente maintenance to my said two Daughters And whereas there were certain legacies given by my foresaid deceased father to some of my brothers and sisters amounting in the whole to the sum of twelve score pounds which legacies my mother yet living hath and doth acknowledge that she ought to pay them out of her estate and accordingly hath promised so to do my will and desire is that in case my said mother either being prevented by death or other ways do not discharge the said legacies or cause them to be discharged that when they or such part of them as shall be left undischarged be discharged by my said wife out of the profits of my aforesaid land and house or by sale of so much of the land as shall be sufficient to that purpose. All the rest of my goods and chattels whatsoever I wholly give and bequeath unto Mary Chapman my dear and loving wife whom I make and ordain the whole and sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal April 17 1636. And that this my Will may be the better observed I do intreat

Mr. Richard Harris my father in law and Humfry Sintal my brother in law to be the overseers of the same.

Sealed and signed JOSEPH CHAPMAN.

Signed sealed and acknowledged to be the last Will of the said Joseph Chapman by him the said Joseph—in the presence of us—

JOHN DRAKE.

MATH. DRAKE.

Proved the twentieth day of August 1636 by the Oath of Mary Chapman widow the Relict the sole Executrix.

A true Inventory of all the goods and chattells of Joseph Chapman, clerk, deceased, taken and made at Colyton, in the County of Devon, April 28th, 1636, by William Hooke and Matthew Drake, clerks, and Thomas Pyne, gent.

	£	s.	d.
Imprimis his books	30	0	0
It. beddes and beddings	10	0	0
It. a Lease of one tenement for three lives in reversion after one life	200	0	0
Item in good debtes	250	0	0
It. in linnen	10	0	0
It. in brasse and brasen vessel	3	10	0
It. his wearing clothes	10	0	0
It. in pewter	2	10	0
It. tableboards, chairs, stools, etc.	3	0	0
It. chests and trunks and close stools	1	10	0
It. carpets and cushions	1	6	8
It. timber vessels, barrells, tubbes, etc.	13	4	
It. iron vessel and implements	13	4	
It. china dishes, glasses, and tin vessels	10	0	
It. in small trifles that would not be severally prized	6	8	
The whole sum is £524.			

The William Walrond, of Bradfield, who erected this memorial to his former tutor, was born 1610 and died 1669; he was the eldest son of Henry Walrond, of Bradfield (1584-1649) by his first wife Penelope, daughter of Humphry Sydenham, of Dulverton, co. Somerset. William Walrond entered the Middle Temple 13th October, 1631. He married Ursula, sister of Humphry Speccott, of Lancelles, co. Cornwall; she died May 1698.

A. J. P. SKINNER.

116. WYTE, BELLFOUNDER, KINGSBRIDGE.—Can anyone throw a light on either of the following individuals, whose marriage is recorded thus at Sancreed, near Penzance?—"William Wyte, a bellfounder of Kingsbredge, and Jane Dewyne [married at Saltashe] 25 Aug. 1566."

J. HAMBLBY ROWE, M.B.

117. RASHLEIGH OF DEVON.—The family of Rashleigh is, says Colonel Vivian in his *Visitations of Cornwall*, most probably descended from John Bray, *alias* Raysshelegh, or Rashleigh, of Barnstaple, temp. Rich. II., and Mr. Kelland, in the *Western Antiquary* (iv., 176) speaks of him as the first Rashleigh who can be traced. The pedigree, however, is carried a generation earlier by a deed dated the first Saturday after Michaelmas, 1390, preserved amongst the Barnstaple records (*Barnstaple Records*, by J. R. Chanter and Thomas Wainwright, ii., 186), by which Matilda, widow of Robert Raschelegh, granted to John Bray, her younger son, all her lands, tenements, rents and services in Barnestapol and Nyweport episcopi.* Matilda must presumably have been the daughter and heiress of a Barnstaple property-owner, and the reason for the mother's gift to her younger son no doubt was that the elder had on his father's death inherited the property at Rashleigh, in the parish of Wemworthy, from which the family derived their name. The christian name of the elder brother does not appear. His descendants continued to reside at Rashleigh until after the death of John Rashleigh, who died 14th December, 1503, whose heiress, Ibota, married Thomas Clotworthy, of Clotworthy, and carried the property into that family. At the Inquisition after the death of this John Rashleigh taken at Exeter Castle on the 18th November, 1504, before William Legh, the escheator, and a jury consisting of Richard Trobrygge, junior, Richard Dour, John Evannys, Walter Stephyn, William Croker, John Dever, John Whyte, Thomas Brogton, John Stephyn, Humphry Voysey, Richard Norlegh, John Sowton, and Edward Richard, the jury found that being seised of a messuage, 300 acres of land, 100 acres of furze and heather, 20 acres of meadow, and 40 acres of

* *i.e.*, Newport, a suburb of Barnstaple, in the parish of Bishops Tawton. Mr. Wainwright has kindly sent me a copy of a Deed of Settlement dated Monday next after the Feast of St. Catherine, 1374, by which David John Chaplain, gave to Robert de Rayshlegh and Matilda, his wife, all his lands, tenements, rents and services in Barnestapol and Nyuport Episcopi, which he had of their gift and feoffment. To hold to the said Robert and Matilda for life with remainder to John de Rayshlegh and Johan, his wife, in fee tail, and in default of their issue to Matilda. The ultimate remainder to Matilda indicates that the settled property originally came from her.

wood, in the manor of Raschelegh, and of 1 tenement, 40 acres of land and 2 acres of meadow, in Chyplegh, in his demesne, as of fee, he on the 24th October, 1488, enfeoffed John Hengescote, Richard Wode, Thomas Rowley, clerk, and Robert Marshall and their heirs, who thereupon granted the said premises to the said John Rayschelegh and Alice his wife and the heirs of John for ever; that the premises in Rayschelegh were held of the Lord of Ormond in free socage and were worth per annum 40 shillings, and that the premises in Chyplegh were held of Peter Eggecombe, Knight of his castle of Totton by Knight's service, and were worth per annum 13s. 4d.; and that Ibota Raysshelegh was John's heir, and was of the age of two years and more. In *Vivian's Visitations of Devon* Ibota, or Abbot, is called the daughter and heir of Thomas Rashleigh, so it would appear that John had a brother Thomas, who predeceased him.

Now to go back to John Bray, the younger son of Robert Raschelegh. His original surname was no doubt that of his parents Raschelegh only, and he probably acquired the *alias* of Bray from his residence. He may be identified with the John Rasleigh who entered into a Recognisance in the Court of the Mayor of Barnstaple, 47 Edw. III. (*B.R.* ii., 49), and must have been a middle-aged man when he in 1387 joined with other brethren of the Guild of St. Nicholas in the grant of a tenement and garden in Barre (now Bear) Street, Barnstaple (*B.R.*, ii., 171). He appears to have not long retained his mother's gift, since in 1394 Thomas Rashleigh received from the Borough Accountant a certain quit rent of 2s. payable in respect of the Butchers' House or of the Guildhall at Barnstaple, which in 1390 was paid to John,* the inference being that John had between the two dates made over part at least of his property to or for the benefit of his son Thomas. The Escheator's Inquisition mentioned below, taken on the 29th October, 1529, confirms this inference, for there the jury found that John Juvenell Chaplain and William Spencer being seised of 6 messuages, 7 gardens, 4 curtilages, 1 kitchen, 1 room

* Gribble's *Memorials of Barnstaple*, 273 and *B. R.* ii., 81. The Butchers' House was apparently in some way connected with the Guildhall, perhaps under it.

with seats (*selaria*), 1 coal-house (*domus carbonalis*), 4 acres of arable land, 3 acres of meadow, and 8 shilling-rents and 9 penny-rents (*octo solidat. reddit. et novem denariat. reddit.*), in the Borough of Barnastapol, and of two tenements, 1 garden, 1 barn, 2 acres of land, 2 acres of pasture, 5 acres of meadow, and 9 shilling-rents, in Newport Bishop, in their demesne as of fee, did by a charter dated the Thursday next after the feast of St. Mary Magdalene, 1397, grant to Thomas Rayshelegh, by the name of Thomas Braye, *alias* Rayshelegh, and to Johan* his wife and the heirs of the body of Thomas, all the premises by the description of "all the messuages, lands, tenements, rents, reversions and services which we hold by the gift and feoffment of John Braye, *alias* Raysleigh, in Barnstaple and in Newport aforesaid except one tenement in Bouteport which we have already granted back to the same John Braye, *alias* Rayshelegh."

In 1402 Thomas and several others were each fined 3d. in the Court of the Mayor of Barnstaple for not having complied with the order of the Court to repair the pavement in front of their houses; and in 1411 Thomas granted a tenement at Lycwycheton (Litchdon) to Nicholas Deghe (*B.R.*, i., 159; ii., 187).

An inquisition respecting the property of Thomas was taken on the Tuesday before the feast of Pentecost, 7 Henry V., by virtue of the King's writ. The writ is badly decayed and only a fragment remains, and the Inquisition is also in parts illegible. The place where it was held and the names of the Escheator and half the jury are gone. The names left are . . . Takell, Richard Whatlok, . . . heastecote, Andrew Paas, John Eston, Thomas Codyng and John Pree.

* Johan Rayshelegh was apparently the daughter of John Colyn, of Hole, or South Hole, in the parish of Georgeham, by his wife Alice, daughter of Richard Stapiscot and Alice, daughter of Gilbert de Hole. On 30th November, 1402, a license was granted to Alice, relict of John Colyn; also to Thomas Rayscheleigh and Joan his wife, to celebrate Divine service in their mansion of Hole in Georgeham (*Hamme Sancti Georgii. Bishop Stafford's Register*, and see *Risdon's Survey*). The wills referred to below shew Rashleighs still at Georgeham 300 years later. On 20th September, 1413, John Rayscheleigh, chaplain, was licensed to serve the chapel of St. Edmund the Bishop, in the manor of Coleton, in the parish of Chumleigh.

It was taken during the life of Thomas, for the present tense is used; the jury say that the tenants "hold" (not "held") of him. Instead, too, of the common ending of an inquisition post mortem to the effect that the aforesaid so and so held no more lands on the day he died the inquisition concludes thus: "and which lands and tenements I have taken by the authority of the aforesaid mandate into the hand of the Lord King, and the same Thomas had no more lands or tenements on the day of the recognizance of the aforesaid debt or afterwards which can be appraised or seised into the hand of the said Lord King."

The inquisition purports to have been sealed by the jury only: they found that Thomas Rasshelegh's property consisted of the reversions of 5 houses, held by Thomas Holman,* Richard Barbour, John Touker, John Myrmyouth, and another illegible, of a house and garden, tenant's name illegible, of 2 other gardens held by Margery Milward and Clement Webber, of a close of land held by John Donnilond, and 2 meadows held by Bernard Skyber and John Goldsmyth,† all the foregoing property being situate in the ville of Barnstaple and held of Mr. Rashleigh for the lives of the tenants at certain rents. The rents of the houses are illegible except two which were 9s. 8d. and 5s. 6d.

Then came the reversions of a marsh and a close of land in the Ville of Bishops Tawton, held similarly by John Stykk and John Ledeheade for life. Then followed 10 houses, a shop and a vault (camera), in Barnstaple, held by Thomas Smyth, Johanna Warde, John Vynhawe, Robert Lucas, John Souter, Johanna Colcote, Ledewic Walshman, Alicia Shepster, Johanna Peper, John Baker, and William Hertescote,‡ at the will of the said Thomas Rasshelegh, and worth per annum 6s. 8d. clear. If we are to judge by the total of the annual value of the property afterwards given, this was the aggregate value of the eleven holdings, though it seems more likely that each house was worth the sum named. Next 6 houses in Barnstaple are mentioned subject to rent charges ranging from 6d. to 6s. in favour

* A Thomas Holman was Mayor of Barnstaple in 1405, 1419 and 1420.

† A John Goldsmith was Mayor of Barnstaple in 1426, 1428 and 1430.

‡ William Hertyscot was Mayor of Barnstaple in 1423, 1425, 1432, 1436 and 1448.

of Mr. Rasshelegh and his heirs, the house held by the Mayor and community of the town at the already mentioned quit rent of 2s. being one of them, and the other owners being John Symond, William Taillor, Johanna Merymouth, John Wyse and Simon Burgeys. Next is mentioned a house in Nyweport Episcopi, owned by William Colebeare, subject to a like rent charge of 3s. 8d.; then the reversions of a close of land and a marsh, another close, 2 houses and another close, all in the same ville, and held by John Rowe, Hugo Smith, John White, and Peter Deth, of Thomas Rasshelegh for life at rents. Next three rent-charges of 2s., 6d., and 6d., payable out of houses in Barnstaple, owned by John Styry, John Deth and Adam Crokker, and 2 houses there of which the said Thomas was seised in his demesne as of fee, worth per annum 2s. net, and finally 7 houses in Nymet Bowe* each held of Mr. Raysshelegh by knight service and payment of a yearly rent, the rents ranging from 1s. 6d. to 6s., and the tenants' names being Richard Whitlok, Margery Walewayn, William Grilleston, Walwin atte Beare, John Yeo, William Burnard and John Touker. And the jury said that all the aforesaid tenements, rents and services were worth per annum £8 2s. 6d. net. The inquisition having been taken during the life of Thomas says nothing about his heir. The descent from him is, however, supplied by the inquisition on the death of John Rayscheleygh, to which we shall next come. We there find it stated that by reason of the said settlement of 1397 the premises thereby given descended to this John in fee tail as the heir of the above mentioned Thomas, he being the son of his son, also named Thomas.

The name of Thomas Rayshleigh (the father of John) occurs amongst the *Barnstaple Records* as the grantor in 1469 of 6s. rent from a tenement outside the south gate of Barnstaple†;

* Nymet Tracy, or Bow, was at one time a member of the Barony of Barnstaple (see the Hundred Rolls, Edw. I., *Memorials of Barnstaple*, 65 and 66.

† In the grant he is described as son and heir of Thomas Raysshelegh, of South Hole, deceased, and annexed to the Deed is a piece of parchment with the following puzzling inscription:—"Pedigree" (pes graduum) "of Thomas Raysshelegh" (i.e., the Thomas R. described as deceased), viz: "The same Thomas Raysshelegh is brother of Thomas." (Apparently there were two brothers of the same name). "Son of John, son of John Burell and Matilda his wife." The solution may be that the pedigree should perhaps have said that John was son of Matilda Rashleigh, who secondly married John Burell.

and he presumably died before the 20th August, 1490, the date of one of the grants of property made by John and stated in his inquisition. The inquisition on the death of John was taken at Barnstaple on the 29th October, 1529, before Thomas Hext, armiger, the escheator and a jury whose names are illegible in the Chancery copy, and not given in the Exchequer file. The jury found the facts already stated respecting the settlement of 1397 and the descent to John, also that his grandfather's wife, Johan, survived her husband.

They then went on to give particulars of several charters, 12 in number, granted by the said John Rayshelegh of premises in Barnstaple, Newport and the manor of Bishops Tawton, the dates ranging from 1490 to 1525, one a grant in fee on condition that the grantee should re-erect a "bruynghouse," or "bruhouse," on the premises within four years, a condition which was not fulfilled; 5 grants for a life or lives; 5 demises for terms of years, varying from 40 years to 80 years, and one for a term of years determinable with lives. One of the demises, dated 1st February, 1512-13, was to Thomas Rayshelegh, a son of the grantor, by Cecilia his former wife, of a meadow and marsh adjoining in Newport Episcopi, near Cowebrigge (or Conebrigge?), which John Andrew then held to hold to Thomas and his assigns for the term of 40 years, "which estate Walter Salisbery* now holds by livery from the said Thomas Rayshelegh." The other grantees were Richard Harry, waxmaker, Richard Gay,† Johan his wife, and their two daughter Margaret and Letitia, John Wayt and Laurencia his wife, Robert Frenston, John Deyman, Agnes his wife and their son Edmond, William Vanne and Isota his wife, Alexander Merifield, Johan his wife and John their son, Richard Haydon, "gentilman," and Agnes his wife, Philip Comer,‡ and Nicholas Willighby. Other names of adjoining owners and tenants mentioned are The Priory of the blessed Mary Magdalene of Barnestapol, the feoffees of the chapel of Saint Anne, of Barnestapol, the feoffees of Saint George of Barnestapol, Lewis Pollard, knight, lately

* Walter Salisbury was Mayor of Barnstaple in 1530 and 1539.

† Richard Gay was Mayor of Barnstaple in 1533 and 1542.

‡ Philip Colmer was Mayor of Barnstaple in 1526.

one of the Justices of the King's Bench, Robert Perot, of Pill,* Robert Comer, senior,† John Palmar, John Hill, John Primett, John Copleston, of Yealmeton, Henry Freer, John Arnoll, Richard Jacobbe, and the heirs of Boys. Streets and localities mentioned are High strete, Joye strete, Maydyn strete Grene-lane and Whitepit lane, in Barnstaple, land and a lane both called Pulcars, in the suburbs of Barnstaple, Rumsham, a suburb of Newport, and Le Bondelane, in the manor of Tawstock. The strand of the river in Barnstaple is called "litus maris." And the Jury also said that by a charter dated the 29th June, 1526, John Rayshelegh gave to Roger Rayshelegh,‡ clerk, certain tenements in the Borough of Barnestapol, Newport Episcopi and the manor of Tawton Episcopi, and to the before named Philip Comer, Richard Gay, and Thomas Rayshelegh and Philip Rayshelegh, all his messuages, lands, tenements, rents, reversions and services in Barnstaple, Newport Episcopi and Tawton Episcopi, except one garden in Barnstaple, which the said John Rayshelegh thitherto held to hold the same to the aforesaid Roger Philip, Richard Thomas and Philip, their heirs and assigns for ever, with the intent to carry out the last will of the said John Rayshelegh in manner as appeared in the schedule to the said charter annexed as followed; and his will was that the said Roger and his co-feoffees, their heirs and assigns, should stand seised of the premises to the use of the said John Rayshelegh for his life and after his decease should stand seised of one tenement in which the same John Rayshelegh at the time of sealing the same charter of feoffment and schedule then dwelt with the curtilage, and of one stable with the curtilage lying in Wil-strete and certain other specified premises to the use of

* Risdon writes: "Pill had anciently lords so named, which place by the daughter of Michael de la Pill, in the age of King Edward the Second, came to Robert Fulk, of Halmeston, from whose co-heir married to Thomas Perot, after some successions in that tribe, Travers descended of an ancient family in Hampshire was invested therewith." He also says, "Newport, in this parish of Bishops Tawton was anciently a borough, and had a Mayor, as appeareth by a deed dated the fourth of Henry the Sixth, whereunto Thomas Perot was a testis, by the title of Mayor of Newport." As to the Mayors of Newport see *Barn. Rec.* ii., 177.

† Robert Colmer, senior, was Mayor of Barnstaple in 1509 and 1517.

‡ A Roger Rashleigh was parson at Bishops Nympton in 1536.

Alice, wife of the same John Rayshelegh during her life in lieu of dower, and that the said Alice should repair and maintain the said tenement in which the said John Rayshelegh then dwelt at her own expense during her life; and after her decease he willed that the said Roger and his co-feeoffees and their heirs should stand seised in all the premises of the aforesaid Alice to the use of the right heirs of the said John Rayshelegh; and further he willed that the said Roger and his co-feeoffees and their heirs should stand seised of all the rest of his messuages, lands, tenements, and rents in Barnestapol, Newport Episcopi and Tawton Episcopi, to discharge his debts, and after the debts were paid should levy and receive the rents, issues and profits for the marriage use of his daughters Wilmot and Agnes, until they should have received the sum of eight pounds to be divided equally between them; and if either of his daughters died before marriage the survivor to have the whole of the said sum, and if his said daughters should have necessity for the said money before marriage they should have part. And he also willed that if Wilmot and Agnes should die before they married or under the age of fifteen years, then 20s. of the said sum of £8 should be expended over their funeral, and another 20s. should be paid to his daughter Agnes Munday and her children, and 20s. to his son Thomas Rayshelegh, and £5 balance of the said £8 should be paid to a priest to pray yearly for the salvation of the testator's soul, his wife, his father, mother and children, and for all the souls of the dead. And he further willed that his said son Thomas should have £4 out of the said rents, issues and profits whenever he should have need thereof "for his solace and consolation" at the discretion of his feeoffees; and that Thomas Munday* who married his daughter should have £4.

And he further willed that his said feeoffees, in whom he had special faith and hope, should have for their diligence and labour 3s. 4s. for overseeing his last will. And the will ended with an ultimate remainder to the use of the grantor's right heirs for ever. And further the jury said

* Perhaps connected with the family of Munday which came into Cornwall from Derbyshire about this time.

that the said John Rayshelegh was seised of a shop, one toft, 13 gardens, 5 acres of land, 3 acres of pasture, and two shilling-rent in Toriton Magna, and of one acre of land in Toriton Parva, and of 3 shilling and 2 penny-rents in Nymet Bowe, in his demesne as of fee; and that after his death the said premises in Toriton Magna, Toriton Parva and Nymet Bowe, descended to a certain John Rayshelegh, as heir of the aforesaid John, namely as son and heir of Robert Rayshelegh, son and heir of the aforesaid John. And further the jury said that the aforesaid premises in the borough of Barnestapol, were held of the Lord King as of his castle of Barnestapol as parcel of his duchy of Exeter, by the rent of 2½d., and fealty and by attendance on the Court held at the said Castle for all services in free socage, and were worth per annum 20s.; and that the premises in the "Borough" of Newport Episcopi, were held of John Bishop, of Exeter, as of his Manor of Tawton Episcopi, by the rent of 9s. 4d. per annum, and fealty and attendance on his court at Newport Episcopi, twice per annum, for all services in free socage, and were worth per annum 13s. 4d.: and that the aforesaid close lying in Tawton Episcopi which the said Nicholas Willighby then held were held of the Bishop by fealty only in free socage and was worth per annum 2s.; and that the premises in the manor of Tawton Episcopi which the aforesaid Richard Gay and Johan his wife then held were held of the said Bishop by fealty and by attendance on his Court at the aforesaid Manor in free socage and were worth per annum 10s.; and that certain of the premises in Toriton Magna were held of Henry, Duke of Richmond, by the rent of 3s. and attendance on his Court at the Castle of Toriton Magna in free socage, and were worth per annum 40s.; and that the aforesaid 3 acres of pasture in Toriton Magna were held of the same Duke of Richmond by knight's service, and were worth per annum 2s.; and that the aforesaid acre of land in Toriton Parva was held of Lewis Dawele by the rent of ½d. per annum in free socage and were worth per annum 12s.; and that the aforesaid 3 shilling and 2 penny-rents in Nymet Bowe were held of Lord Fitzwarren in free socage "and were worth per annum in all their issues clear of deductions

nothing"; and that the said John Rayshelegh, the father of the said Robert, died the 12th June then last past, and that the said John Rayshelegh, the son of the said Robert, was his next heir and was of full age, namely, 25 years and more.

A writer in the *Genealogist* (n.s. iii., 188) says: "I have seen a descent in the De Banco Rolls which sets out that one Thomas Bray who lived in the time of Henry VI. was otherwise called Rayshelegh, and that his son and heir was great great grandfather to one John Bray, *alias* Raysheley, who flourished in Devonshire in the middle of the sixteenth century." If this is accurate (which seems doubtful) the pedigree afforded by the inquisition of 1529 has missed a generation which would have to be supplied between the first two Thomases. Robert, the eldest son, and John, the grandson, are not mentioned in the testator's will, no doubt because the heir was otherwise provided for. To Philip, though mentioned, no gift was made, probably for a similar reason. Neither does the will describe Philip as a son, though he must have been so, for Philip Rashleigh of Fowey who founded the still flourishing Cornish family died 14th June, 1551,* and cannot therefore have belonged to the same generation as John, who died at a great age in 1529, nor can he be identified with the Philip hereafter mentioned, the son of Robert, for he was still alive on 4th August, 1566, the date of the will of John, the son of Robert. So he must fit in here as a brother of Robert, and since Colonel Vivian says he was a second son, he would come between Robert and Thomas. Thomas' name was naturally mentioned among the trustees before his, because Thomas had been previously mentioned in the will. Parson Roger may or may not have been also the testator's son.

The name of John Rayshleigh, the testator, occurs more than once in the *Barnstaple Records* (i. 189, ii., 189). The following item in the Town accounts (*B. R.*, ii. 110):—"1552-3, paid to two sawyers to saw the timber which Mr. Rayshleigh gave the town, 1s. 4d.," refers to John, the testator's grandson. So also possibly does this entry in the

* *Visitations of Cornwall* by Colonel Vivian, where he gives a full pedigree of the Cornish family.

marriage register of Barnstaple, "1553, 16 Jan., Oliver Norwood & Edyth, s'vant of John Bray*." This John, the grandson, died the 8th January, 1566-7, and on the 3rd October following an inquisition was taken at the Castle of Exeter before Richard Strowde, armiger, the Escheator "after the death of John Rassheley, generosus, and Alice his wife," by the oath of William Halland, armiger, Richard Copleston, armiger, Thomas Carye, armiger, Henry Fortescue, armiger, Edward Ameredith, armiger, Richard Hale, armiger, George Fo—, John Lawman, generosus, John Wood, generosus, John Beare, generosus, John Bastard, generosus, Michael Moyse, generosus, Richard Esbrick, generosus, and Henry Dyer, generosus. They said that the said John Rasshelegh some time before and at the time of his death was seised in his demesne as of fee of 6 messuages, 7 gardens, 4 curtilages, 1 kitchen, 1 room with seats, 1 coal-house, 4 acres of arable land, 3 acres of meadow, and 8 shilling and 9 penny-rents in Barnstaple; also of 2 tenements, 1 garden, 1 barn, 2 acres of land, 2 acres of pasture, 5 acres of meadow, and 9 shilling-rents in Newport Episcopi; and of 1 close of land and 2 closes of land and marsh in Tawton Episcopi; and further of 12 messuages, 1 shop, 1 toft, 13 gardens, 5 acres of land, 3 acres of pasture, and 2 shilling-rents in Torryton Magna, and of 1 acre of land in Torryton Parva; also of 3 shilling and 2 penny-rents in Nymett Bowe, and so seised, made his testament and last will dated the 4th August, A.D. 1566, then produced to them, and thereby, among other things, bequeathed to Alice Rassheley his wife, the land which he had in Barnestaple in the tenure of David—with all his land lying by Cambridge (?Cowebridge) formerly in the tenure of William Salsburye,† with all the lands which William Dawkyns‡ and John Parker then held in Newport and Tawton Episcopi, together with the lands which he had in Torryton Magna and Taduport to hold to the said Alice for

* If this John Bray is not identical with John Rashleigh, then the only two individuals to whom I find the *alias* of Bray given are John Bray, or Rashleigh, temp. Rich. II., and his son Thomas, who in the inquisition of 1529 is stated to have been described in the Charter of 1397 as Thomas Bray, *alias* Rayshlegh.

† William Salisbury was Mayor of Barnstaple, 1558.

‡ William Dawkins was Mayor of Barnstaple, 1563 and 1574.

her life, and after her decease he bequeathed and willed all the land which he had in the county of Devon to William Rassheley, his brother in tail male, with successive remainders over in tail male to Thomas Rassheley—of Southmolton, Walter Rassheley, of Manshew (Meshaw?) and Philip Rassheley,* with remainder over to the female heirs of him the said John Rasshelegh, namely the sons of his three sisters, Elenor Tubb,† Alicia Voose, and Thomasin Harris and their heirs for ever.

And after the death of the said testator the said Alice by virtue of the said will entered into amongst other things all the said premises, and after her death all and singular the premises remained and accrued to the same William Rasshelegh in fee tail. And further the Jury said that the premises in Barnstaple were held of John Chechester, knight as of his Castle of Barnstapol as parcel of the Duchy of Exeter by the rent of 2½d., and fealty and attendance at the Court at West . . . , and were worth per annum 20s., and that the premises in Newport Episcopi were held of Francis Earl of Bedford as of his manor of Tawton Episcopi by the rent of 9s. 4d., and fealty and attendance at his court at Newport Episcopi twice a year, and were worth per annum 13s. 4d.; and that a certain close in Tawton Episcopi was held of the said Earl of Bedford as of his said manor by fealty and was worth per annum 2s. and that the said two closes and marsh in Tawton Episcopi were held of the said Earl by fealty and attendance at his Court, and were worth per annum 10s.; and that the premises in Torryton Magna were held of the heirs of Basset as of his castle of Torryton Magna by a rent of 3s., and attendance at his court at the said Castle, and were worth per annum 40s.; and that the premises in Torryton Parva were held of John Davelle, armiger, by the rent of ¼d. per

*The testator does not call Thomas, Walter and Philip his brothers unless the hiatus after Thomas Rassheley contained as it probably did the words "fratri meo," but they undoubtedly were so, as the estates given them take precedence of the gift to his nephews.

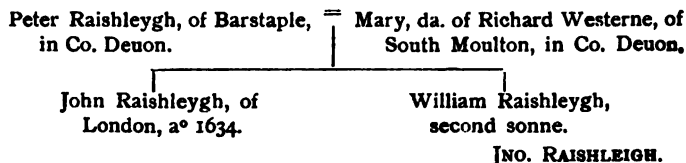
†The Tubbs were an armigerous family, and Elienor's marriage is mentioned in *Vivian's Visitations of Cornwall*, "George Tubb of Tren-goffe in Warleggan married Eleanor, dau. of Robert Rasheley of Hole, co. Devon." She was buried at Warleggan, 8th June, 1591.

annum, and were worth per annum 12d.; and that the aforesaid rents in Nymett Bowe were held of Lord Fitzwarren and were worth per annum nothing; and that the said John Rassheley died the 8th January then last past, and the said Alice died the 2nd July last past.

We next fall back upon the *Barnstaple Records*. There amongst rents paid by the Bridge-wardens in 1578 appears "Item to the heirs of Raishleigh xiid" (*B.R.*, ii., 233). In 1584 the above-mentioned William Rashleigh, described as of Southmolton, gentleman, and Peter Rayshlegh, of the same place, yeoman, who, as we shall see by the next deed, was the eldest son of William) mortgaged lands in Barnstaple and Bishops Tawton to John Pincombe the younger, of Southmolton, clothier. In 1587 "William Raishleigh, of Southmolton, and his son and heir Peter Raishleigh granted a yearly rent of 2s. issuing out of the Guildhall, and another of 12d., issuing out of certain lands for the reparation of the Long Bridge"; and in the accounts of the Collectors and Receivers of Barnstaple there is an entry of the payment of the purchase money "Paid to William Raishleigh and Peter Raishley, of Southmolton, for the purchase of a yearly rent of 3s., which they received from certain lands and tenements within the town, by Mr. Mayor's commandment £2 13s. 4d.," and the purchase is again referred to in the town accounts 1614-5 "the High rent bought of the Rashleis, of Molton, 2s." (*B.R.*, ii., 228, 129 and 134.) John Raishleigh (Peter's son) entered his pedigree at the Visitation of London, 1634, and the following is a copy:

BREAD STREET WARD.

For the Armes see Deuonshire.



JNO. RAISHLEIGH.

In 1615, this John Raishleigh, described as of London, merchant, gave to "the relief of the poore of the Towne of Southmolton for ever," £100. This sum, with another £100, was on the 1st December, 1649, expended in purchasing of

Sir Hugh Pollard, Bart., the fee simple of an estate of 56 acres, called Snapdown, in the parish of Warkleigh, and the Charity is still in existence. This information is derived from Mr. Cock's *Records of Southmolton*, whence are also taken the following notices of Mayors of that town, viz.: 1596, Arthur (or Anthony*) Rasheleigh; 1615, 1624 and 1633, Christofer Rasheleigh. In the Parish Registers of Southmolton occur the following entries:—"January, 1601, Christopher Rashleigh married (*sic*) An Pinecome, the 17." Baptisms.—28th November, 1602, Dorothe, the daughter of Christopher Rashley; 26th September, 1606, Susanne, the daughter of Christopher Rashlye; 20th May, 1611, Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Rashley; 26th May, 1621, Dorothe, the daughter of Christopher and Anne Rashlye; 1st September, 1625, Temperance, the daughter of Mr. Christofer Rashleigh. Burials.—30th May, 1619, Dorothy fil., Mr. Rashley; 18th July, 1620, Cicell, the daughter of Christopher Rashley; 20th April, 1631, Dorothy Rashly.

Ann Pincombe whom Mr. Christopher Rashleigh married, belonged to an armigerous family connected with Southmolton and its neighbourhood, commencing in the Visitation of 1564 with "—— Pynecombe, of Northmolton, who came thither with the Lord Zouch about the beginning of the reign of K. Henry 7th." Her youngest daughter Temperance was presumably called after Temperance, daughter of Hugh Pollard, and great granddaughter of Sir Lewis Pollard the Judge, who married William Pynecombe, of Southmolton and East Buckland, one of the Coroners of Devon; from which we may perhaps conclude that Anne Rashleigh was a sister of this William, and a daughter of William Pynecombe, of Filley and East Buckland, who married a daughter of Snowe, of Anstey.

On 11th January, 1627-8, a License was granted in the Diocese of Exeter for the marriage of Gregory Morrell, of Tiverton, and Suzanna Rashley, of Southmolton. On the 7th July, 1628, Anne Rashley was married at Southmolton to Henrye Badcock. In or about the year 1632, Elizabeth Rashleigh married Alexander Marshall, Rector of Loxbeare, by whom she left issue. She and

* In his list of Mayors Mr. Cock gives the name "Arthur," but on page 11 he apparently calls the same man "Anthony."

her mother, then a widow, are mentioned in his Will, dated 16th April, 1653, and proved by her at Westminster, in July, 1653; and her name appears as complainant for herself and Hugh her infant son, in a Chancery suit of the 11th February, following against Zacharie Cudmore and others, in respect of the advowson of the Church of Loxbeare. On 10th July, 1641, Thomas Badcock married Mary Rashley, at Southmolton, and in 1646 Oliver Teppin married Katherine Rashleigh. Christopher Rashleigh may be assumed to have been a son or grandson of Thomas, of Southmolton, mentioned in the inquisition of 1567, or of his brother Philip, who, with the other inhabitants of Southmolton, gave consent to a bye-law in 1600, and is probably the man who married the eldest daughter of Thomas Leigh, of Southmolton, and his wife Dorothy, *nee* Clotworthy. Arthur Rashleigh the mayor of Southmolton in 1596, perhaps constituted the intermediate generation.* As Christopher Rashleigh had no male issue, descendants of his daughters would be entitled to quarter the arms of the Devonshire Rashleighs. Sir Bernard Burke gives these arms as *Ar. a cross sa., in chief 2 Taus of the second*; and with this Risdon and Lysons agree. There is however a coat of arms in the east window of Exeter Cathedral, *Ar. a cross gules between 4 crescents sa.*, and this is said to have been the reputed coat of the Devonshire Rashleighs. The Cornish

* The following Wills, &c., are or were at Exeter in the Court of the Archdeaconry of Barnstaple. The first six are I believe missing:—

1597, Nov. 10. Thomas Raishly, Nimet Regis (Kings Nympton, 4 or 5 miles from Southmolton).

1607, March 27. Raishleigh, Gorgeham.

1611, June 10. Raishley, Nimet Regis.

1615, August 1. Johan Rayshley, Nimet Regis (Account).

1620, March 7. James Rayshley, Georgeham.

1631, August 30. Alice Rashleigh, Southmolton.

1662, May 9. Christopher Rashley, Georgeham (Administration).

1667, August 10. Alice Rashley, Georgeham (ditto).

1674, March 5. Joan Rashley, Georgeham (Testament).

1688, March 1. Francis Rashley, Georgeham (Administration).

1688, December 7. Peter Rashley, Ilfracombe (Testament).

1695, June 7. Jane Rashley, Georgeham (ditto).

A Robert Rashleigh, of Coombe (Ilfracombe ?), married on 8th June, 1674, Joanna, daughter of Christopher Clobery, of Bradston.

though in the arms of the Cornish branch arrived, I suppose, after the migration to Cornwall. It would be interesting to know what the arms are on the seals of the deeds preserved at Barnstaple.

According to Lyson's (*Devon* ii, 249), "The Manor of Goodleigh being parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster and extending into the parishes of Swimbridge, Marwood and Ilfracombe, was sold by the Crown to the Rashleigh family, of whom it was purchased by R. N. Incledon, Esq., the present proprietor."* There is no trace of this property in the inquisitions. What was the date of the sale by the Crown, and to whom was it made? One would like to know who the wives of the Rashleighs were. The advent of the Barnstaple, Bishops Tawton, Nymet Tracey, and Torrington properties at different dates may furnish a clue.

JAMES C. MARSHALL.

118. EPISCOPAL REGISTERS (IV., p. 98, par. 58.)—In reference to the excommunication of Bishop Brantyngham by Archbishop Courtenay, Prince tells us (p. 149) that some servants of our Bishop found a Sumner of the Archbishop at Topsbam with a writ for the Bishop to appear and answer certain articles before his Grace, and that they beat the Sumner and made him eat the instrument, wax and all! This caused scandal, and the Bishop had to submit. The Bishop himself seems to have excommunicated very freely. S. GROSE.

119. COLYTON REGISTER ENTRIES.—An explanation of the following entry in the Colyton Parish Church Registers would oblige:—

1549, Launcelot Morris, sonne of John Morice, in Sanctuarye, was christened the vith daye of Maye.

1554, Lanclet Moryce was buried the xviiiith daye of January.

Was Colyton Church a "Sanctuary"?

The following is also taken from the same register:—

1568, A creature of God, the creature of Walter Edwarde, of Colyforde, was buried the ixth daye of January.

Walters, in his *History of Parish Registers*, and also Burns say: "that children baptized by the midwife were so called."

A.J.P.S.

* Lysons wrote in 1822.

120. AN OLD EXETER MANUSCRIPT [Supp., April, 1907.]—In the last Appendix to *Devon Notes and Queries* (April, 1907), is a description of an old Exeter manuscript. This MS. has been nobly restored to its original home by Mr. J. G. Commin, and the Rev. O. J. Reichel has translated the various documents with a valuable introduction. Part III. of the manuscript is a writ or proclamation to the Sheriff of Devon against Lollards with the proclamation actually made by the Sheriff in contemporary English, the latter most interesting and valuable.

The writ is dated from Westminster, the 13th day of May, in the 9th year of our reign, the king being Henry, Mr. Reichel states, the fourth of that name. It is with the greatest diffidence that I venture to differ from so learned an antiquary as the Rev. Oswald J. Reichel, but from internal evidence the document seems clearly to belong to the reign of Henry VI.

The document is witnessed by Humfrey, Duke of Gloucester, Guardian of England, 13th day of May, in the 9th year of our reign, that is 13th May, 1408, if Henry the Fourth; 13th May 1431, if Henry the Sixth.

Humfrey, Duke of Gloucester, was appointed Lieutenant and Warden of the Kingdom in 1430.

* In 1431 he took an active part in the trials of Lollard priests. Lydgate boasted that Humfrey maintained the Church with such energy "that in this land no Lollard dare abide."

In 1408 there was no Duke of Gloucester, Thomas of Woodstrell, who held the title, dying in 1397, and Humfrey not being created Duke until 1414. E. L. RADFORD.

121. AN OLD EXETER MANUSCRIPT (Supp., April, 1907.)—The account of the Collectors of a Moiety of "a Fifteenth" and "a Tenth" in the 7th year of Richard II's reign, that is included in the highly interesting old MS. edited by the Rev. O. J. Reichel, supplies, I find, one of the missing links in the series of Devonshire Lay-Subsidy-Rolls preserved at the Public Record Office in London, the nearest to it in date being those of 6 Ric. II. and 8 Ric. II.

The roll for 6 Ric. II. is headed "Partic^r Compoti Johⁱs Wymare (and others named) Collectores xv^o & x^o in

Com. Devon, Regi a laicis anno sexto concess." It begins with the Hundred of Wonford, and the order of the Hundreds differs altogether from the Exeter list, but, under these, the order of tithings exactly corresponds, while the sum against each (being for a whole subsidy instead of a moiety) is just double that in the Exeter list. Thus we have—

In Dec de Comb Intynhyde	-	xxi ^a vj ^d
" " " Recomb Hugh	-	ij ^a iiij ^d
" " " Stoke Intynhede	-	xxvi ^a viij ^d
" " " Rydmore	-	xxvj ^a

and so on. The same remarks apply to the Roll of the 8th year, except for the collectors' names—Jas. Chudlegh and others. In these, as in the Exeter Roll, the boroughs and the ancient demesnes are separately classed. Were the latter assessed on a peculiar basis? I notice that South Tawton (an ancient demesne) is rated much higher than North Tawton—£4 9s. as against 19s.

To refer now to another division of the Exeter MS.—the directions to the Accountants of the Exeter Chapter; I should be glad of an explanation of the entries respecting "Annuellars." An *Annuellarius* was, I understand, a priest who celebrated an anniversary-obit for the repose of the soul of a deceased patron. In the Clerical Subsidy-Roll (Exon $\frac{2}{3}$) we find the forms "*Annell*" and "*Anuellar*" denoting Chantry-Chaplains. To take a case on p. 24 of the Exeter MS.—by whom were the two annuellars founded upon the church of Boterel? Were the anniversaries kept in that church, or, as I infer, in Exeter Cathedral? And why did the salaries come out of the Exeter treasury? Was the founder of the annuellar also the founder or patron of Bokerel Church, and did he stipulate in the grant that out of the revenues of that church—or out of the endowment of its incumbent, 20s. per annum was to be paid to a priest to say masses for his soul in Exeter Cathedral?

The whole subject of commemorative offices is one on which I am desirous of information; such articles upon them as I have consulted, including the very instructive lecture by the late J. T. Micklethwaite, printed by the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings, not having satisfied my curiosity on minor points.

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.



Part of the South side of the Panelled Room.

122. OAK CARVING AT ASHBURTON IN TUDOR DAYS.—Recently, within the last two years, Devonshire has become poorer in works of art by the removal from the county of a series of panels, which for nearly four centuries has covered the walls of a room in the old house of a branch of the Prideaux family at Ashburton.

These panels, with a cornice and a canopy, were always said to have been taken from the parish church of S. Andrew at the time of the Reformation. On the other hand, judges of such work consider the greater part to have been purely secular work. We are now able to reproduce these from photographs taken by Mr. John S. Amery, as a record of what we have lost, with the hope that more information may be forthcoming respecting the place they take in the history of art and the lessons they teach concerning local craftsmen in the early sixteenth century.

Authorities on the great restorations of our Devonshire churches in the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, when most of the rood screens appear to have been erected, account for the distinct type of the Devonshire screens, with all their beauty of design and execution, to the fact that our native stone is intractable and difficult to work and frequently too coarse to take fine designs. The craftsmen in Devonshire, therefore, turned their attention principally to oak as the only material suitable for fine carving, and so learned to make the most of the good qualities of the native oak which in those days grew so freely in their own neighbourhood. The Devonshire screens were for the most part the work of local carvers, of whom many schools must have existed in the villages and country boroughs in the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. These screens were often erected as the result of parishioners' own effort, and instances are recorded in which they were due to the generosity of churchwardens. They were mainly the result of local effort, but here and there we find unmistakable traces of foreign workmanship. This, however, is the exception, and was often the outcome of the generosity of a prelate or local magnate who had visited foreign parts and brought over workmen to apply their skill on English subjects (see "*Devonshire Screens and Roodlofts*," by F. Bligh Bond, F.R.I.B.A., *Trans. Devon. Association*, vols. xxxiv. and xxxv., 1902 and 1903).

It is, I believe, to one of these local carving schools we owe the designs and execution of the almost unique work so recently taken from us, of which Mr. Baring-Gould says (in his *Book of the West*, vol. i., p. 258) some of the wood carving in and about Ashburton is of the very finest quality, quite unsurpassed in its style. Work by apparently the same hand may be seen at Great Fulford in the hall.

The carvings referred to were fitted around the walls of a small back room in the oldest part of a comfortable town house in West Street, Ashburton. The back buildings and stable were entered from the left of the Church gates, while a footpath under an archway also gave admittance to them. The old walled garden ran still further back and bounded the churchyard at the eastern end of the Church. The wainscotted room in this house was about 14 feet square and 8 feet high, and on its western wall was a crocketed canopy with finials of fleurs-de-lis reaching almost to the ceiling. The front part of this canopy at the angles, between a border of fleurs-de-lis, exhibited half-length figures of the four Evangelists, represented as winged men holding shields inscribed with monograms. The groining of the overhanging canopy was composed of six panels, curved and richly carved. Underneath at the back were three panels, apparently unconnected with the canopy itself, containing busts in high relief within a broad plain circle. Mr. Worthy, in his *Ashburton and its Neighbourhood* (p. 41), describes these as representing Queen Mary and her consort Philip of Spain, and a figure in armour, perhaps S. George. It will be shown that this carving was executed prior to her time; but a more recent authority sees nothing to suggest royalty, and the figures may represent Master Thomas Prideaux, who fitted up the room, with his wife and mother, as two appear to represent females. Below we have the usual linen pattern.

Mr. Baring-Gould (*Book of the West*, vol. i., p. 258) refers to this canopy as a portion of a canopied altar piece with wings, which was over in one of the chapels of the Parish Church. In fact, I have heard the late owner say there were once sides and shelves across on which jars of preserves were kept until the weight broke them down.

On the removal of these things from the Church, Robert Prideaux, the son of Thomas, obtained this relic,



Carved Oak Canopy.

which very probably his father had given, and fitted it into the panelling of his father's room.

Opposite the canopy in the east wall is a large wide window; the recess formed by the thickness of the house wall is divided into six compartments, three on either side. The top compartment on the south side had the figures of two boys holding a shield, inscribed with the interlaced letters T.P. in a monogram.

The middle compartment had a carved representation of S. Roch, as described by Baring-Gould (*Lives of Saints*, Aug. 16th), "represented as a pilgrim, with his left leg exposed in which is a wound, an angel at his side touching his thigh. Also frequently at his side a dog bearing a loaf in his mouth." The legend of S. Roch says that wherever he went he had miraculously expelled the plague by the sign of the cross. He had healed the plague-stricken by thousands till he was himself attacked, when a dog brought him bread from a Count's table every day. The Count following the dog, found S. Roch lying in a miserable hovel, convalescent. An angel had struck him on the thigh, and from the touch the plague boil had risen and burst. Subsequently he was imprisoned at Montpellier. Feeling himself dying, he prayed that who should invoke him and rely on his merits should be healed, and an angel appeared in the prison and wrote a tablet: "Those labouring from the plague who fly to the patronage of S. Roch shall be healed."

We find in 1522 the churchwardens paid viij^s jx^d for a picture of S. Roche, perhaps the identical panel. It must be remembered the frequent visitations of plague in England, and those towns on the main roads to sea ports frequented by pilgrims returning from Italy were much exposed to it. In fact, one of the functions of the ancient Guild of S. Lawrence at Ashburton, re-founded by Bishop Stapledon in 1314, was "*the relief and sustenance of such people as are infected when the plague is in the townes, that they being from all company may not infect the whole.*"

The lower compartment had a full length figure of S. Matthew, represented as a winged man wearing a mantle.

On the north side of the window, the top compartment had a vase or censer between two eagles, out of which they appeared to be drinking, all carved in bold relief.

The middle compartment had a most elaborate panel, described by Mr. Worthy as the Blessed Virgin in her ecstasy, depicted with long hair but no veil, kneeling under a canopy at a prie-dieu, her left elbow on an open book and hands raised in wonder; on the outside of the curtain stands an aged and attenuated figure, probably Simeon; and over his head, divided by a band of scalop shells, a half length representation of S. Peter, wearing a triple crown, in the act of blessing, symbolical of the Holy Catholic Church. Mr. Worthy adds: "The ancient seal of the Chapter of Exeter represents S. Peter wearing a triple crown" (*vide* Oliver's *History of the Cathedral*, p. 479). We may note that the crown in the carving is a double, not a triple crown. The latter was not adopted by the Pope until 1410-1419; moreover, the figure holds no keys. It is evident this legend requires further study.

The lower compartment represents a full length figure of S. Thomas à Becket in the act of blessing. The chapel in the north transept of the Church was dedicated to him.

The south wall of the room abuts on the south side of the window, and above a dado of rich linen pattern was covered by a series of unique panels, very handsomely carved, but all of purely secular characters. But above this original moulding, which it partly covered, there had been added at a subsequent date a piece of hollow-work cornice from the rood screen. Eighteen of these panels were perfect, but there had been more, for about a century ago a door was made in this wall, when four were destroyed save a small section of two between the top of the door and the cornice. They are all well shown in the illustrations. Eight of these panels had small busts within a broad ring carved on them. Two in the upper row between the window and new door were said to represent Henry VII. and his Queen, Elizabeth of York. On these panels, amongst grotesque figures, birds and human heads, were seen shields with the initials T.P. in various forms of monogram, and in some cases the carved scrolls suggested these letters. These panels are worth close study, not only for design, but for their excellency of workmanship, and are magnificent samples of domestic decoration.



Continuation of the South side of the Room.



An oak beam supporting the ceiling ran across the centre from east to west, commencing on the east side at the north wall of the window on which it rested to the north side of the canopy opposite. This beam was well carved, especially at the ends, which are shown in the photographs. The north wall and portion of the west beyond this beam were covered with panels of plain linen pattern in four rows, while a cornice from the rood screen borders the north side. All these carvings have been covered with coats of white paint for generations, which to a great extent choked and disfigured the beautiful and elaborate work, and obliterated the delicate tool marks so dear to the critical eye. Of the carvings from this room we may say they were mostly secular, the exceptions being the canopy on the west wall, the four window panels with sacred legends, and the cornice on the north and south walls, which show evidence of their having been added subsequent to the fitting up of the room.

The parish of Ashburton possesses an almost unique series of churchwardens' accounts contained in a MS. quarto volume written on paper, with parchment covers, and is in an excellent state of preservation. There are very few erasures, and the ink has kept its colour. Its contents extend over a period of a hundred years, the date of the first entry being A.D. 1479 and the last 1580. The book is principally in Latin. English, however, is frequently used where the proper Latin word was not forthcoming, and some of the accounts are wholly in the mother tongue. A copious abstract and translation was made and published by the late Revd. J. H. Butcher in 1870, when curate of Ashburton, but copies are now scarce.

It has been mentioned that a branch of the ancient Devonshire family of Prideaux resided at Ashburton in Tudor times, and there appears to have been more than one household of the name. They filled various positions, and are frequently mentioned in the churchwardens' accounts as Stannators attending the Tinnners' Parliament which met on Crockern Tor to regulate the mining industry; two were attorneys-at-law. John Prideaux paid a fee in 1503 to brew in the churchhouse. Another John, a clerk, received *iijs* *ij*^d "for playing at the organ the year 1509-10." In

1515 we find "received v^s viij^d for use of cross at the death of Richard Pridiaux at home and in the church."

The apparent head of the family was Master Thomas Prideaux, attorney-at-law, who owned and resided in the house in which the carved wainscotted room was fitted up. We find him churchwarden in 1506, and again in office for the two years 1510 to 1512. He died in 1546, and was succeeded in the house by his son, Robert Prideaux, also an attorney-at-law, who outlived his four sons and left the house to his daughter Elizabeth, the wife of John Dolbeare, also of an old Ashburton family who frequently filled public offices. Thence by inheritance the house descended to the Parhams and to its late owner, Mrs. Cruse, who left it to her husband, at whose death in 1905 the property was sold. Each generation has scrupulously kept the old Prideaux room as a sacred charge. The last Mr. Parham re-built the front of the house and raised the height of the rooms, but that portion containing the old room was allowed to remain as it was.

During the first half of the sixteenth century we find a thorough restoration of the Parish Church was commenced while Thomas Prideaux served as warden for the two years 1510 and 1511. The commencement was made by re-seating various parts of the Church, which appears to have taken five years to complete in 1516. In this Prideaux was the leading spirit, and advanced money from time to time as required. He secured an able foreman in John Mayne, most probably from Exeter, and a local carpenter, John Soper, whose descendants are still carpenters at Ashburton. We find in 1511 the sum of xiii^s iiij^d was paid by the wardens on account of the seating, and in 1512, when Prideaux went out of office, the sum of "ij^s vj^s viij^d in part payment for seating beyond that allowed from account of Thomas Prideaux." In 1513 "paid iiij^s xvj^s iiij^d to John Mayne toward the payment of x^s for seating beyond iiij^s paid before." 1514, "paid John Mayne ij^s ix^s beyond the vij^s xv^s viij^d in part payment of xj^s for making the seating (le sege) of the church." 1515, "paid John Mayne iv^s jv^d beyond x^s v^s viij^d paid before in part payment for xj^s for making seats (sedilem) of the church, also ij^s xix^s iiij^d for timber work for the church."



**Panels on the North side of the
Window.**



**Panels on the South side of the
Window.**

This seating most probably included a certain amount of carved work in the chancel and chapel stalls which were locally made, as different woods are used to define them, the timber having been purchased separately. It must be borne in mind that the back of Prideaux's premises opened on the Churchyard, and his outbuildings were conveniently situated for workshops, where John Mayne and Soper, with doubtless younger apprentices, worked under the master's eye. Prideaux had retired from the churchwardenship in 1512, evidently finding it invidious to represent the parish and be chief craftsman doing work for the Church at the same time.

The time had now arrived to bring the fine old church of S. Andrew up to date. It is very probable that a screen dividing the chancel from the nave, of the usual Devonshire open tracery pattern, then existed. The days for roodlofts had arrived, and much consultation as to ways and means must have taken place. We find in 1516 the image of the Blessed Virgin was painted over the high altar at the cost of *vj^s viii^d*.

In 1519 the Dean of Exeter visited the Church and stayed with Mr. Thomas Prideaux. Bearing in mind that the Dean and Chapter hold the rectorial tithes and patronage of the living, this visitation was no doubt a meeting to decide what should be done and how to meet the expense. During the next two years the accounts only show matters relating to windows and vestments, but in 1521 John Ford, a leading parishioner, gave *x^s* toward a roodloft and *jx^d* toward mending a small statue (*emendacioe statvis*) of the lord King Henry VI. at the same place, viz., on the screen. The wide span of the nave rendered it necessary that a firm foundation should be obtained to sustain the roodloft beams clear of the old screen below. For this purpose a long block of granite was let into the base of the arcading just above the capitals on the inner side of each of the pillars; these blocks projected well outside and inside the screen. On the projecting portions of these blocks rested the ends of oaken beams which bridged the nave. The Abbot of Buckfast presented three pieces of good timber for this purpose, doubtless already well seasoned. The wardens paid in 1521 "*jv^s jv^s jx^d*" for putting up the

roodloft and for wainscott timber, poles, &c., and xxiiij^s vij^d for 'spolying' (converting) timber for the same." In 1522 we find an entry: "Paid viij^s jx^d for a picture of S. Roche; viij^s ij^d for a tablement of S. John; xvii^s viij^d for making the roodloft; iij^s xvj^s making the seats of the church; jv^s vij^s ij^d for timber and carriage and a reward to the Superior of Buckfast this year."

1523. "Paid ij^s jx^d for timber and working the same for the stall for the clergyman (clerico) in the chancel; viij^s jv^d to Peter Kerver for making the tabernacle over the altar of S. John (Baptist)."

1524. "For mending the pyx viij^d for the body of Christ."

1525. Saw the completion of the work.

It appears the east ends of the north and south aisles, inside the line of the screen, were the chapels of the Blessed Virgin and S. John the Baptist; these were open to the chancel. This year parclose screens were erected between the chancel and chapels and the aisles paved with "tylyng." Also images set up at the altar of S. John at the cost of xiv^d including the "yearne penny" of the paynter, and a S. George was set up at the cost of vij^s viii^d including the ironwork, also a seat in S. Thomas' aisle, viz., the N. Transept Chapel.

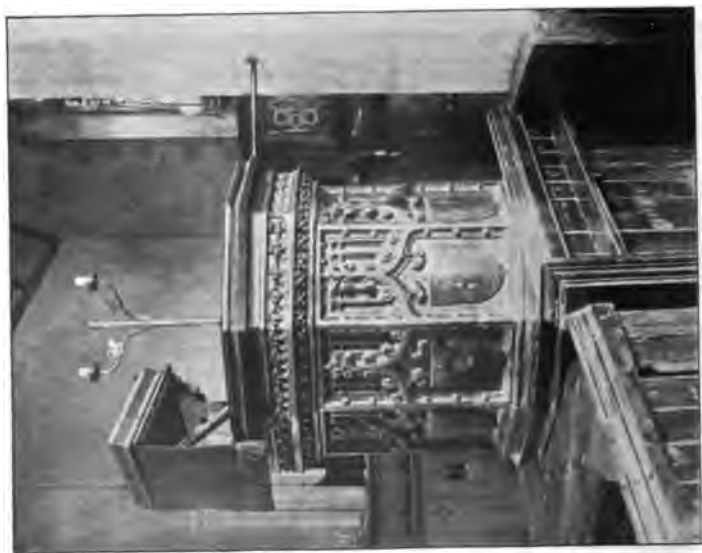
Then came the consecration, which cost x^s jx^s iv^d to the suffragan for his cost at Ashburton; to Dr. Tillet, commissioner of the Bishop and registrar of the same Bishop: and the expenses of Richard Dolbeare and the churchwardens.

Thus the restoration had taken twenty-four years in carrying out, the work having been executed in the town, probably in Mr. Prideaux's workshops. By this time there must have been many skilled carvers and joiners besides John Mayne and Soper; doubtless occasionally experts had been secured for special work, but the greater part, of which we find no mention, was given as a labour of love.

Mr. Prideaux again served as churchwarden for two years, viz., 1528 and 1529, during which several additions were made. Mrs. Prideaux gave vj^s xiiij^s iiij^d for the purchase of vestments and John Ford, a streamer of S. George, and much painting was also done.



Holne Pulpit.



**The Old Ashburton Pulpit
now at Bigbury.**

A handsome Tudor pulpit and lectern of the time of Bishop Oldham, 1504-1519, remained in use in the Church until the restoration in 1777, when they were sold to Bigbury, where they are still in use. This was done when Sir Robert Palk returned from India and presented a most handsome *three-decker* pulpit, a marvel of joinery and teak, which occupied the centre of the transept until a recent restoration swept that away also. The Oldham lectern was an owl carved in oak and well painted. The Bishops of Exeter held the manors of Ashburton since the Norman days, viz., the royal Borough in chief from the King as a secular fief and the ecclesiastical manor as a spiritual fief. Oldham's family badge was an owl, and in compliment to him the owl was carved. When it arrived at Bigbury the people there could not understand how at Ashburton they mistook an owl for an eagle, the usual form for a lectern. They had the head removed and an eagle's substituted. The shape of the feathers is different, and the whole bird is now an ecclesiological monstrosity.

The pulpit was octagonal, with shields on the panels, from which all the traces of armorial bearings had been removed. The decorated cornice is very fine, and the slender, well-carved foot renders the whole an elegant piece of workmanship. A very similar pulpit may be seen at Holne, a neighbouring parish to Ashburton, where the arms on the shields are still visible (see *Notes and Gleanings*, vol. iii., p. 177), and among them that of Oldham, *a chevron or, between three owls proper*. It is very likely that both these pulpits were made about the same time at Prideaux's workshop.

We can fancy with what interest and wonder the young people of Ashburton must have watched the work and observed how, under the skilful hands of John Mayne, graceful saints emerged from blocks of oak.

The last bit of work recorded on the roodloft was in 1545, when the wardens paid xvjd for setting up of Mary and John.

1546-7 records the deaths of King Henry VIII., Thomas Prideaux, John Dolbeare and Elizabeth his wife.

1547. The Church had been visited by the Commissioners and the rood ordered down. We find a payment of iij^s iiij^d for taking down the rood and images. It does

not say what became of these things, but we can understand how from time to time young Robert Prideaux would save such as he could to place in his late father's panelled room, and this accounts for the bits of ecclesiastical work we found placed subsequently to the wainscotting. He appears to have saved either now or in Queen Elizabeth's time the whole of the beautiful cornice of the roodloft, which we found on the north and south walls of the room, measuring 28 feet, about the width of the chancel screen.

I may add that in 1555 a new rood was ordered from Exeter of one Martyn the carver, cost xl^s and iiij^d fetching, and ij^d to George Wyndeyate for setting up the rood. During Mary's time we find payments for images from Exeter, from which it appears the old carving school had dispersed on the death of Thomas Prideaux.

The whole of this carved work was purchased by a London dealer, and has, we are informed, since been secured by a nobleman for his private chapel. P. F. S. AMERY.

123. TYMPANUM AT BONDLEIGH (par. 112, p. 197).—I have not found any other instances of doves associated with the Agnus Dei, but there are a good many in which doves, placed in exactly the same position, flank the Cross, or the sacred Monogram, or a combination of both. This arrangement is one of the earliest symbols of Christian art and occurs in the Catacombs; its use continued to the 13th century, and even later. Several examples are shown in Miss Twining's *Symbols and Emblems*, and the interpretation given invariably is that the doves represent faithful Christians contemplating the symbol of their salvation. In one case the word "*salus*" appears underneath the Cross.

De Gubernatis, in his *Zoological Mythology*, states in a footnote that "the voice of the turtle dove represents the cry, the sighing, and after the resurrection of Christ, the joy of Mary Magdalene." So perhaps the doves are specifically the two Marys.

The standing dove in religious art nearly always represents a Christian; the flying dove usually signifies the third Person of the Trinity, and very rarely the soul.

Referring to pairs of doves drinking from a vase or cup, Miss Twining says they are probably symbolical of

the waters of salvation, but may have a more particular allusion to Christians partaking of the Cup of Salvation in the Eucharist. Some later writers, however, including both Joseph Anderson and Henri Mâle, will not allow that this device has any Christian interpretation, and hold that it is simply a survival of a very usual classical subject. The truth probably rests half way between the two conclusions. The subject was no doubt derived from a classical source, but when used as an accessory to Christian worship, surely a Christian meaning was applied to it.

To return to the Bondleigh tympanum. Miss Legaweekes' clever drawing shows us that both the nimbus and the enclosing circle are formed of the cable. I think this indicates that the large circle is an aureole—radiance emanating from the whole person and not from the head only.

I have seen a drawing of the Dolton font, but not the font itself. I hope I may be in a position to say something about it in the next number of *D. N. & Q.*

KATE M. CLARKE.

124. PRÉAUX, OR PRATELLIS, PROUS OR PROBUS, PROWSE (IV., p. 148, par. 87.)—An interest in the questions raised by your correspondent C.P., and a desire for further documentary evidence to add to what I have already collected, leads me to pen the following remarks:—

Sir W. Pole, one of the most cautious and, therefore, most trustworthy of early Devon historians, says that Walter Prous held Gidlegh, *in capite*, in the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I; therefore it seems unlikely that Peter de Préaux (who married Mary de Vernon, or de Redvers, in 1200, and died in 1212), was the first of the Gidlegh branch of the family. Peter was the third of five sons of Osbert de Préaux by Matilda, daughter of Hamelin, earl of Surrey, and his wife Isabella de Warene; and I know of no evidence connecting him with Gidlegh.

Moreover, although a John Probus, or Prous followed Walter at Gidlegh, he could not have been Peter's elder brother John de Pratellis, for the latter held lands in the counties of Oxford, Gloucester and Kent, but none in Devon.

I am glad to see that C.P. does not follow the old county historians in their assertion that Peter de Préaux

married the *widow* of Robert Courtenay; for there is the clearest possible evidence that it was Courtenay who married *Peter's* widow. He, however, calls Courtenay Richard, which is an error; and, further, says that he succeeded to the Earldom of Devon, *jure uxoris*, on the death of his father-in-law, William de Redvers, or de Vernon; whereas his great grandson Hugh was the first Courtenay to become earl of Devon (the tenth) some years after the death of the last Redvers—Isabella—who was married to William de Fortibus, earl of Albemarle, and had four sons and two daughters, all of whom died before their mother without issue.

C.P. also mentions Robert and Walter Prato, as though de Prato was another form of the name de Pratellis; but investigation has led me to conclude that they were names of two distinct families. Westcote's assertions about a "Willielmus comes de la Prouz, *alias* le Paux," and about the derivation of one of the family names from "St. Probus in Cornwall," I have been forced to conclude were the products of his imagination, for I have found no documentary evidence in favour of these statements.

The first instance I have met with of the association of the family with the place Préaux is in an early charter of the Abbey of St. Amand, Rouen, which states that Eudo, "dapifer" (*i.e.*, seneschal, or steward), gave to the Abbey "The whole tithe of the forest of Tison, small and great [wood], and the tithe of assarts, and of cow-walks, and "swine-walks, and sheep-walks in all his *honour* of Préaux " (Pratellis.)"

This Eudo was son of "Richard, called also Turstin Haldub," or Haldup, whose other children were Ranulf, seneschal of Robert, count of Mortain; Albreda, married to Peter de Valoines; and Muriel, who about 1080 became a nun in the Abbey of Ramsey (Hunts.) Eudo was "dapifer" to William I., William II., and Henry I. successively; and he married Rohaise de Clare niece of Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham), daughter of Richard Fitz Gilbert, or de Clare, elder son of Gilbert, Earl of Eu. After the Conquest he was given a large number of manors in Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Herts, Kent, and Salop, in addition to the property he held in Normandy.

On his death in 1120 at the Castle of Préaux, his Honour (of Colchester), passed into the King's hands. He was buried in the Abbey of St. John, Colchester, which he had founded.

Margaret de Préaux, his daughter, married William de Mandeville, and their son Geoffrey, Steward of Normandy, was created Earl of Essex by the Empress Maud. What other children Eudo had is not clear, but there seems to be some evidence that he had a son, Ralph de Préaux, or de Pratellis; and perhaps another, Osbert. Of the former line was Ralph de Pratellis, mentioned in the "Pipe Rolls" of 1169-70, father of the Osbert whose sons were Peter de Préaux and his four brothers. Three of them were distinguished warriors, and were also called "Socii Regis" by one of the old historians, who terms Peter "miles peroptimus." They were in Palestine with Richard Cœur de Lion, in 1191 and 1192, where they are recorded to have been among the foremost in many bold enterprises. In August, 1191, the king was nearly captured by the Saracens whilst "hawking" outside Joppa, but was enabled to escape by the devotion of William de Préaux, who was himself taken prisoner. The king, however, before returning to England, redeemed him by exchange for ten of the most noble of his Saracen captives ("decem Turcos nobilissimos").

John de Préaux held lands in Oxford, Kent, and Gloucester; Peter in Hants and the Channel Islands; William in Somerset and Hants; Ingeram, or Engelram, in Oxford; but I have not found Roger's name in association with any locality, though he was seneschal to Richard I.

John was in 1200 one of the sureties for King John (together with the earls of Albemarle and Pembroke, and the Constable of Normandy) in his treaty with Philip II. of France. William was sent by Richard I. with certain bishops and earls to represent him at the election of the Emperor Otho IV: and in 1203 King John made a grant to him of the Honour of *Okementon* (Okehampton, Devon), *see Rot. Litt. Pat.*, Vol. I., p. 36. This, however, does not seem to have been confirmed, or carried into effect. Ingeram's name appears as a witness to a charter of John in 1199 (just before he became king) *re* the "Forest of Devon" (Dartmoor, etc.)

Peter de Préaux seems to have had an only child, Alice, who is mentioned in 1233 by her aunt, Alice, Countess of Eu. Whether she married or not I do not know, but if she left descendants they would have had a better claim to the earldom of Devon than the Courtenays, who were descended from Mary de Vernon by her *second* marriage, circa 1212, with Robert Courtenay, baron of Okehampton.

In regard to Eudo de Préaux's (probable) other son, Osbert, I am inclined to think he was the ancestor of Walter Prous, or Probus, of Gidlegh, who was grandfather of William le Pruz or Prous, one of the knights mentioned in the order for the Perambulation of Dartmoor Forest in 1240.

This last married Margaret, daughter of Sir Alan Helion, of Gatcombe, Widecombe, and Whitlegh (Devon), fourth in descent from Hervey de Helion, whose widow (Emma) is recorded in *Domesday Book* as holding the Manor of Ashton. Their sons were Sir William le Pruz (High Sheriff of Devon in 1269, in which year he died), and Helion le Pruz, the former of whom married Alice, daughter and heiress of Sir Fulk Ferrers, of Throwlegh, and of Alice Helion, of Ashton, daughter of Hervey, the brother of Alan, mentioned above. The High Sheriff's son, Sir William Prous (born in 1245, died 1315), was the last of his name at Gidlegh, which passed to the descendants of his only child Alice, married to Sir Roger Moeles, baron of North Cadbury, Somerset.

ARTHUR B. PROWSE.

125. HALLEY, HAWLEY AND PIKE FAMILIES.—I wish to make one correction in my note on the Halley family, printed in *D.N. & Q.* for April, 1907 (IV., par. 111; pp. 194-197). Humphrey Hally, or Hawley, of London, the husband of Katherine Mewce, was probably identical with the Humphrey Halley, No. 1 (not No. 2), who was, we know, the paternal grandfather of Dr. Edmond Halley.

Some new notes on the Halley and Pike families were printed in the *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries* for December, 1906, and in *Notes and Queries*, London, for April, 6th, 1907, which at last establishes a relationship between them.

EUGENE F. MCPIKE.

126. BRITISH STONE CIRCLES.—Mr. Edward Milles Nelson has produced a small work of some thirty pages dealing with British Stone Circles (*British Stone Circles*, by E. M. Nelson, London, R. Atkinson). Although Mr. Nelson does not mention Sir Norman Lockyer's kindred work, he does adopt, to some extent, the same method as the latter author, and utilises those astronomical theories which are, in fact, the property of neither, having been originated by some of the elder antiquaries who are now almost forgotten.

But Mr. Nelson additionally introduces questions of numbers in measurement and proportion, matters which also have been considered by others, and he obtains some entirely new discoveries. To those who find themselves unable to follow the prophets of any of the new cults of our rude stone monuments, the divergencies of result, co-existent with kindred methods, among the more speculative investigators of these remains are not only instructive but satisfying. They afford proof of the fact that ardent theorists find what they expect to find, their methods infallibly discovering it. It is as easy to prove astronomically that a given stone circle was constructed yesterday as to date it any time before the Christian era, and equally simple to adduce evidence in support of either determination. All depends on what features are chosen to be considered essential.

In those monuments, which have been studied both by Sir Norman Lockyer and Mr. Nelson, there is no accord between them as to which are the dominant conditions. Under the names of *Stenness* and *Broigar* respectively, these authors have considered one and the same circle in the Orkneys. The one dates it 700 B.C., on the faith of the May sunset and November sunrise, while the other assigns it to 100 B.C., in virtue of an alignment on the Pleiades. This difference may not be considered great; but at Stonehenge the respective periods adopted are 1680 B.C., and apparently A.D. 1 to A.D. 100. This latter is consequent on the presence of the number 666 in a hidden ratio, alike at Stonehenge and Hestingot. While Hestingot circle, in the Shetlands, is itself dated by a bearing on the stone *a* Böötis. This number 666 being introduced, we naturally seek the reason of its presence, and find it

explained that it was the sacred and secret number of the Sun God. At the end of Mr. Nelson's brochure occurs the following passage:—

"It is obvious that had it not been for the 'number of the beast, six hundred threescore and six,' in the Apocalypse these distances and numbers would have been without meaning. Cannot we go back in imagination 1,850 years to the island of Patmos and see a converted Phœnician High Priest laying at the feet of the beloved disciple his once more cherished possession, the secret number of the Sun God?"

This number is sought in the various circles and groups of remains in a variety of manners. The author begins by claiming to determine that the Phœnicians were interested in and did not know the precise ratio of the circumference of the circle to its diameter, but made it $2\frac{2}{3}$. Now $2\frac{2}{3} \times 3 \times 70 = 666$. Next there is determined an unit of 12.96 English inches, which is termed the "Hestingot foot." By this the monuments are measured.

Then we are reminded of the property of the numbers 3, 4, 5, that $3^2 \times 4^2 = 5^2$ and hence that a right-angle can be set out by the use of the first two measurements to any unit as the enclosing sides, and the third as the hypotenuse. On the same principle it appears that the constructors of the Hestingot ring used the numbers 15, 21 and 25.8. We fail to follow the application of the principle; the figures should have been 15, 20 and 25, but $15^2 \times 21^2 = 666$, while $15^2 \times 20^2 = 625$, and the one is the 'mark of the beast,' the other is not.

At Avebury, after a reconstruction which supplies 82 suppositions of missing stones by the aid of 11 survivors, the perimeter of a hypothetical ellipse, which is not an ellipse but an approximation, is obtained, the value $2\frac{2}{3}$ is used in place of the true value of π , and the figure 3,330 in Hestingot feet is the result, which, divided by 5, gives 666. There is nothing now to indicate the division five.

At *Broigar* a triangle is set out joining *Broigar* and *Stenness* circles, with Maes-howe as the third point. The sides are 7,445 feet, 3,549 feet, and 4,566 feet respectively, and if the long side be subtracted from the sum of the other two the number 670 is obtained, which is not 666 but at least near to it.

Stonehenge is treated in yet another manner. There were 30 stones in the outer ring and seven trilithons (now there are not seven, but "there were either seven trilithons, or the building when finished was intended to have seven trilithons.") Thirty stones \times seven trilithons \times $2\frac{2}{3}$ = 666; why the value of II., correct or incorrect, should be introduced does not appear.

These, then, are instances of the manners in which the "Crest of the Sun God" is stated to be impressed on our ancient monuments; simpler and more direct the methods well may have been, but Mr. Nelson writes of one case:—"The Priestly Architects . . . wished to stamp their temple with the sacred number of the Sun God. They could easily have done this by setting out the Cardinal, or other important stones of indication, 666 feet apart, but then that would have been too apparent, and would have exposed the secret number to the vulgar gaze, so they did it in this ingenious manner."

Even the great Pyramid is made conform to this cult; for the mean of several measurements of its side, less half a foot reduced to problematic cubits (not in this instance to Hestingot feet) = $443.556 = 666 \times .666$.

Add to the very varied methods adopted in arriving at the number (666) which the author seeks, the fact that his measurements are mainly based on the Ordnance Survey, of scale 208 feet to the inch, and we can hardly agree in assigning to his results the value which he asks.

There is much that is contentious and very slightly based, and much that is mistaken and inaccurate to which we have not space to refer; and there are some naive remarks which exemplify the author's position and method. We cannot admit that the "Blood-red Phœnician" is as yet firmly established as the architect of our megalithic monuments. Nor do we consider that the "Crest of the Sun God," as above evidenced, establishes the identity of the Phœnicians with the Picts of Scotland, or the other astonishing historical results set forth.

P.S.—There is something uncanny about the number 666, we doubt whether Mr. Nelson is himself aware that the "Crest of the Sun God" is blazoned all over his book.

The title "*On British Stone Circles*" contains by account 21 letters. Starting with the cover we have a book whose title contains 21 letters published at a house bearing the number 10. Twenty-one letters in title \times 10, the number of the house in Essex St., \times $2\frac{2}{3}$ the Phœnician approximation to 11. = 666, the "number of the beast."

On the title page we have the title containing 21 letters and the printing arranged in 10 lines. Twenty-one letters in title by 10 lines of print \times $2\frac{2}{3}$ = 666.

Passing over the title page and table of contents we find 21 pages of letterpress, including pages of illustrations, summed up on pages 29 and 30 in 10 numbered paragraphs. Twenty-one pages of letterpress \times 10 paragraphs of summary \times $2\frac{2}{3}$ = 666. We commend this study of hidden coincidences to all who call mystic numbers to their aid.

R.H.W.

127. ACOUSTIC JARS IN CHURCHES.—Dr. Grose draws attention to two papers in the *Transactions of the Devonshire Association* on this subject; the first in vol. vi., 1873, pp. 203-205, in which Mr. J. S. Amery describes those found in the chancel wall at Ashburton in 1840, and another by Mr. J. Phillips in vol. viii., 1876, pp. 391-395, in which he describes them from a potter's point of view. Very little appears then to have been known of the use or effect of such jars. He gives the following examples: In Tarrant Rushton Church, Dorset, two round red pots of common earthenware are built into the E. face of the chancel wall. The church was built in 1150, has a Norman arch, some Early English windows, a "leper window," and three hagioscopes.

In the churchwardens' accounts of Wimborne Minster, 1541, "Payd for 2 potts of clay for wyndfylling of the church 8^d."

In the month of August, 1432, after Brother Odole Roy, the Prior, had returned from a general chapter, it was ordered that potts should be put into the choir of the church at Caens, he stating that he had seen such in another church, and that he thought they made the singing better and resound more strongly (vide *Chronicle of the Celestins of Mats*).

S.G.

128. SIR WALTER RALEGH AND "THE ART OF WAR BY SEA": A LOST TREATISE.—There can be little or no doubt that James I. must have felt ill at ease on learning that his eldest son, Prince Henry, was a constant visitor to, and an intimate friend of, Sir W. Raleigh, at that time a State prisoner in the Tower. He must have been fully aware that he not only consulted Sir Walter on many political and social matters, but that he also acted on his advice. Of this we possess a remarkable proof in the two pamphlets written by Raleigh, at the Prince's request, against the proposed Royal alliance with the House of Savoy, which probably led to the abandonment of the project.

The subject of the Navy, in which the Prince took a keen interest, was a topic of frequent discussion between them. He had probably read Raleigh's *Discourse of Sea Ports* (said to have been written in the reign of Elizabeth), and also his *Discourse of the Invention of Ships, etc.*, of a later period. He dedicated his *Observations, etc., concerning the Royal Navy* to the Prince, in which he alluded to his *Discourse of a Maritimal Voyage* "formerly" written by him (now unfortunately lost). His "Letter to Prince Henry touching the Model of a Ship" (printed in all editions of the *Remains*) is stated to have led to the warship *The Prince* being built.

Of equal importance to any of these was one, that although lost, we have some fragmentary evidence. The earliest knowledge of it we possess is contained in the following passage in his *History of the World* (ed. 1614, Bk. 5, ch. 1, sect. vj, p. 351):—

"Of the Art of Warre by Sea I had written a Treatise for the LORD HENRIE, *Prince of Wales*, a subject, to my knowledge, neuer handled by any man, ancient or moderne; but God hath spared me the labour of finishing it by his losse; by the mosse of that braue Prince; of which, like an Eclipse of the Sunne wee shall find the effects hereafter. Impossible it is to equall wordes and sorrowes; I will therefore leaue him in the hands of God that hath him *Cura leues loquuntur, ingentes stupent.*"

The section from which this extract is taken, relates to a naval engagement between the Romans and the

Carthaginians, and was probably inserted when the volume was nearly completed, as upwards of 299 pages intervene between it and the close of the work, where a similar lament is recorded. Raleigh discontinued the *History* after the first volume although he had intended a second and a third, but owing to the death of "that glorious Prince . . . to whom they were directed," he ceased from his labours.

During the last month of his life Raleigh wrote to his wife:—

"Ther is in y^e bottome of the sedar cheist some paper bookes of myne. I pray make them up all together, and send them me. The title of one of them is *The Art of War by Sea*. The rest are notes belonging to it." (*S. P. Dom.*, James I., ciii. 21. Dated Oct. 4, 1618).

The last account noted of the work appears in a letter from Sir T. Wilson to the King, written four days after Raleigh's execution, wherein he suggested that all the MSS., sea charts, etc., should be sent to the State Paper Office, and all the books to be transferred to the King's own library. The following is transcribed from it:—

"1618. Nov. 2. . . Hee (Sir W. R.) saith also that amongst the papers w^{ch} eyther S^r George Caluert or S^r W^m Cockin tooke from his howse there was a booke of his own writting teaching the art of war by sea w^{ch} hee told mee if hee cold haue recouered his papers hee wold haue made it perfect & haue dedicated it to my lord Marquis of Buckingham when hee heard hee shold bee Lord Admirall." *S. P. Dom.*, James I., ciii. 67.)

A small portion of the MS. is preserved in the British Museum, Cottonian Collection, Titus B. viii., 24) and is thus entered in the Catalogue:—

"Two papers, seemingly heads of an intended publication, the latter being for the preface, both in Sir W. Raleigh's handwriting."

Of these the following is an accurate transcription:—

The antiquitie of sea fight and in what vessels.

Of battles by sea in older times, and of the Admirals and comandars. The sea lawes of the Rodians, who were sometimes y^e masters of the mediteran sea.

The dominian of the Tyrians and Carthaginians by sea.

The sea fights of the Gretians and Carthaginians.

The sea lawes of the Romaynes and their marine policies.

The lawes of Oleron and of the Admirals of France.

The Admirals of Ingland and Holland.

The battles by sea betweene the English and French and their maner of fight.

That y^e comodious and capable sorts belonging to any prince or state gives them y^e meanes to be Masters of y^e sea.

The decay of ports in Ingland and in France.

What ports y^e King of Spayne hath, how many of them are capable of good shippes and how many are bare.

Of y^e art of warr by sea wherin is taught the advantage of fight fro the single fight of one shipe to one of two shippes to one of small fleets, of great fights, of the fight of Gallies, of bourding and fighting att large, what shippes are fitted for fight, of what burden, and what quantitie of oordenance wth all other things apptayning to that warr.

Of the times of the yeere fit for invasions by sea wth the loss and ruine of those y^t have not obserued it.

Of the King of Spaynes weakness in the West Indies, and how that rich trade may be taken from him.

Of his weaknes in the east Indies and what places he holds in both.

That the English in y^e late warr wth Spayne haue rather taught them then impouerished them and that petty invasions are more pfitable to the invaded than to the invader.

That the Turcks may be easely beaten in y^e Mediteran sea, and y^t his force is farr inferior to y^e force of y^e Christians, and y^t the Christians have bine many times beaten by them by their ignorance in sea fight.

That it is not the trade w^{ch} the English and Hollanders have y^t makes us and them so powerful by sea, but it is our forcible trades y^t hath inabled us, to w^{ch} force the hollanders have attayned by the english oordenance.

(If these offend y^e King, they may pple in expences but perish in pfit, the sands of Norm: and picardi and the rocks of brit. will cast them homward on our coast).

How trade and mariners may be attayned.

That ther is nothing y^t so much discouers the judgment of a prince as his enterprises.

That all wisdom, indeuor and valeur of private men is w^{thout} succes when God takes wisdom from the Magistrate.

[N.B.—The above portion within brackets is in the same handwriting as the rest, but apparently was not written at the same time. It is not clear where it should be placed in the text.]

THE P'FACE.

Cap. 1. The antiwuitie of sea fight, and their weapons of elder times. c.l.

Cap. 2. The great fleets used in those dayes. cap. 2.

Cap. 3. That those princes and states vsed many Comanders att once in their sea warr.

Cap. 4. The office of an Admiral or sea general y^e antiquitie and when brought into forme.

- Cap. 5. The law of the sea auncient and modern.
- Cap. 6. The ART of WARR by SEA.
- Cap. 7. The building and vitting of shipp.
- Cap. 8. What fashon shippes and of what burden are fittest for y^e warr.
What ordenance and how many for euery shipp.
- Cap. 9. The consideration of the times of the yeere in invasion by diuers in diuers countries.
- Cap. 10. The reason y^e victories of y^e English vppon y^e Spaniards both by sea, and in y^e Indies.
That it is not the great trade w^{ch} y^e Hollanders have y^t makes them so powerful by sea.
- Cap. 11. That the English who might haue mastred y^e world by sea haue lost that aduantage by the negligence, ignorance, and covetuousnes of private psons.
That the English may in a short time recover this power.
- Cap. 12. That the Portugals may be beaten easely out of the east, and y^e Spaniards out of y^e West with no great charg.
The advantahe w^{ch} the Christians have over the Turcks in y^e Meditera sea.
- Cap. 13. That the Christians are equal to the Turcks in land forces, y^t the[y] have the aduantage of arms and infinitely exceed them in their forces by sea.
The little force of Gallies and how to be resisted.
- Cap. 14.—That all petty attempts are more pfitable to the invaded than to y^e invader.
- Cap. 15. That the Wisdome of all princes and states is best decerned in their enterprises.
That all art and industrie of pticular psons is but vayne when God bereues the magistrate of vnderstanding.
When these are carefully collated together, it will be fairly evident they formed some portion of the introduction to Raleigh's original MS. of his lost treatise of *The Art of War by Sea*. The first sheet is apparently a draft copy of the contents of the entire work (or of those sections of it that were completed by the author), of which the second is an abbreviated form, and divided into chapters, with "the Preface" as heading. Tytler, in his *Life of Raleigh* (1833), 464-6, was probably the first author to point out that the "fragment" belonged to Raleigh's long-lost treatise. He printed the whole of the first portion (not verbally correct); "Then," he adds, "on another sheet are marked the chapters of the intended work from 1 to 15, which merely embrace the above matter somewhat differently divided."

The foregoing lists, happily preserved among the Cotton MSS., are now printed at length for the first time. They

serve to give a resumé of the contents of one of the principal works of Raleigh on naval subjects, and although at present date on the missing list, there appears to be yet some hope of its discovery among the records preserved in the State Paper Office if the suggestion of Sir T. Wilson was carried out. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

129. HALWELL CHURCH SEAT.

19 Maij, 1616.

Memorandum That the daie and yeare afforesaid the Right Reuerend Father in God William by God's pmission Bp^e of Exon gaue leaue and licence vnto W. Lackington of Hallwell to build erect and set up his seate in the North Ile of the parrishe church there in statu quo prius w^{ch} was latelie pulled downe by Mr. Slanninge Churchwarden by the direction of John Purnell the younger and some others it is supposed. Further I wishe that the Warden shall redeliuer the key of the Church dore to Mr. Martin as well for the neerness of his Dwellinge as for his convenience for Christnings Burrialles and the like.

Will^m Exon.

Endorsed. Lackington
de Holwell.

The bishopps order to
buyld the seat 19 May
1616.

J.B.R.

130. THEOPHILUS GALE.—The Rev. Prebendary Jackson has kindly sent me the following inscription from Kingsteignton Church :—

Here lieth The
Ophilus Gale
Dr of Divinitie
and Vicar of
Kingsteinton
and Bridget his
wife both which
departed this life
in the month of
May 1639.

A shield: Gale impaling Walrond.

A.J.P.S.

131. A DEVONSHIRE BRIDGE BUILDER.—The *Standard* of 16th April, 1907, in a leading article says:—"Mr. Lemieux congratulates Mr. Buxton on his generosity—a tribute which, if his own statement be accepted, Mr. Buxton only earns on the principle on which it was paid to the Devonshire magnate who, 'out of his great bounty, built a bridge at the expense of the county.'"

Who was the Devonshire magnate in question, where is the quotation taken from, who wrote it, and is it correct? I fancy I have seen it before, but with word *cost* instead of *expense*.
FRED. C. FROST.

132. COTTELL FAMILY.—In Tristram Risdon's *Note Book* (Dallas & Porter, 1897), p. 197 is the following entry:—"John Cottell, Mayor of Exeter, 15th Henry 6th." Can this statement be verified? I am led to the opinion that this gentleman was a Mayor of Exeter by the following facts. John Cottell of Yeolmbridge, son and heir of Thomas Cottell, of the same place, married as his second wife, Margaret, daughter of John Copplestone, of Exeter. This John Cottell's portrait was, till a few years since, in the old house of the Cottells at Yeolmbridge. He is depicted as wearing an elaborate chain and collar of office, and holding in his hand a staff or sceptre. His arms were, *or. a bend gules*. Some few years ago I found, what I believed, were these arms painted in the old Guildhall at Exeter, and I have no doubt they are still there, being the first or earliest coat of arms at the top of the Guildhall on the left hand side on entering from the street. I shall be glad of information.

W. H. COTTELL.

133. AN EXETER POEM AND ITS AUTHOR, W. H. MERLE OR DE MERLE.—Two works are entered in the catalogue of the British Museum Library under the name of William Henry Merle. The first, entitled *Costança*, a poem, was published in London in 1828. It is dedicated to Basil Montagu "by one deeply indebted to his abilities and heart," and sets out the story of a guerilla chief, who gained independence for his district, but was betrayed and carried to the mother country. The greater part is stated to have been written long since, and to have been composed "in the hour of

suffering in a day of trial." The second, bearing the name of *Odds and Ends in Verse and Prose*, and "illustrated by George Cruikshank from designs by the author," was published in 1831. In it is buried the following clever poem on Exeter, which cannot fail to amuse all West countrymen:—

HASTY PICTURE OF A CITY AND ITS INHABITANTS.

Some new houses of red brick—of mud, wood, and plaster ;
 Many old ones, which threaten some grievous disaster ;
 Many streets without pavement—one or two with sad rough ones ;
 With a few pretty young girls, and with many old tough ones ;
 Many streets which allow just one cart to go through ;
 Just one street big enough, by good luck, to hold two—
 By good luck, for in fear so much ground should be waste
 Here the market they hold—here display their good taste,
 And with baskets, old women, stalls, cabbage and meat,
 For six months they block up the one side of the street—
 Then they change, lest one side should dare laugh at the other,
 And the rest of the year deal as wisely with t'other.*
 Nor is this the sole rule which a stranger surprises,
 Where the time for rejoicing's the week of assizes,
 Where the ladies all feelings of woman forego,
 Fancy music in chains—find a pleasure in woe !
 And resort to the Court to be seen, and to stare,
 And to laugh while resounds the wild shriek of despair ;†
 Where, by custom's ordained, look a girl in the face,
 And forthwith yours is voted a desperate case—
 Merely offer an arm, all who near you may stand,
 By the morrow will swear that you offered your hand !
 Where, at balls so much rudeness and riot's displayed,
 Such disputes from all sides for precedency made,
 That you're standing three deep—when you stand in your place,
 When your turn comes to dance, dancing's out of the case ;
 Where, such learning and skill are so wondrously shewn,
 That e'en all understand all affairs—but their own !
 Hold, enough !—other features there surely need not,—
 Should one reader still doubt of the name of this spot,
 Where there's little to please one, and not much to vex one,—
 'Tis the pride of the West—'tis—in short, it is—Exon !

On page 52 of *Odds and Ends*, Merle refers to his name as decidedly French in origin, and adds that his grandfather

* It is the custom in this city to hold the market in the only tolerable street for six months on the one side, and the other six on the other.

† In most county towns it is the custom for ladies to frequent the courts of justice as a morning's lounge. At Exeter it seems to be the principal amusement ; and with little regard to feeling or delicacy, the criminal hall is preferred. This was written in 1818, and it would appear that the same custom is preserved. It was only at the last assizes that a prisoner cut his throat in the dock while the jury were deliberating on their verdict ; and, say the papers, "the court was principally filled by ladies."

was obliged to fly from the country after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. His crest was "*a blackbird perched on a coronet.*" A passage on p. 15 refers to his living "some years since" in Surrey. He was probably, therefore, a brother of Clarissa Eliza, only daughter of William Merle, of Collier's Wood, Mitcham, Surrey, who married on 19th June, 1811, at St. George's, Hanover Square, John Tyrrell (*Gent. Mag.*, 1811, pt. i, 671). From a note on p. 88 of *Odds and Ends* he would seem to have lost his father about 1816. An apostrophe to "Eton, dear remember'd spot," occurs on p. 15 of *Costança*, and his name is entered in the *Eton School Lists*, ed. H. E. Chetwynd Stapylton, 2nd ed., 1864, as being in the "Fifth Form, upper division, election 1808," when he is described as "of Prince's Terrace, Hyde Park, author of several anonymous works and a frequent contributor to the magazines." From the entrance book of Dr. Goodall, then the head master, it appears that Merle was entered at the school on 15th September, 1805, when he was aged 13, and that his birthday was 18th September. He was therefore born on 18th September, 1791. This date is corroborated by the window in Congresbury Church.

A man of means, enhanced by his marriages, Merle travelled at home and abroad. The "Letters on a Tour on Switzerland," which are referred to on p. 124 of *Costança*, as in *The New Monthly Magazine*, may be from his pen, and many of his poetic pieces in *Odd and Ends* are reproduced from that magazine and from *The Library Gazette*. A poem "to my wife on her birthday—Mary," is dated from Venice, 1829. This was his first wife, Mary, daughter and only child of John Norman, D.L., of Iwood House, Congresbury, Somerset, who married in 1804, as his first wife, Hester Richardson Wilkins, d. 1810. Mary Norman was born on the 4th Decr., 1808, and she was married to Merle on 28th July, 1829. Mrs. Merle inherited from her mother the estate of Iwood, but her tastes were for foreign residence. They lived in Paris for the greater part of their married life, and they were in that city during the revolution of 1848. Mrs. Merle died there on 12th August, 1851, but was buried at Congresbury. A marble slab to her memory is in the Iwood chapel in that church. About a year

afterwards Merle married Ann, only child of Henry Norman, of Portbury House, Somerset, a first cousin of his first wife. Some time before his first wife's death he prefixed a *De* to his name. He possessed much artistic skill, "painted fairly, carved and turned in ivory, and worked and inlaid marbles." His name was entered in the list of candidates for the Athenæum Club on 13th June, 1832. He was proposed by Dean Buckland and seconded by T. J. Pettigrew, and was described as of 9, Park Street, Westminster. When he was elected on 26th February, 1838, his address was 15, Eaton Place. For many years he lived at 20, Prince's Terrace, Hyde Park, S.W., a house which was in 1876 taken into and numbered as 42, Ennismore Gardens. He numbered among his English friends Thackeray, Landseer, Cruikshank, Washington Irving, T. C. Grattan and Sir John Bowring, and in France statesmen like Guizot and Carnot.

De Merle died on 29th September, 1878, at Ward Hill, Rowledge, Frensham, Surrey, aged 87, from pleuro-pneumonia, 14 days (*burial certificate*.) He was buried on 4th October in Congresbury Church. He was the owner of Iwood chapel in that church, and after his death it was restored by his widow. One of the stained-glass windows, representing the "Ascension," is a memorial of him with this inscription:—"To the glory of God and in loving memory of W. H. De Merle, Esq., D.L., of this county, this chapel was restored by his widow, Ann De Merle, 1880. He was descended from an old Huguenot family, who gave up home and country for conscience sake. Born Sept. 18th, 1791; died Sep. 29th, 1878." His second wife, Ann Norman, a cousin of the first wife, continued to live at 42, Ennismore Gardens, but she died on 22nd May, 1894, at the Royal Hotel, Weston-super-Mare, aged 69 (*burial certificate*.) She had undergone two operations. The estate of Iwood descended on her death to her nephew, the Rev. Harry Bathurst Norman, rector of Sproughton, near Ipswich. The name of Merle survives in his first wife's half-brother, the Rev. Alfred Merle Norman, F.R.S., a leading authority on natural history.

The collections of De Merle and his wives are set out in the following catalogues:—

- (1) Catalogue of the jewels, objects of vertu, lace, etc., of Mrs. De Merle, sold by Christie 6th Dec., 1894.

- (2) Catalogue of the collection of porcelain and objects of art of Mrs. De Merle, sold by Christie 7th Dec., 1894.
- (3) Catalogue of books, etc., of W. H. De Merle and others, sold by Sotheby 30th Jany.-2nd Feb., 1895.

From this catalogue are obtained some particulars as to three of his anonymous novels. Lot 642 was [Merle, W. H.] "Melton de Mowbray, or the Banker's Son," first edition, 1838, 3 vols. Lot 643 was [Merle, W. H.] "Bathurst, or Church, State and Country as they were," by the author of "Melton de Mowbray," 1850, 3 vols. This was a Devonshire novel. In the English catalogue it appears as "Bathurst, or the Dartmoor Gipsy." Lot 644 was [Merle, W. H.] "Glenlonely," 1837, 3 vols. This is given in the English catalogue as "Glenlonely, or the Demon Fiend," and it was re-issued with the date of 1839. The opening scene is laid in Tuscany. Lot 656 was De Merle's original manuscript of the diary of a non-combatant during the four days' battle of Paris, which was printed in *Bentley's Miscellany*, xxiv., 398-407 (1848), as by the author of "Melton de Mowbray."

This sale included some drawings designed by Merle and sketched by Cruikshank, a large number of Cruikshank's caricatures, and three bundles of letters from him to Merle, upwards of 40 of which related to borrowed money. The Rev. A. M. Norman prefixed to these a memorandum that they showed the possession by Cruikshank of a high sense of honour, as he always repaid the loans at the date that he had promised.

- (4) Catalogue of the contents of 42, Ennismore Gardens, property of Mrs. De Merle, sold by Phillips 11th March, 1895.

Merle's widow bequeathed to the South Kensington Museum in 1894 (1) Landseer's painting of "Lion," a Newfoundland dog, which was No. 251 in the winter exhibition of that artist's paintings at Burlington House, 1874; it was engraved by C. G. Lewis in 1856; (2) a painting in oil upon copper representing the Crucifixion of Christ between the two thieves; (3) painting in oil on panel, interior of Antwerp Cathedral from the western end, signed "Peeter Neeffs."; the architecture was by him, the figures by Sebastiaen Francken; (4) flounce of needle point lace "point plat de Venise," 17th cent., much restored with tape.

Merle owned some very fine old silver, Caroline, Cromwellian, etc., which was not sold. His widow was a collector of old lace.

In the collection of the above facts I have been much helped by the Rev. Dr. Hornby, provost of Eton College; the Rev. R. H. Maunsell-Eyre, vicar of Congresbury; the Rev. A. M. Norman, F.R.S.; and the Rev. Harry Bathurst Norman, rector of Sproughton, near Ipswich.

W. P. COURTNEY.

134. PEDIGREES OF ST. MAURE AND ZOUCH.—Pedigrees of the families of St. Maure and the Lord Zouch are fully set forth in the Chancery case of Edward Lord Zouch, St. Maure and Cantelupe *versus* Sir John Stowell, John Fortescue and Richd. Bampfild, 20 Eliz. The object of the case was to protect title by descent. The manor of Northmolton and the advowson of the parsonage and rectory of Blacktowden, formerly purchased by Richd. St. Maure, Knt., of John Chatteme, clerk, and others, being in dispute. The pedigree of St. Maur and Zouch, through whom the Leys traced descent from Hen. I., is to be found, amongst other Devon items, in a work entitled the Ley Family, circa 1650; folio, 69 leaves of vellum, priced at £22 by a London bookseller. J.H.R.

135. TUDOR PERSECUTION IN EXETER.—Can any reader of *Devon Notes and Queries* put an enquirer in the way of finding out whether any Lollards were punished or put to death in Exeter or in the diocese in the xiv.-xv. centuries? In *Bishop Stafford's Register* the order of the King in Council is published as sent down, but no books appear to say anything about actual persecutions.

Also how many, if any, Nonconformists were punished here in Elizabeth's reign. ELIJAH CHICK.

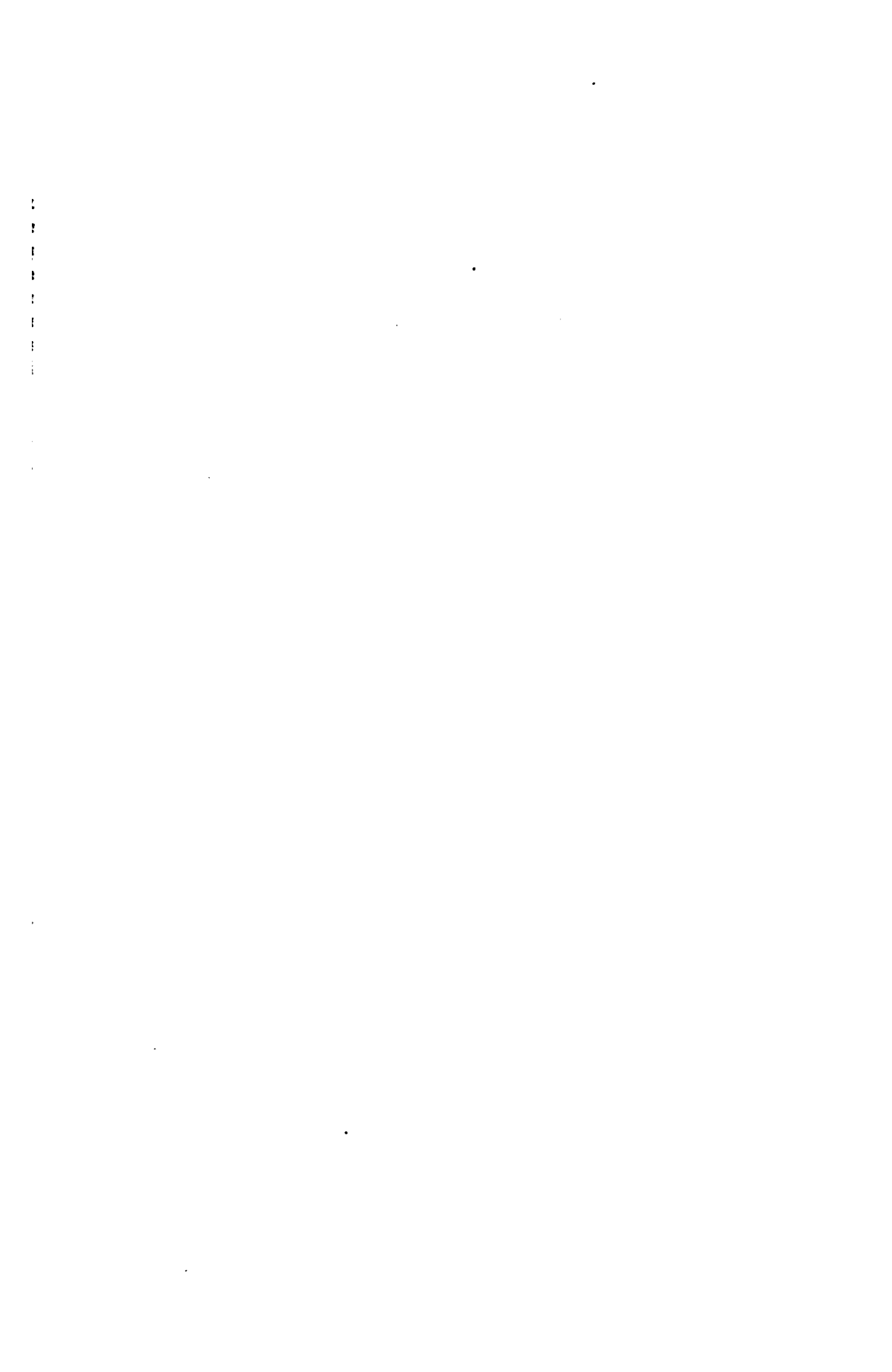
136. GODFREY OF TOTNES.—According to "An Armory of the Western Counties from unpublished MSS. of the 16th century," by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, M.A., and Robert Twigge, F.S.A., there was a Godfrey of Totnes, whose arms were: *Arg. a griffon segreant sa.*

Can any reader tell me anything concerning the origin and history of the family, and when the arms were granted? I may point out that the arms are similar to those of

Godfrey of co. Bedford, Godfrey of Dartford, co. Kent, and Godfray, of Jersey. Although the name is uncommon in many localities, I notice there are a great many Godfreys in South Devon. Can this be accounted for? The name of Prouse, for instance, is frequently met with in the same locality, and we know that in olden times the Prouses were very important people in South Devon, and doubtless left many descendants to perpetuate the name. Perhaps this was also the case with the Godfreys of Totnes. F.G.

137. PETER'S FARTHING.—Since touching on this subject in the *Transactions of the Devonshire Association* (vol. xxxviii., p. 521) I have noticed in John Nichols' *Illustrations* . . . "some remarks on certain classes of money-payments made by vicars to the See-church of Lincoln," which have led me to suspect that the "Peter's Farthings" of Devonshire (a tax claimed at least as early as 1453 from all householders of the Exeter diocese for the upkeep of the fabric of St. Peter's Cathedral) may have corresponded to one of these. The first, known as "*Lateve Jerusalem*," is demonstrated by Nichols to have been distinct from "Procurations" and "Synodals," with which it has sometimes been confounded; and Cowell's *Interpreter* is referred to for the explanation that "*Lateve Jerusalem*," so called from the first words of the Introit to the Mass on Mid-Lent Sunday, were the old duty of Quadragesimals, or the customary oblations made by the inhabitants of a diocese to the Mother (Cathedral) Church, which by degrees settled into an annual composition charged upon the parochial priest, and paid through the Archdeacon. The Whitsun oblations were similarly commuted into the rated payment of "Whitsun Farthings," and in some cases these two payments falling due so nearly at the same time, were blended under the denomination "Pentecostals." As to the incidence of such taxes, I note that in Devon, Peter's Pence in 1531 . . . "ys thys gathered . . . as every howse holder doye pay ob. and every cotter doth pay q̄drans" (see *D.N. & Q.*, vol. II., p. 35). It has already been remarked that the terms "Peter's Pence" and "Peter's Farthings" were apparently interchangeable in Devonshire long after the Reformation.

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.





Peter Fabyan Sparke Amery
PORTREEVE OF ASHBURTON.

In Memory of a Beloved Colleague,
Peter Fabyan Sparke Amery,

Died 26th July, 1907.

138. THE MOHUN CHRONICLE AT HACCOMBE (IV., pp. 17-22).—The fragment described by Miss E. Lega-Weekes proves to be part of a book which was known to several historians and antiquaries of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, who made from it such extracts as were germane to their respective enquiries.

The writer of the Prologue recently printed states that the first members of the Mohun family in England were called Moion, "com il est escrit en le livre des conquerours," and promises to tell his readers "combien de grandz seignours William le Moion le veil avoit a sa retenance adonques et puis del decent des Mohuns jusque a cesti jour." He also promises to give a list of the Archbishops of Canterbury.

Turning to the *Collectanea* of John Leland, which were formed between 1534 and 1543, we find an extract about the invasion of England by William the Bastard and others from Normandy, "entre quilz vint ovesque luy Monseir William de Moion le veil, le plus noble de tout loste. Cest William de Moion avoit de sa retenance en loste tous les grauntz seignors a pres nomez si come it est escript en le livre des conquerors." Then follows a list of fifty-seven persons, derived from Wace's *Roman de Rou*, where we read that "le viel Willam de Moion out avec li maint compaignon," without any suggestion that they were in his retinue. Leland furthermore gives some notes in Latin about the burial-places of the early Mohuns, an account in French of the battle of Brunanburg, and a list of the Archbishops of Canterbury from Lanfranc to John

Stratford.* Although he does not specify the source from which he took his extracts, their connexion with the information promised in the Haccombe Prologue is obvious.

The next person to quote from the body of the work was William Camden, who states that Pope Innocent is said to have created Reginald de Mohun Earl of Este, or Somerset, in the reign of Henry III., "as we read in a book in French belonging to the family of the Mohuns, knights." He also mentions a "story" that the last Lady Mohun of Dunster obtained from her husband as much ground for common for the inhabitants as she could go round barefoot in one day.†

Thomas Fuller, who had carefully studied Camden's *Britannia*, takes us a step further by giving in the original French the whole story of Pope Innocent and Reginald de Mohun, as obtained from "an ancient French manuscript belonging to the family of the Mohuns." The opening words of his quotation, "Quant Sire Reinalda voit ceo fait," show it to be merely an extract from a longer narrative.‡

Sir William Dugdale, in his account of the Mohun family, gives several references to an ancient manuscript which had been in the possession of Sir William Mohun in 1583. Inasmuch, however, as he himself was not born until 1605, it seems clear that he must have worked from a transcript. For the present purpose it is sufficient to observe that he cites it in support of his statement that William de Mohun, the companion of the Conqueror, had, "of his retinue no less than forty-seven (*sic*) stout knights of name and note."§

Thomas Gerard, writing in 1633, mentions "William de Moion called 'Sapell,' who (as an antient manuscript book still remayninge with Sir Reginald Mohun of his family tells) came into England with William, Duke of Normandy." He gives a brief account of the family, including the story of Pope Innocent and Reginald de Mohun, "almost all out of the old booke." He also mentions "Lady Joan Mohun, daughter of the warlike Sir Barthelew

* *Collectanea*, vol. i., pp. 202, 203.

† *Britannia*, Somerset.

‡ *Church History*, book iii., § 5.

§ *Baronage of England* (1675), vol. i., p. 497.

Burwash and mother of the three ladies, unto whom John Osborne, her clerke, dedicated his booke, which I have formerly quoted and yett make use of."*

Richard St. George carries us considerably further by his extracts "ex antiquo libro manuscripto nunc in custodia Reginaldi Mohun de Bocconock in comitatu Cornubiæ militis et mihi Ricardo St. George, Norroy, mutuato, 1610." The first of these is a copy of the French list of the knights who were supposed to have come over from Normandy in the retinue of William de Mohun, the very list in fact which Leland had copied some seventy years before. All the other extracts are in Latin. One of them mentions "inquisitiones coram escaetore Regis factas per breve Regis, quod dicitur Diem clausit extremum, de morte Johannis de Meriet, qui maneria de Mildenhall et Greywell predicta tenuit ad vitam suam per legem terre, sicut continetur in libro rubro Abbatis de Newenham, et similiter in eodem libro continetur ad quorum manus predicta maneria de Stoke, Ottery, Monketon et Galmeton jam devenerunt; qui quidem Abbas strenue et subtiliter composuit librum predictum ad utilitatem et proficuum dominorum de Dunster, et maxime ad laudem et magnificenciam nobilissime domine sue, domine Johanne de Mohun, domine de Dunster, filie clarissimi, strenui ac nobilissimi militis, domini Bartholomei de Burghershe senioris, ad laudem cujus domine excellentissime et benignissime liber iste et tract[at]us, licet ruraliter, per Johannem Osberne, clericum et servientem suum, compositus est anno regni Regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum Anglie vicesimo quarto."†

From the foregoing it is clear that the fragment at Hacombe was the Prologue to a volume known as the Red Book of the Abbot of Newenham, compiled by Walter de la Houe, Abbot of that house, during the archiepiscopate of John Stratford, and dedicated to Lady Joan de Mohun of Dunster. Mr. Salisbury's opinion that it was written "about 1350" proves to be quite correct, the actual date being between 1341 and 1348. To the ingenious but uncritical Abbot must be ascribed the whole French section

* *Particular Description of the County of Somerset* (Somerset Record Society), pp. 18, 20.

† MS. in the possession of the Earl of Egmont.

of the book, including the list of the supposed retinue of William de Mohun, the story of Pope Innocent and Reginald de Mohun, the list of the Archbishops of Canterbury, and the account, copied by Leland, of Athelstan's victory over the Danes at Brunanburg, which is here stated to have been the ancient name of Axminster, close to the site of Newenham Abbey.

On the other hand, Leland's notes on the burial-places of the early Mohuns, and several erroneous statements in Dugdale's *Baronage*, were taken from the Latin supplement written in 1350 by John Osbern, of Streatley. The story of Lady de Mohun's barefooted walk may come either from the French section or from the Latin. It was not transcribed by St. George. H. MAXWELL LYTE.

139. ADDRESSES FROM DEVON TO JAMES II.—On the 4th April, 1687, James II. issued a Memorable Declaration of Indulgence in which he avowed it was his earnest wish to see his people members of the Church to which he belonged, but since that could not be, he announced his intention to protect them in the free exercise of their religion. He had long been convinced, he said, that conscience was not to be forced, that persecution was unfavourable to population and to trade, and that it never attained the ends which the persecutors had in view. He proceeded to annul by his own sole authority, a long series of statutes, and suspended all penal laws against all classes of Nonconformists.

He authorised both Roman Catholics and Protestant dissenters to perform their public worship publicly, he forbade anyone to molest any religious assemblies, and abrogated all acts which imposed any religious test as a qualification for any civil or military office.

A section of the Nonconformists hailed with delight the indulgence, but the majority objected to the Declaration as illegal, and declared themselves as adverse to the dispensing power. Among these was the celebrated John Howe, who had been ejected from Torrington.

As early as May, 1687, there appeared in the *London Gazette* a copy of an address from Nonconformists of Exeter and Devon thanking the King for the indulgence and stating they had no hand in the rebellion of '85.

The address was as follows:—

The London Gazette. Published by Authority. From Thursday,
May 12, to Monday, May 17, 1687.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble thanks of several of Your Subjects in Behalf of themselves and others in the City and County of Exon, and County of Devon.

Sheweth That we have long lived under many Troubles for our Nonconformity, and for endeavouring to please God in the matters of Christian Worship, which troubles have been very heavy here, and have been continued to this last Easter Sessions '87, from all which God, by Your Majesty, has now Freely, Graciously, and Wonderfully delivered us.

As for the Rebellion in '85, as we had no hand in it, so we heartily hate that, and all Rebellion, upon any pretence whatsoever. Yet we thankfully recollect and acknowledge Your favour for our share in Your Majesty's Gracious pardon upon that occasion in March '85, by which our Nonconformity before that time was remitted, and for Your late Privy Seal to divers of us, not to be molested for our religion.

We also humbly and thankfully acknowledge Your great favour in Your Majesties Generous and Noble Resolution declared in Council the 18th of March '86 to give us liberty, and for confirming that liberty to us by your Gracious Declaration of Indulgence the 4th of April '87. And therein for Your further Free and Ample pardon of our Nonconformity, which Freedoms in the Exercise of our Religion we cannot sufficiently value, but thereby do hold ourselves obliged to a most diligent Service of God, and to all due Obedience to Your Majesty.

That God may give Your Majesty His greatest Blessing shall be the Prayer of, &c.

The Town Council of Totnes has recently become possessed of an original copy of the *London Gazette* for May 1688, which contains a copy of an address presented to James II. by the Corporation of Totnes resolved on at the General Sessions of the Peace held at Totnes, April 28th, 1688, which his Majesty received very graciously.

In November, 1687, James, by an order in Council had removed Sir Edward Seymour, of Berry Castle, from being Recorder of Totnes, and had required the Corporation to elect Sir John Southcott, a Roman Catholic, without administering any oath or oaths to him but the usual oath of Recorder. This the Corporation refused to do by thirty-three votes to four, two not voting. On the 23rd December following by order in Council the King removed seventeen members of the Corporation from office and a mandate was delivered the Mayor by Sir John Southcott, requiring the admission of seventeen others, including a number of leading Nonconformists, one being Dr. Richard Burthogge, who

was made a Magistrate and Alderman. On 22nd January, 1687-8, the King by order in Council removed the Mayor and twelve other members of the Corporation and later he granted a new Charter to the Borough by which Sir John Southcott was named as Recorder and Christopher Farwell as Mayor, and a number of others named made Aldermen, Justices of the Peace and Assistants, including leading Roman Catholics and Nonconformists. The new Corporation seems to have been completed by April, 1688, and then passed the following address to the King thanking him:—

The London Gazette. Published by Authority. From Monday, May 14, to Thursday, May 17, 1688.

The following Address has been Presented to the King, which His Majesty received very Graciously :

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address, of the Thanks, of the Mayor and Burgesses, of Your Majesty's Corporation of Totness.

Great Sir,

As we have received the being of a Body Politick, by Your Majesty's creative Power, so we do profess unto your Majesty, all the devotion, that this Relation and Dependance can oblige us to Your Majesty shall ever reign in our hearts, as well as over our Persons; and the greatest care of our whole lives, shall be the expression of our gratitude in all the ways of Duty and Loyalty.

Particularly we will endeavour, what in us lies, to advance Your Majesty's Glorious design, express'd in your most Gracious Declaration of Indulgence, for the enfranchizing of Conscience, and the uniting of all Your Subjects.

A design that does no less distinguish Your Majesty, above the rest of Kings than Your Royal Character does above the rest of men.

And a design that we do certainly hope Almighty God will own, and approve, as well by inclining the Hearts of Your Parliament when You shall please to call one, to a concurrence with you therein; as by giving to your Majesty the utmost length of prosperous and happy days; and to Your Kingdoms the Blessing to see a Succession of Kings, Branches of Your Royal Stem, to the last of time which shall always be the prayer of

Your Majesty's most humble, most Loyal, and most Obedient Subjects.

Borough of Totness at the Generall Sessions of the Peace held there April 28, 1688.

In July, 1688, an address was presented to James II. by the Clothiers of the Counties of Devon and Somerset thanking him for his gracious hearing of their complaint of the exportation of wool, and his speedy and effectual redress thereof; in it is also a reference to his glorious

design of liberty of conscience. Many of those engaged in the clothing trade were Nonconformists, hence the reference. The address was as follows:—

The London Gazette. Published by Authority. From Monday, July 16, to Thursday, July 19, 1688.

The following Address has been presented to the King, Which his Majesty received very Graciously.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Clothiers of the Counties of Devon and Somerset.

May it please your Majesty,

We cannot but in a due sense of Your Majesty's great Goodness to us, tender our most humble and hearty thanks for Your Gracious hearing our miserable Complaint of the Exportation of Wool, and Your Majesty's speedy, as well as effectual redress thereof, in the issuing out Your Commission for that purpose; by which Your Majesty hath preserved and put a new Life to Trade, which, next to great and Glorious Design of liberty of Conscience, is undoubtedly the best support of the Wealth and Grandeur of a Nation; and therefore we can now return with joy to our respective Habitations.

And as it has pleased God, to our great joy, to bless Your Majesty with a Royal Prince to sway the Scepter of these Kingdoms after Your Majesty, so we heartily pray God there may never want of Your Princely Posterity to sit on the Throne of Your Majesty, and that he may in due time inherit Your Princely Virtues as well as the just Dominion over all your Kingdoms.

EDWARD WINDEATT.

140. PROCLAMATION OF LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE, 1867: ADDRESSES TO JAMES II. FROM DEVONSHIRE NONCONFORMISTS.—*The London Gazette* of July 4th, 1687, publishes loyal addresses from Kingsbridge and Bideford to His Majesty James II. on his Majesty's Declaration for Liberty of Conscience:—

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

The Humble and most Thankful Address of Your Majesties most Loyal Subjects in and about the Town of Kingsbridge in the County of Devon, who are in the enjoyment of the highest Favour and rich Privilege of Your Majesties late Gracious Declaration for Liberty of Conscience.

May it please Your Majesty.

We your most faithful subjects are brought out of darkness of Misery, to the light of Joy and Felicity, in that Your Majesty hath set our Consciences at liberty, and Granted us Your Royal and most Gracious Protection in the worship of our God; for

which we can never sufficiently Bless God and our King. And we do hereby profess ourselves to be under the most sensible Obligations to Honour and Serve Your Majesty to the utmost of our Powers; not doubting that Your Majesty acting from such high and Royal Principles, as appear in Your most Gracious Declaration, will please to continue to us the enjoyments and comfort hereof to the Glory of God and Your Majesties present and everlasting Blessedness; according to our daily Prayers, who are from Inclination as well as Duty,

Your Majesties most Thankful and Obedient Subjects and Servants.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

The Humble Address of your Majesties Loyal Subjects of the Congregational Persuasion and other Your Majesties Subjects, dwelling in and about the Boroughs, Town and Manor of Bideford in your Majesties County of Devon.

May it please your Majesty.

Your Royal Indulgence no sooner smiled on us, but we were in an extasie of Joy to consider how Gracious Your Majesty is toward us, and how happy and secure we and all Your People are, in having so Wise, Just, and Merciful a Prince to Protect and Govern us. May we be exceedingly affected with that Series of Providence, which hath so signally preserved and brought Your Majesty to the Crown, and made you so transcendent a Blessing to this Kingdom; and ever praise the Lord for inclining Your Royal Heart to Grant us the free Exercise of our Religion, to assure us the enjoyment of our Property, and in pity to our late sufferings, to suspend those Penal Laws which rendered our and Your other Dissenting Subjects Lives so very uneasie and uncomfortable; For all which Princely Care Affection be pleased, GREAT SIR, to accept our unfeigned Thanks, and to be persuaded that Your Royal Person and Government is thereby so highly endeared to us, that in defence thereof we shall at all times rejoyce to obey Your Majesties Commands.

The Lord Protect our Gracious Prince, and His Royal Frmily, and unite us and all Your Subjects to Love and Obedience to Your most Excellent Government; and give us the Resolution to our last breath to approve our selves

Dread Sovereign

Your Majesties most Loyal and Dutiful Subjects.

J. S. HURRELL.

141. FRENCH PRISONERS IN TIVERTON FROM 1797 TO 1811.—There have been previous records of the French prisoners of these dates. Fullest in detail are those of the late Mr. John Sharland, in his interesting little book, *Fremasonry Past and Present*. But when one learns from the Record Office that three hundred and twenty-nine prisoners were received in Tiverton from the 1st of October, 1797, to the 30th of December, 1798, and between June, 1803, to June, 1811, no less than six hundred and seventy passed through the formal charge of our mayors, we grasp what an important place our little town was. The majority of the prisoners who were drafted here came from Ashburton and Mill Prison, Plymouth; also Tavistock and London. A Mr. Tucker is often mentioned as an agent. I have heard there was a Mr. Tucker, a silversmith in Fore street, who was famous for his fluency in French, it may have been him or a forefather of his. Tiverton had the distinction of receiving the better class of prisoners who were on parole, and it is not surprising to find some made their escape, particularly when the order came for the curtailment of their freedom by the removal of one hundred and eighty under military escort to Stapleton Prison, Bristol, in December, 1797. An early escape in November was of one Joe Richon, a servant. The journey by road must have been full of exciting incidents. Captain Daniel, Surgeon J. Bubeck, Lieutenant Jean la Barbe, F. G. Dumesnil, and Jean Elie, all made their escape early in December, 1797.

On the 20th of January, 1799, a large number of prisoners were sent back to France by passport, among them Chef de Brigade Jean Jacq les Seuillnac, Inspector of Transports Jean Marchix, Surgeon Jacques Picquenard, and Ednie Louis Luzean.

In 1803 more prisoners arrived, among the most important was General Boyer, his stay was a very brief one. He was captured on the *Franchise* man-of-war, and received on parole at Tiverton 1st July, 1803, and sent to Castleton on the following 16th of October. In *The Chronicles of Twyford* is a story of his correcting a mis-statement (posted in a window) of the number of Turks killed at Jaffa by order of Napoleon. The notice gave the number as two thousand and he altered the figures to three thousand five hundred.

Among other arrivals that year were a Capt. Franc Wills, also his wife and daughter captured from *Dame Adelaide*, a merchant vessel; they were received on 12th of July, 1803, and sent to Wincanton on parole on 22nd of October, 1805.

Death was also busy, for Passenger Maury came on the 18th of August and died September the 28th, 1803. The sale of his effects realized £8 13s. The money was sent to London. Passenger Martel had the same fate, he arrived in May and died in August. His effects realized £2 16s. 7d. Dom Barbet also died in August, apparently a fatal month. Midshipman Monbion Duportail died in 1807, P. Herriot in 1809, and Charles Desbastelle in 1810.

Admiral Dumanoir's name does not appear in the official list, but there are records of his being here a prisoner on parole in 1806. He lodged at the Angel Hotel. The landlady offended him and he had sufficient command of our language to compose the following lines :

"The house is high,
The walls are thin,
There's an 'Angel' without,
But a devil within."

The date of Sir Sidney Smith's visit, according to papers in the Record Office, was on the 7th of January, 1806, but in the Rev. E. Chalk's *History of St. Peter's Church*, page 104, the dates of January the 12th and 13th are given for bell ringing on the arrival of Admiral Smith. One can regard the visit to Admiral Dumanoir as being not only a tribute of respect, but also of sympathy, for Sir Sidney Smith had been a prisoner of war in France for two years, and in less favourable circumstances than those of Admiral Dumanoir.

A breach of parole occurred with a Marus Renand, captured from *Le Rhin*, a man-of-war. He arrived in August, 1806, and was sent to confinement in Plymouth on the 1st of June, 1808; and a purser, J. L. Jenney, captured from *L'Espeigler* in 1808, was permitted to return to Plymouth to embark for France, but was detained, as he had in his possession the effects of M. Mace, an escaped prisoner.

Among those who remained after peace was proclaimed was said to be a family named De La Rue, they resided for many years in St. Andrew Street, also a Madame Renard who taught dancing—an aunt of mine was one of her pupils. But

the name that remains in most old memories is that of Monsieur Alexander De la Motte (abbreviated to Lamotte). When a prisoner he used his great gift as a linguist by teaching French at Blundell's School, and after peace was signed he became permanently foreign master at this school. He acquired property in Tiverton, and among his purchases was a field on the Exeter road called "Brickfield," where coal is supposed to be. It was afterwards sold with a conditional clause—that should a mine eventually be worked there the De la Motte family were to have a share in the profits.

The prisoners being on parole, and many of them of good social position, enjoyed many liberties and privileges, but their patriotism must have been sorely tried when the bells of St. Peter's Church rang all day for the various English victories by land and sea, and even their slumbers were disturbed by our triumphs, for in the *History of St. Peter's Church* is the account of their being rung at 11 o'clock at night in 1808 when the official news came of the defeat of the French at Lisbon.

The prisoners were not allowed more than one mile radius from the town for a walk. The place for the roll call and exercise was just beyond the limit. It was at the Prior's or Friars' Walk at Bolham, a beautiful shady avenue. The trees have been cut in my recollection and the path enclosed near Hartnolls. And there was a little irony in the Curfew Bell being rung every night at St. George's Church for them all to be within their temporary homes. The prisoners were also required to sign their names once a week in a register kept at the Town Clerk's Office. They were made acquainted with these regulations on their arrival. As the public records prove that between 1707 and 1811 about one thousand prisoners passed through Tiverton, many of whom were detained here some time, they must have found many resting places. I can give only one definite home, the house (then much larger) where Miss Mills now lives, in Barrington Street, and from their ready help in St. Peter's Street during a destructive fire some of them must have lodged near.

The prisoners made themselves useful and agreeable during their stay, and employed their time in skilful workmanship—in carving and inlaid Sheraton work, some in the form of small grandfather's clocks for the turnip watches then in vogue.

They instructed the inhabitants in the use of herbs, and taught them French preparations of vegetables. But Tiverton people were never reconciled to their habit of collecting and cooking snails.

Many Tivertonians learned to speak French very well from their constant intercourse with them. This year I had the pleasure of meeting a lady who told me that when she and her sister were young they used to complain of their father's French accent, and his reply was "I am sure I am correct, because I learned of the French prisoners."

About the time of their detention Dr. Jenner's inoculation by vaccine was occupying much attention. They were very opposed to any other vaccine than that from the cow; and regarded the passing of vaccine from one arm to another to be weakening and possibly conveying disease.

From Mr. Sharland's account of Freemasonry we learn they were allowed to form a separate Lodge, and their place of meeting was in Castle Street. But they lost this privilege when some of the prisoners made their escape, although the transgressors were not Freemasons.

On the whole their stay in Tiverton left pleasant recollections in the memories of many who now, like them, have passed from this world.

EMILY SKINNER.

142. KNIGHTS' EFFIGIES IN EXETER CATHEDRAL (III., p. 105; par. 94).—In my notice of the above in III., p. 192; par. 144, I say if Richard de Chichester, the grandfather of Sir John, assumed the "checky coat" as a pun on his name, what coat was borne by Sir Thomas de Cirencester, the great grandfather of Richard?"

I find this question is answered in *The Note Book of Tristram Risdon*, p. 248: "Thomas de Cirencester, vicecomes Somersetie, 13-22nd Henrici III., *Argent a chevron azure, a label of three points gules.*" He is described as Thomas de Cirencester, of St. Marychurch, Knight, p. 154, Sheriff of Devon, tyme of King Henry III. Richard is said by "Wotton" in his *Baronetage* to have been the first of the family to take the name of Chichester, although in the pedigree of Chichester of Youlston, in *Burke*, his son John, who in 1433 married the heiress of Raleigh of Raleigh, is called Sir John de Cirencester.

There must, I think, be some mistake in the Shirley Roll, in putting Richard Chichester, or Cirencester, as living in the reign of Edward III.; it should be Edward IV., in which reign he was Sheriff of Devon.

I find I am correct also in presuming that Hugh de Raleigh of Raleigh derived the coat, *Gules a bend lozengy argent*, from John le Marshall; in fact Ellis, in his *Antiquities of Heraldry*, p. 203, considers he was his brother.

The Raleghs of Raleigh appear to have borne *checky or and gules, a chief vair* till their extinction, when the arms were borne by the Chichesters.

The following members of this branch were Sheriffs of Devon:—

Hugh de Ralegh, 6 to 13 Henry II.; William de Ralegh, 10 and 11 Hy. III. (living 8 Ed. I.); Thomas de Ralegh, 29 to 35 Ed. I. *Gules, a bend vair between 6 cross crosslets or*, was borne by Henry Ralegh of Strete Ralegh, Kt., living 56 Henry III.; Henry Ralegh of Strete Ralegh, Kt., living 8 Ed. I.; Henry Ralegh, of Beadport, Knight, living 33 Ed. I.; John Ralegh, his son, of Combe Ralegh and Beadport, Knight, living 3 Ed. III.; John Ralegh, of Beaudport, Kt., Sheriff, 12 and 13 Ed. III. *Gules, 3 fusils conjoined in fess argent*, borne by Gervais Ralegh of Warklegh, Knight, living temp. Hy. III., died 23 Ed. I.; John Ralegh of Warklegh, Knight, living 10 Ed. II. *Argent, a cross moline gules between 3 crosses-crosslet fitchy sable*, borne by John Ralegh of Charles, or Charneys, Sheriff, 14, 15 Ed. III.; John Ralegh of Charles, or Charneys, Sheriff, 41 and 42 Ed. III.; Thomas Ralegh of Charnes, sonne of John, Sheriff, 23 Ed. III.; Edward Ralegh of Chales, died 13 Henry VIII.; George Ralegh of Charles, Kt., dwelt in Warwickshire, Eliz. *Gules, 5 fusils conjoined in bend argent, a label of 3 points az.* borne by Wymond Ralegh of Smalerige, Knight, living 32 Hy. III.; Hugh Ralegh of Smalerige, Knight, living 2 and 8 Ed. I.; Hugh Ralegh of Smalerige, Knight, living 1 Ed. II.; Peter Ralegh of Smalerige, Knight, living 7 and 17 Ed. III.; John Ralegh of Smalerige, Knight, 40 Ed. III.; John Ralegh of Smalerige and Fardell, Kt., 1 Ric. II.; Walter Ralegh of Colaton Ralegh, Knight Warden of the Stannary, 1584; Carew Ralegh, Knight, 1592, born at Fardell temp.

Eliz., which he hath sold; Raleigh of Brounscumb, the same arms: *A label of 5 points az.*

Note.—Risdon, p. 161, gives the following members of the family, who, with 13 other knights, “were returned uppon a great assise betwixt the Lord of Axmister, Henry th’ Abbot of Newham, and the Abbot of St. Michael’s for suyte of the mannor of Yartecomb unto the hundred of Axmister, 8 Edward I.”: William Raleigh of Raleigh, neere Barstable, Knight; Hugh Raleigh of Smaleridge, Knight; Henry Rawlegh of Strete Raleigh, Knight.

Is there any pedigree that shows the connexion between these various branches of the Raleigh family?

G. T. WINDYER MORRIS.

143. SOME VICARS OR MINISTERS OF SEATON.—Through the courtesy of the Rev. P. J. Richardson I have recently searched the Seaton parish church registers. From signatures and entries they contain I find there are three Vicars of Seaton not mentioned in the list given in Pulman’s *Book of the Axe*. They come between John Paynter and Edward Serle. Pulman is in error in giving the name of Paynter as “John,” as by the signatures and entries in the registers his name is “Henry.”

The following is a copy of the entries referred to:—

- 1612. The xxiiiith day of May being Satterday Thomas Phillips, clarke and vicar of Seaton was buried, who died the Sunday before which was the xviiiith day of May Ano. Dni. 1612.
- 1612. Mr. Henry Paynter and Jane Starre were married the xxvth day of Januarie.
- 1618. Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Paynter, clarke, vicar, baptized xvii September.
- 1620. Mary, daughter of Henry Paynter, clarke, vicar, and of Jane his wife baptized xx August.
- 1621. Sara, daughter of Henry Paynter, clarke, vicar, and of Jane his wife, baptized xxiv March.
- 1624. John Paynter, sonne of Henry Paynter, clarke, vicar, and of Jane his wife, baptized xxv of March.
- 1625. Samuell Paynter, sonne of Henry Paynter, clarke, vicar, and of Jane his wife, baptized xix March.
- 1626. Mrs. Jane Paynter, wife of the Worth Henry Paynter, Bachelor of Divinitie, was buried the ffourth day of July, Ano. Dni., 1626.
- 1629. Elizabeth Walton, daughter of Mr. William Walton, clarke, and of Elizabeth his wife, was baptized the xxviiiith day of October.
- 1634. Jane Walton, daughter of Mr. Walton and Elizabeth his wife, was baptized the xviiiith day of february.

- 1637. Mr. Hugh Gundry, clarke, and Edith his wife had a daughter baptized the xxxth day of August named Elizabeth.
- 1639. Mary, daughter of Mr. Hugh Gundry, clark and minister of this parish, and of Edith his wife, was baptized the xxvii day of December.
- 1639. Elizabeth Gundry, daughter of Mr. Hugh Gundry, clark and minister of this parish, and of Edith his wife, was buried the ivth day of September.
- 1648. Master Hugh Gundry, clarke and minister of God's Word, was buried the xxxi day of March.
- 1642. John Northeworthy, the sonne of Mr. John Northeworthy clark, and of Elizabeth his wife, was baptized the vith of January.
- 1650. Master John Norsworthy, minister of God's Word, had a sonne baptized the ixth day of februarie named Samuell in the year of Our Lord 1650.
- 1644. Elizabeth Norsworthy, daughter of Mr. John Norsworthy, preacher of God's Word, and of Elizabeth his wife, was buried iv September.
- 1654. Stephen, sonne of Master John Northeworthy, borne xviii februarie and baptized the xxi day of februarie.

Vivian's *Marriage Licences of the Diocese of Exeter* gives the following:—

- 1644. Jan. 12, Henry Paynter, of Seaton, and Mary Starre, of the same.

Calamy's *Nonconformist's Memorial* has an account of a Mr. Hugh Gundry, rector of Maperton, Dorset, "Ejected in 1662. After his ejection he preached mostly in Devonshire, often at Newton Chapel, a peculiar belonging to Ailsbeere. He was one of the twelve in that county who took the oath required by the five mile act, in 1665." So that he cannot be the same as the Hugh Gundry buried at Seaton in 1648.

Calamy gives a long account of Mr. John Nosworthy. He states:—"Mr. John Norsworthy, M.A., Oxford, born at Manaton, Nov. 15th, 1612, of religious parents. He married Mr. Irish's daughter, of Dartmouth, by whom he had 16 children. At first he preached in Northamptonshire. From Northamptonshire he returned to Devon, and preached at Seaton in 1655, where he met with great respect from the neighbouring gentry. He departed this life Nov. 19th, 1677, aged 66." In 1659 he was settled in the rectory of Manaton, which he quitted at the Restoration.

Mrs. Jane Yonge, of Colyton, co. Devon, widow, in her will, dated 15th Nov., 1654, proved 2nd July, 1655, and (57 Aylett, P.P.C.), mentions Mr. John Northworthy, vicar of Seaton.

Mrs. Jane Yonge was daughter of John Peryam, mayor of Exeter 1587 and 1598, and widow of Walter Yonge, M.P. for Honiton, author of *The Diary*. He was son of John Yonge, of Colyton, where he was baptized in 1579 and buried in 1649. Mrs. Jane Yonge was buried 17th April, 1655, at Colyton.

The *Branscombe Parish Church Registers* contain the following entry:—

1658. Edward Northwerthy, minister of Branscombe, died the 29th Aprill, and was buried 3rd day of May.

It is probable that John and Edward Northworthy were connected, possibly brothers.

A. J. P. SKINNER.

144. CHANTRELL, OF BAMPTON.—I should feel much obliged if any of your readers could afford any information respecting the ancient family of Chantrell, of Bampton, whose arms (*argent 3 hounds statant sable*) are depicted, quartered with De la Poyle, in early xvi. century stained glass in the south transept window of East Coker Church, Somerset. Was the Hon. Henry William Chantrell, the late Auditor-General of Trinidad, a member of this family? The name does not occur in Westcote.

C. TROYTE-CHAFYN-GROVE, F.S.A.

145. DEVONSHIRE PLACE NAMES.—Can any reader help me to locate some estates mentioned in early *Feet of Fines*, viz.:—

1. Blackmanshassoc, 10 acres in, belonging to the Church of All Saints of Liv.

2. Halsour and Guliowill, held under the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

3. Also Lenercombe, Haffped, and Sibbridge Ford.

In the three last named I have no clue as to the locality.

OSWALD J. REICHEL.

146. WEBBER (IV., par. 105, p. 191).—The name is mentioned several times in the Register of Bishop Stafford (1395-1419) and three times in that of Bishop Brantyngham (1370-94), and a Brother Thomas de Wybbebire was confirmed Abbot of Hartland in 1281 (*temp.* Bp. Quivil).

W. E. MUGFORD.



Pottery found in North Devon.

The elongated jar on the left was taken from the bed of the Torridge at Appledore. The vessel on the right was found in a sandbank in the river Taw below Barnstaple; and the vessel in the centre was obtained from a pedlar, who picked it up somewhere in the north of the county.

147. NORTH DEVON POTTERY.—We are indebted to Mr. T. Charbonnier, of Lynmouth, for the photograph from which the illustration of pottery found in North Devon is taken.

148. ATT YARD OR YARDE FAMILY.—The foregoing pedigree and following notes on the “ancient family” of “Atyard” or “Yarde” may be of interest to your readers. They are taken from an old manuscript by a sealcutter in the Strand, London, about 1689. I have omitted some of the old forms of letters used, as they would be difficult to print, but the spelling of words is as in the original document.

NOTES ON YARD FAMILY.

Richard Yard, High Sheriff of y^e county of Devon, was born at Bradley, the mansion house of this family at that time, in the parish of Highwike near Newton Abbot, in this county of Devon aforesaid. He de[scended?] from a line of his ancestors [which?] was at a seat called Yard in y^e parish of Marlborow 4 miles south-west of Kingsbridg. There were heretofore and perhaps are so still 4 places in this county known by y^e name of Yard, as Yard in Clist-Hidon; and in Old Deeds de Virga, Yard-Coles in y^e parish of Rose-Ash or Esse, Ralph's near South Molton; and Yard of or in Marland, called for distinction Peters Marland; and the house of Yard and estate at Marlborough in y^e parish aforesaid of Yard, now the seat of Doctor Dyer successor to his brother Rich. Dyer Esqr.; and from this family of Yard of Yard aforesaid and pursuant to y^e antiquitye and their have issued from that stock about nineteen or twenty Generations in a dyrect Line: in many branches of the familye to be seen at this day at Bradley, Treesbeer, Whiteway, Exeter, etc., together with that Antient branch of Churston Court whose matches all along hath been very honourable as by the foregoing doth appear in the peddgree of Edward Yard Esqr. now living at Churston Court and wherein you may find that “At-Yard” had issue:

William Atyard who by Maud y^e daughter of Henry Sloghill had issue

Henry de la Yarde who by Jone y^e daughter of Esse had issue
Bryan do. who by Lowe daughter of Phillip Monach *alias*
Monk had issue

William At-Yard who by Mary the daughter of Benson had issue
Roger At-Yard who by Elizabeth daughter of Gilbert de la Yeo had issue

Roger At-Yard who by Elizonta cusen and heire of John Bussel of Tingwike and Nuton Bussel had issue

Thomas At-Yard who by ? had issue

Richard Yard of Bradley, the person now in hand who by Joan



Pottery found in North Devon.

ated far on the left was taken from the bed of the Torridge at Appledore. The vessel with rim found in a sandbank in the river Taw below Barnstaple; and the vessel in the middle was obtained from a pedlar, who picked it up somewhere in the north of the county.

Mr. T. C. [redacted]
which the [redacted]
taken.

148.
pedigree
"Atvart"
They are
Strand, London
oid forms
but the spirit

Richard Yar. son of
at Bradley, in the
parish of Hingham
abandoned. He was
was at a time when
west of Hingham
still a piece in the
Cape-Hill; and
Rene-Ash or Yar
Married, called
Yard and others

now the world of
Eggs, and the
to 5' and
or twenty
family in a
Eggs, and
whose
going to
living in
that

and,
&c.

George Y. Edward Yard = Elizabeth North

Edward Yarde--daughter of John Fowns

Edward Yarde=Ann Warr

Edward Yarde=Spark, relick of Hen. Northlegh
of Churston | of Pamore, Exon.
4 Sons.

daughter and Coheir of William Ferrers of Churston Ferrers in ye parish of Brixham (altho' a parish of itself) had issue
 Gilbert Yard of Bradley who by Margaret daug^r of Sir Will. Wadham of Merefield K^t had issue

Roger Yard who by Joan daughter of Richard Halse of Kenedon n^r Kingsbridge had issue

John Yard, who died without issue and

Richard Yard who by Margaret daughter of William Bampfield Esqr. of Poltimore had issue

Thomas and John of Tresbeer in ye parish of Honiton's Clist and others

Thom. Yard of Churston and Bradley had successively 2 wives and had issue by both.

Thomas Yard's first wife was Elizabeth daughter of Will Levison Serg^t at Law; the second was Joan daughter of William Hurst of Exeter upon whose issue male, the said Thomas Yard settled Bradley (which prospereth in the Relicq of Gilbert Yard Esqr who married Elizabeth y^e daughter and heir of Henry Blackler of Sharpam in the parish of Ashprington, Esqr. That Thomas Yard aforesaid married Elizabeth the daughter of Sergeant Levison, it is confirmed from the epitaph on y^e Sergeant's Tomb in y^e parish Church of Sutton Colfield in Warwickshire, as may be seen in Dugdall's *Antiquatyes of that county of Warwick* page y^e 668, which Elizabeth was daughter of Sergeant Levison and Amy his wife the daughter of William Horman *alias* Vesey, sister to y^e famous Vesey Bishop of Exon who to raise the town of his Nativity, Sutton Colfield afores ruined his see of Exon. By her the said Thomas Yard had issue.

Edward Yard who by Agnes daughter of William Strode of Newnham had issue

George Yard who by Christian daughter of John Giles of Bowden in the parish of Totnes had issue

Edward Yard who by Elizabeth daughter of Walter Northcot of Crediton Esqr. (she was afterwards married to Barrabas Potter, Bishop of Carlile) had issue

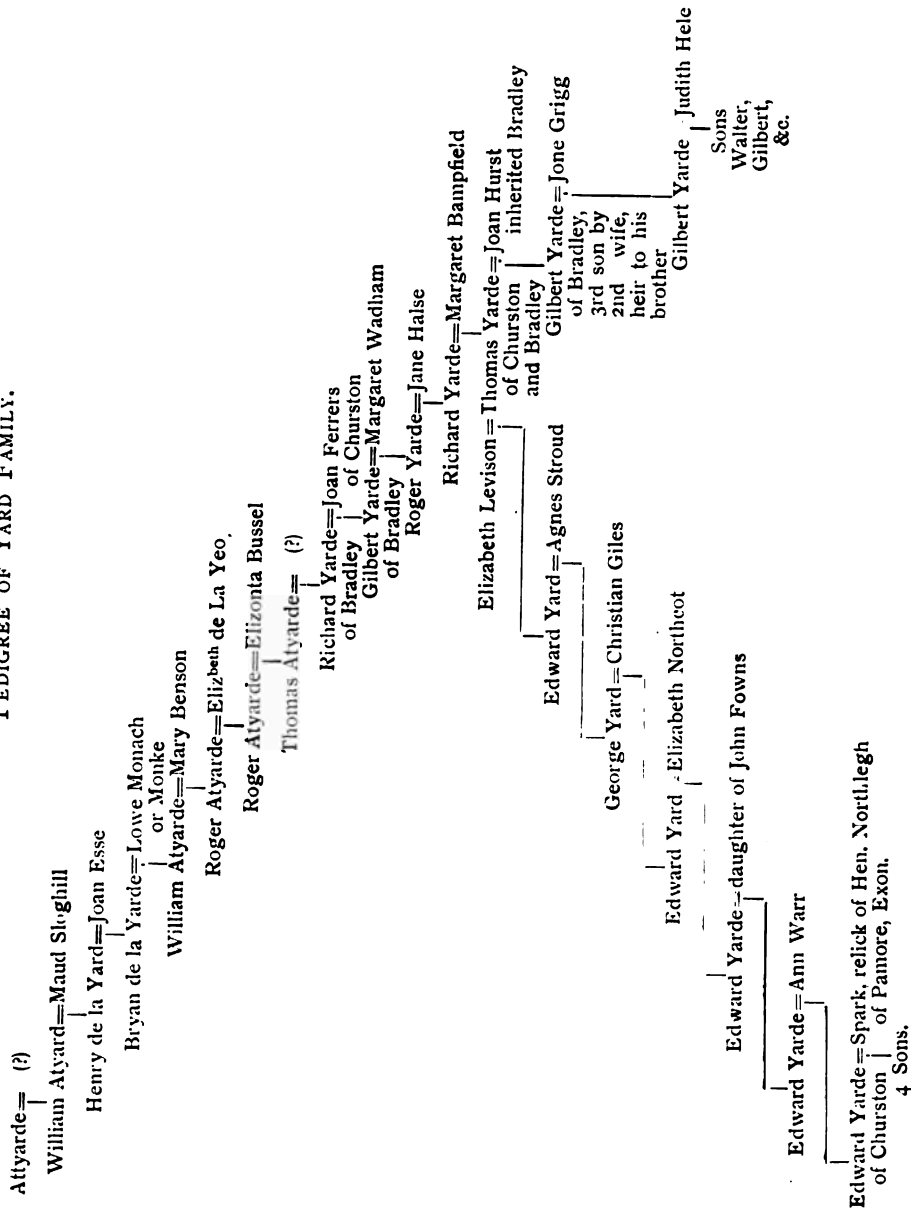
Edward Yard who by the daughter of John Fowns of Plymouth had issue

Edward Yard Esqr. (a Justice of the Peace and sometime a Burgess in Parlym^t for the town of Dartmouth) who by Anne daughter of Thom Warr in Summersetshire had issue

Edward Yard the present possessor lately one of the Burgesses in Parlyment for y^e town of Totnes in Devonshire, who married the Relicq of that worthy and friendly gentleman Henry Northlegh of Pamore near Exon, Esqr.

The Decent of this familye of Yard is very remarkable, which few others can say, for it hath continued in a dyrect Line from Father to son for many hundreds of years, in the same "quality"

PEDIGREE OF YARD FAMILY.



and condition. Now, Let us go on concerning Richard Yard Esqr. He was the Grandson of Roger Yard of Yard by Elizonta his wife the cousin and Heir of John Bussell of Newton Bussell as was said before who brought with her a great Estate unto this Name as Bradley, Tingwike and Newton Bussell which had continued in the Bussells five decents; and Robert de Englishville first granted it unto Robert Bussell his kinsman (being his sister's son) and foster child w^h was Rattified by K. Henry 3^d in y^e 46 year of his Reign, from which time it remained in y^e Name of Bussel unto the days of K Rich^d the 2nd about 40 years; when by matches as aforesaid, it came to be the Inheritance of Thomas, the father of that Richard Yard of whom we are speaking; He was in his time a very Eminient Person and by the distinguishing favour of K. Hen^v vj in y^e 21st year of his Reign made High Sherriff of this County; when he Dyed or where Buried, I am not certain.

This familye hath yielded several other persons of Eminency; such was John Yard of Tresbeer near Exon Esqr., a younger Colonie which long since issued out of this Ancient House; who in y^e "Time of the Commotion" (as it was heretofore called) in y^e Days of K. Edwd. vj, when the Rebels were com to Clystbridge, 4 miles East of Exon and opposed the King's forces under the Command of the Lord Russel, their General, did very notable service; for the Rebels being routed at Vinton, rallied and retreated thither, where they so fortified themselves, that they could not easily be forced; not wth standing y^e valiant assault made upon them by S^r William Francis of Combe Flory in Somersetshire but originally of this county, who there winning fame, lost his Life, nor could the King's army prevail, until at length, by the advice of Mr. Yard a valiant Gentleman and a native near the place, as is said, the River was found fordable; where leading over divers of them in person, he came upon the Enimie's back, and caused them to remove thence to the lower end of Clist Heath; where againe they Intrenched themselves as their Last Refuge (so Speed tells us). They brought into the Field, the Crucifix under a Canopy, w^{ch} instead of an Altar, was set in a Cart accompaned wth Crosses Banners, Holy Bread and Holy Water, both to drive away Devills and to Dul the Enimie's Swords: w^{ch} it did not, nor could they Deliver themselves in the Day of destruction, for after a bloody battle, they were Totally routed, and all the Trinketts were cast in the Dirt; This Gentleman (J.Y.) married Joice y^e daughter of Sir Edward Gray K^t whose posterity flourishes at Tresbeer to this day. And as a confirmation of the continued loyalty of this familye, Edward Yard of Churston Esqr., paid dearly for it, several hundred pounds, by way of Composition; in "the late times" of Anarchy and Rebellion.

The most Antient Coat of this Familye alluding to their Name was *Gules, a Cheveron between three Matyards Or*, but upon the Match with the Heiress of Bussel, they have since given his Armes.

T.G.S.

149. THE LABEL IN THE COURTENAY ARMS.—In any doubt which may arise as to the correctness of the label which sometimes appears in the arms of Courtenay, Earls of Devon, the fact must be borne in mind that till 1740 there were two branches of the family, the French and English, and of these the English was the junior.

The family was founded by Athon about the year A.D. 1000, and rose to regal rank in France, the country of its origin. This Athon had as his arms *or, 3 torteaux gules*, which continued to be the arms of the family of Courtenay, and were borne in their simplicity by the descendants who came to England, and were Barons of Okehampton, in Devonshire, and subsequently Earls of Devon. But when the English representatives of the Courtenay family met, during the wars in France, the French representatives, in days when armour prevented any personal recognition, and the outward and visible coat of arms were the only means of identification, it was necessary and in accordance with the laws of heraldry that a distinguishing mark should shew both to friend and foe which Courtenay was present. Therefore the junior or English branch imposed upon the coat of arms, which they had inherited from their ancestor Athon, the mark of cadency proper to the eldest cadet of a family, namely, a label of 3 points.

The French branch bore the coat *or, 3 torteaux gules*. The English branch bore *or, 3 torteaux gules, with a label of 3 points azure* (this label sometimes appears differenced with annulets or mitres).

However, though for many years this difference held between the two branches of the Courtenay family, and there is no example of a coat representing the French branch with a label, and no example of a coat representing the English branch without a label till the time of Henry VIII. of England, yet in that monarch's reign the English branch rose to almost the same proximity to the throne of England as their French relations had in the past to that of France, and Henry Courtenay, Marquis of Exeter, and son of Margaret, daughter of King Edward IV. of England, omitted from his arms the mark of even the highest inferiority and his coat of arms appears without the label, and, in spite of the beheadal and attainder of his father Edward Courtenay,

restored as Earl of Devonshire by Queen Mary I. of England, bore on his coat *or, 3 torteaux gules without a label*, in spite also of the fact that the French and senior branch of the Courtenay family were still in existence. It was wrong both of Henry Courtenay, Marquis of Exeter, and of Edward Courtenay, his son, Earl of Devonshire, to reject the label, but its wrongful rejection was continued by the senior English branch after the death of Edward Courtenay at Padua, in the reign of Mary I. of England.

But when about the middle of the 18th century the French branch died out, this wrongful rejection became right. Until that time in spite of high position the label should have been borne by the English branch. When by the termination of the French branch the head of the English branch became the senior representative of the Courtenay family, he was right in bearing on his arms *or, 3 torteaux gules* and not *or, 3 torteaux gules with a label of 3 points azure*.

Thus since the middle of the 18th century the correct arms of the head of the English branch of the Courtenays has been and are *or, 3 torteaux gules*.

N.B.—William Reginald, xi Earl of Devon, obiit 1888, *wrongly* bore the label, but in so far as, and when the arms he bore are represented, the label should appear. So when a representation is made of the arms borne by Henry Courtenay, Marquis of Exeter, or of his son Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire, the label should be omitted, though in the former its addition and in the latter case its omission is wrong.

HENRY H. COURTENAY.

150. FRAGMENT OF A PALIMPSEST BRASS FOUND AT LUPPIT (IV., par. 110; pp. 193-4).—The palimpsest brass found at Luppit and figured in the April number of *D. N. & Q.*, is one of exceptional interest. Unfortunately it is but a fragment, measuring about 14 by 11 inches. The obverse or later side, which is of excellent design and workmanship, shows a portion of a lady in the costume of a widow and may be dated to the second quarter of the fifteenth century. Roughly, the figure extends from the shoulders to the elbows and shows the ends of the veil head-dress, the wimple, the gown with close sleeves edged with fur, and the mantle also fur-lined and fastened by the

usual cord; but the special point of interest is the use of small shields, in the place of the usual studs or brooches, to fasten the cord to the mantle. So far as the writer is aware this is the only example on brasses of the use of small shields for such a purpose. The shield on the right shoulder bears the arms of Bonville (*sa.*), *six mullets 3, 2, and 1, (arg.), pierced (gu.)* The one on the left shoulder the arms of Damarell *per fess (gu.) and (az.), three crescents (arg.)*, quartering Bonville. Sir William Bonville, who died in 1408, married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Damarell, and to the issue of this match we must look for the lady commemorated by the brass. In addition to sons, Sir William left two daughters, Katherine, married successively to Sir John Cobham and John Wyke, and Elizabeth, who became the wife of Thomas, Lord Carew, most probably the lady to whose memory the brass was laid down.

The reverse or earlier side of the brass shows that the figure has been cut out of a much larger effigy of another lady, of date about 1400. This fragment, which is also well engraved, shows the hands, the right shoulder and the right arm of a lady, wearing a gown with tight sleeves, having at the wrists small bands ornamented with quatrefoils. The mantle has a narrow border correspondingly ornamented, but is otherwise plain, whilst the front of the gown bears a *chevron charged with five fleur-de-lys*, a coat which may belong to the families of either Babthorpe, Arton, or Peyver. The cord or band of the mantle is arranged in a peculiar and unusual manner; it passes under the right out over the left wrist. Both sides of the brass are of English workmanship, and the reverse may be looked upon as a workshop waster, rejected for some fault and turned over and re-used. The plate is of excellent material and of unusual thickness. On the reverse side it has been bevelled off at the top in order to make a union for the head of the Bonville lady. The brass appears to have been torn from its original slab with considerable violence, for it is badly cracked and bent on its lower edge. No casement now remains either in the church or churchyard, so the fragment has recently been mounted in a wooden frame to ensure its safe preservation.

MILL STEPHENSON.

151. **EXETER CLERICAL SUBSIDIES.**—The Clerical Subsidy Rolls of the Diocese of Exeter, which are preserved in the Public Record Office, London, are a source of much valuable local information.

The earliest (No. $\frac{2}{1}$) is of the time of Edward II, and is calendared as "A list of benefices chargeable with a Subsidy, within the Archdeaconry of Cornwall; (one membrane a fragment)."

No. $\frac{2}{4}$ is of 2 Ric. II, and is thus described:—"Letter of Thomas, Bishop of Exeter, addressed to the Abbot of the monastery of Tours, reciting a writ of the King's, containing the manner & form in which the Subsidy lately granted by the Clergy of the Province of Canterbury was to be collected, and appointing the said Abbot to be the Collector of the same; (one membrane, Archd^y of Totnes)."

No. $\frac{2}{4}$, judged from its character to be of Richard II's time, is headed:—"Particule Compoti Prioris de Launceston, Coll. subs. xvj^d. Regi a prelat' et Clero Cant' Provinc', A^o tertio concess'; de singulis marcis quorumcunque bonorum et benefic' ecclesiastic' exempt' & non exempt', privilegiat' & non privilegiat' necnon, capellar' regiar' et aliar' liberarum capellarum & prioratuum alienigen', ad xsm taxat, ac etiam bonor' & benefic' ecclesiastic' minime taxat' juxta verum valorem eorundem, necnon subs' duorum solid' de singulis presbiteris advocatis procuratoribz registratoribz et notar' publicis minime beneficiat', et ad xsm non solvent; per literas T. Exon. Episc. ad idem subs' colligend' deputat'. (A roll of three membranes written on both sides). This gives the names of parishes in Cornwall and the names of their incumbents. The next is also concerned with Cornwall.

No. $\frac{2}{4}$ is the first that deals with the county of Devon. It is a document of the most interesting type, not only enumerating the livings with their valuations, but giving the names of all the clergy, including even the Chantry-Chaplains and Clerks.

I have made a complete transcript of this roll, which I have the pleasure of offering to readers of *D.N. & Q.*

Others that contain personal names are $\frac{2}{10b}$ (Ric. II), $\frac{2}{8}$ (7 Hen. IV), $\frac{2}{80}$ (7 Hen. V), $\frac{2}{105}$ (27 Hen. VI), $\frac{2}{105}$ (temp.

Hen. VI, Cornub), 280 (temp. Hen. VII). From Henry VII's time onwards they are very numerous.

No. 219 is of exceptional character. It is headed thus:—"This Indenture made the fourth day of November in the xxxvth yere of the Reygne of o'r sou'aygne lord kyng Henry the VIIIth, Wytnesseth that in the p'sence of me, John Blaxton, comissarye to the Byshope of exon, I, George Haydon, undershyreff of Devon, have recevyde of the churchwardens of such churches as her after folow, the sumes of money underwryten by them *gathered of the Devocyon of the people, for Defence agens't the Turk*, to be by me co'veyed to th'andys of Syr Edmond Pechm Knyght, Coferer of the kyng's maie's Howshold. Jn wytnes whereof . . . (etc.)"

There ensues a list of Churchwarden's names, e.g.:

Nicholas Cleff the p̄ysh of Chagford ... 9^s 2^d ob.

Crystopher Whyte " " Throwlegh 3^s 4^d ob.

Will^m Barnaby " " Gydlegh ... 4^s 4^d etc.

No. 171 (32 Hen. VI) yields the following particulars of the staff of Exeter Cathedral:—

"Decanatus de Donesford . . . De diversis benefic' ecclesiast' non electivis subscr' . . .

De xl^e de huius med' X^e de diu'sis b'nficiis subscr'is que sunt dignitates eccl'ie cathedral' Exon' & que de xl^{li} taxant' p' annu. Vid'l't—x^s de Cantar' Exon' que ad x^{li}; x^s de cancellar' Exon' que ad x^{li}; xx^s de Thes' Exon' que ad xx^{li}, pt'ic'larit' taxant' p' annu' sic cont' in d'co Rot'lo taxat' ac p' concessionem supdc'm On'ant^a sup' comp'm de lxvij^s de x^s p'dc'a de d'usis b'nficiis & p'bend subscr'is que ad lxvij^{li} taxant' p' annu.' Vidl't—iiij^s de p'bend' p'centor', que ad iiij^{li}; iiij^s vj^d de p'bend' Rad'i Gernayn, que ad lxx^s; ij^s de p'bend' hugonis Splott, que ad xl^s; iiij^s de p'bend' Ph'i Colbath, que ad lx^s; ij^s de p'bend' mag'ri Ric'i parre, que ad l^s; iiij^s vi^d de p'bend' Walt' Ivelc'str', que ad lxx^s; ij^s vi^d de p'bend' Rob'ti Scardeburgh, que ad l^s; iiij^s vj^d de p'bend' Rad'i le Boteler, que ad lxx^s; iiij^s de prebend' magr' Will'o de Kilkenny, que ad lx^s; ij^s vj^d de p'bend' magr' Rob'ti de Roos, que ad l^s; vj^s viij^d de eccl'ia de morcestr' Ep'i, que ad vj^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d; xx^s de eccl'ia de peynton, que ad xx^{li}; v^s iiij^d de vicar' eiusdem eccl'ia, que ad cvj^s; p'ticularit' taxant' p' ann, sic cont' in d'co Rot'lo taxat'."

Unfortunately most of the earlier numbers are only single small membranes, giving an abstract account of the receipts of the collectors. Some are letters to or from the Bishop touching the nature and manner of collection, or respecting the appointment of collectors, who appear

generally to be heads of religious houses, such as the Abbey of Tavistock, the Abbey of Buckfastleigh, etc.—different houses in different years. In some cases the collectors petition to be exonerated from certain amounts. In 1295 ("Qu. 8 Ed. IV") and in several later ones, we have lists of benefices described as "*pauperes*," and on that account exempted from the payment of tax.

Some of the accounts seem to refer exclusively to Chaplains or Chantry-Priests (*e.g.*, 24). No. 24 (8 Hen. VI) is most explicit as to the rates of assessment of these,

"Viz. :—6^s 8^d de quolibet capellano recipient' pro salario suo p' ann' 100^s vel equivalenter ; 13^s 4^d de quolibet capellano recipient' pro salario suo p' ann. 9 marc' vel ultra, minus tamen xij marc' ; 20^s de quolibet capellano recipient' pro salario suo p' ann. xii marc', vel ultra ; 20^s de quolibet presbitero Cantarien' recipient' pro salario suo x marc', vel ultra, minus tamen xⁱⁱ xiijs iij^d."

TRANSCRIPT OF CLERICAL SUBSIDY ROLL EXON DIOC.

No. 34. Calendar says "(Ric. II):—A fragment of a Roll containing a list of the Clergy and other religious persons and houses within the diocese of Exeter chargeable to a subsidy. A roll of thirteen membranes."

[This is apparently the *earliest Clerical Subsidy Roll* that contains *names* of benefices and clergy in *Exon diocese*. The earliest roll calendared is temp. Ed. II, but that is a list of benefices in the Arch^d of *Cornwall*.—E.L.W.]

DECAN' DE MORTON'.

<i>Beneficiarii.</i>				[Value]	[Tax]
De Dn'o	Ricardo hollewill	Rec' de morton'	q' valet		
			p' ann'.	x ⁱⁱ	v ^s
" "	Will'mo Durling	" maneton'	" "	c ^s	ij ^s
" "	Johne lychefeld	" Northbouy	" "	viiij ^{li}	ij ^s
" "	Joele Asseton	" lustelegh	" "	xx ^s	ij ^s
" "	Dauid Balle	" Iddeford	" "	iiij marc'	ij ^s
" "	Thoma Wyche	" Teyngg(s?)	" "	xl ^d	ij ^s
" "	Will'o Trendelbeare	vicar de Wydecombe	" "	viiij marc'	ij ^s
" "	Rob'to langebroke	" Ilsty'ngton	" "	ij marc'	ij ^s
" "	Rog'o Castelgos	" Teynton Reg'	" "	iiij ^{li}	ij ^s
" "	Joh'ne atte mille	" Bouyt'cy	" "	xx ^s	ij ^s
" "	Thoma Wenlake	" Heanock	" "	di marc	ij ^s
" "	Joh'ne Aysch'p'ton	" Aysch'p'ton	" "	xij ^{li}	v ^s

Capellani.

De D'no Ric'o	Tylle capell'	ij ^s	De D'no Step'ho	s'ci laurenc'	
"	Will'mo Julian	ij ^s		de Aysch'pton	iiij ^s
"	Will'mo Morton	ij ^s	"	Joh'ne Illeberd	ij ^s
"	Durlingo Abbot	ij ^s	"	Joh'ne Woluelegh'	ij ^s
			"	Joh'ne Godeford	ij ^s

<i>Clerici.</i>	[Tax]		[Tax]
De D'no Thom' Rayllecomb		De D'no Joh'ne Parleben	iiij ^d
cl'ico	iiij ^d	„ Joh'ne Dygon	iiij ^d
„ Walt'o Bollebeare	„ iiij ^d	„ Joh'ne Gaudere	iiij ^d
„ Will'mo Beadecok	„ iiij ^d		
		Sm ^a	xlviii ^s

DECAN' DE IPPLEPEN'.

mo'st'ium.

D. Joh'ne Berkaden Abb'te de Torre q' val'		p' ann' cx marc'	xx ^e
De ffr'e Georgio		De ffr'e Joh'ne Tyllý	xx ^d
Grymyston	xx ^d	„ „ Egidio Pelyng	xx ^d
„ „ Galfrido Baron	xx ^d	„ „ Joh'ne Gryndel	xx ^d
„ „ Joh'ne Byneley	xx ^d	„ „ Ric'o Uphom	xx ^d
„ „ Thoma Burgeys	xx ^d	„ „ Ric'o Sele	xx ^d
„ „ Will'mo horsford	xx ^d		

b'n'ficiati.

	[Value]	[Tax]
De D'no luc' Codecote Rec. de Denebury q' val p' ann'	v mrs	ij ^s
„ Rog'o Chest'feld „ Ipplepen „ „	xviiij ^u	v ^s
„ Edwardo vicar' de Peynton' „ „	xiiij ^u	v ^s
„ Ric'o hollerugg „ Bryxbam „ „	xiiij ^u	v ^s
„ R'g'l'o „ Burypom'ay „ „	xl ^s	ij ^s
„ Joh'ne Wyndesore „ Gobestoke „ „	v mrs.	ij ^s
„ Nich'o R'c. de Torbrian „ „	v mrs.	ij ^s
„ Joh'ne Hempston vic' de hempston „ „	v mrs.	ij ^s
„ Joh'ne cok' vic' de Carsewille Abbot „ „	xl ^s	ij ^s
„ Henrico „ Stau'ton' „ „	c ^s	ij ^s
„ Thoma „ Sentemarichurch „ „	xl ^s	ij ^s
„ Nich'o R. de hemston pu'a	v mrcs.	ij ^s

Capellani.

De D'no Joh'ne Dalkyn capell' ij ^s	De D'no Will'o de
„ Rob'to Joon „ ij ^s	Coffynyswill capell' ij ^s
„ Nich'o Bryxham „ ij ^s	„ Pet ^e Duck „ ij ^s
„ Ric'o de churcheton' „ ij ^s	„ Rad'l'o Cleuecomb „ ij ^s
„ Joh'ne de Kyngges-	„ Joh'ne Ulueston „ ij ^s
were „ ij ^s	„ Will'mo Dauby „ ij ^s
„ Rad'l'o de Corswill „ ij ^s	

Clerici.

D. Joh'ne de Ipplepen	D. Joh'ne Underhull
cl'ico iiij ^d	„ Joh'ne Semere iiij ^d
„ Joh'ne compe „ iiij ^d	„ Ric'o Boterel iiij ^d
„ Rob'to Yange „ iiij ^d	„ Joh'ne Herry iiij ^d
	Sm ^a iiij ^u xiiij ^s

DECAN' TOTTON'.

mo's'ium.

		[Value]	[Tax]
D. Rob'to Abb'te Buckfeste	q' val' p' ann'	lv ^h xvijs ^s iiij	xiii ^s iiij ^d
D. ffr'e Will'mo morchard			
	xij ^d	D. ffr'e Joh'ne Pral	xij ^d
„ „ Joh'ne Blachewille	xij ^d	„ „ lucano hollewill	xij ^d
„ „ Joh'ne Skyredon'	xij ^d	„ „ Joh'ne Toriton'	xij ^d
„ „ Rob'to Coke	xij ^d	„ „ Simone Durcomb'	xij ^d
„ „ Ra'd'lo Middelworth	xij ^d	„ „ Edwardo Stylee	xij ^d
„ „ Steph'o luscomb	xij ^d	„ „ Nich'o Bystowe	xij ^d
„ „ Thoma lucays	xij ^d	„ „ henr' henre	xij ^d

d'n'ficiati.

De D'no Joh'ne Andrew Rc' de Aysp'ngton' q' val' p' ann'

			ix ^h xiijs ^s iiij ^d	ij ^s
„ Walt'o Gatecomb'	„ Didysb'm	„	viijs ^h	ij ^s
„ Walt'o Colampton	„ Stokefleming	„	x ^h	v ^s
„ Joh'ne folkyng'h'm	„ Blakemeton	„ vi ^h xiijs ^s iiij ^d		ij ^s
„ Rob'to ffallawille	„ Dupeford	„	vj ^h	ij ^s
„ Pet'o Ou'ton	„ Dertyngton	„	vij ^h	ij ^s
„ Will'mo Rayschleghe	vicar de Tonnstall	„	vii mrc	ij ^s
„ Galfrido Jolyf	„ hurberton	„	c ^s	ij ^s
„ Joh'ne Thursway	„ holne	„	xl ^s	ij ^s
„ Joh'ne Sabyn	„ Tottenes	„ xvi ^s viij ^d		ij ^s
„ Joh'ne Hykedon	„ Rattru	„	x ^s	ij ^s
„ B'n'dicto Ryche	„ Brente	„	xxx ^s	ij ^s
„ Will'mo Torre	„ Denne	„	x ^s	ij ^s
„ Joh'ne Brygge	„ Buckfestlegh	„	xx ^s	ij ^s

*Capellani.*De D'no Joh'ne marke capell'o ij^s

„ Thoma Scheph'm	„	ij ^s
„ Thoma Berkalegh	„	ij ^s
„ Ric'o hirys	„	ij ^s
„ Rob'to Irland	„	ij ^s
„ Rog'o Piers	„	ij ^s
„ Joh'ne Cabyn	„	ij ^s
„ Rob'to hals	„	ij ^s
„ Henr' Bruweny	„	ij ^s
„ luc' Elys	„	ij ^s

De D'no Ric'o cleue ij^s

„ Rog'o Hulle	ij ^s
„ Rob'to atte Wille	ij ^s
„ Joh'ne Myngant	ij ^s
„ Ricardo Rondel	ij ^s
„ Gilberto Baker	ij ^s
„ Joh'ne muget	ij ^s
„ Walt'o Smygt	ij ^s
„ math'o freyday	ij ^s

*Clerici.*D. Joh'ne fox cl'ico iiij^d

„ Walt'o fferlegh'	„	iiij ^d
„ Will'mo clerc	„	iiij ^d
„ Thoma Jolyf	„	iiij ^d
„ Joh'ne hogg	„	iiij ^d
„ Thoma fferour	„	iiij ^d
„ Will'mo S(o?)legh	„	iiij ^d
„ Joh'ne lercomb	„	iiij ^d
„ Joh'ne Thoker	„	iiij ^d

D. Henr' Wille cl'ico iiij^d

„ Joh'ne Lucas	„	iiij ^d
„ Will'mo mossevenne	„	iiij ^d
„ Joh'ne Poltimo'	„	iiij ^d
„ Rob'to Wyse	„	iiij ^d
„ Pet' hogeman	„	iiij ^d
„ Rog' Gosselegh	„	iiij ^d
„ Walt'o atte hoke	„	iiij ^d

Poraf.

[Value] [Tax]

D. Dompno John Bover p'ore Totton q' val' p' ann' xxxiiij^b xv^s iiij^d x^s

moniales.

D. Anima Heynton p'orissa Corneworth q' val' p' ann'.	xvi ^h	v ^s
„ Sorore Soromonda collaton		iiij ^d
„ „ Alicia Corbyn		iiij ^d
„ „ fyna Tewscomb		iiij ^d
„ Juliana p'ston'		iiij ^d
„ Agneta p'ston'		iiij ^d
„ Sorore Juliana Lucy		iiij ^d
„ „ Alicia som'ton		iiij ^d
„ „ Agneta forteschu		iiij ^d
	Sm ^s cxix ^s viij ^d	

DECAN' DE WODELEGH'.

d'n'ficiati.

De D'no Thoma Rec. de Dodebroke q' val' p' an.	xx ^s	ij ^s
„ Henrico „ Aluyngton „ „	vi ^h xiiij ^s iiij ^d	ij ^s
„ Will'mo Wysdomme Rec. de Alyngton q' val p' an.	vi ^h xiii ^s iiij ^d	ij ^s
„ Rog'o Bachelor Rec. de Churchestowe „	vi ^s viiij ^d	ij ^s
„ Ric'o Coor R ^c de Wodelegh q. val p' an.	c ^s	ij ^s
„ Ric'o Cantelbury R ^c de Churleton „	vi ^h xiiij ^s iiij ^d	ij ^s
„ Will'mo fferers „ Ridmo ^a „	cvi ^s viij ^d	ij ^s
„ Joh'ne lakyng „ Portlemouth „	cvi ^s viij ^d	ij ^s
„ Willmo Pondestoke „ Bykebury „	x ^h	v ^s
„ Rob'to Vaggyscomb R ^c de Auaton Gyffard q' val p' an.	x ^h xiiij ^s iiij ^d	v ^s
„ Joh'ne Horncastelle „ Lodyswille „	x ^h	v ^s
„ Henrico Blakeborne „ Stokynh'm „	xl ^h xiiij ^s iiij ^d	iiij ^d
„ Will'mo Vicar' eiusdem ecc ^a „	vi ^h xiiij ^s iiij ^d	ij ^s
„ Will'mo Dobrygg R. de Pole „	cvi ^s viij ^d	ij ^s
„ Walt'o custode de Slapton „	vi ^h xiiij ^s iiij ^d	ij ^s
„ Joh'ne Wytelegh R ^c de Thorleston „	cvi ^s xiiij ^s iiij ^d	ij ^s
„ Joh'ne Southdon' „ Morlegh „	xl ^s	ij ^s

Capellani.

D. D'no Rog'o Blakehalle capell'	ij ^s	D. D'no Simone Cogan capell'	ij ^s
„ Joh'ne Shettecote „	ij ^s	„ Ricardo Bowring „	ij ^s
„ Daud Hugh „	ij ^s	„ Nich'o Bron „	ij ^s
„ Joh'ne Venne „	ij ^s	„ Barth'o Chernewych „	ij ^s
„ Joh'ne Comb' „	ij ^s	„ Steph'o Drew „	ij ^s
„ Joh'ne Colyn „	ij ^s	„ Joh'ne Wode „	ij ^s
„ Thoma Wydyscomb „	ij ^s	„ Joh'ne Gonys „	ij ^s
„ Warino Churd „	ij ^s	„ Joh'ne Bondon „	ij ^s

Clerici.

	[Tax]				[Tax]
D. Joh'ne Halgwill		D. Joh'ne Cronte	cl'ico		iiij ^d
	cl'ico iiij ^d	„ Will'mo Gore	„		iiij ^d
„ Will'mo yabbecombe	„ iiij ^d	„ Joh'ne Borlegh	„		iiij ^d
„ Joh'ne leche	„ iiij ^d	„ Joh'ne Coteler	„		iiij ^d
„ Joh'ne Cok	„ iiij ^d	„ Pet ^o holdegh ^l	„		iiij ^d
„ Will'mo Tottewill	„ iiij ^d	„ Robt'o Wytyng	„		iiij ^d
„ Joh'ne Ridere	„ iiij ^d	„ Pet ^o Boys	„		iiij ^d
„ Will'o Myrie	„ iiij ^d		Sm ^a iiij ^h xiv ^s		

DECAN' DE PLYM'TON'.

monast'ium.

		[Value]	[Tax]
D. p'oratu plymton' electone' pendent q' val' p. ann'	ccxl mrcs		xxx ^s
„ octodecim cano'ic' in dc'o loco q'r q'libet cano'icus			
soluit p' se xx ^d & sic in toto extendit se ad			xxx ^s
„ dompno Joh'ne michel p'ore p'oratus de moddebury			
	q' val' p' ann'	xl mrs	x ^s
„ D'no Will'mo Robyn Rec. de hywysch	„	xx mrs	v ^s
„ Joh'ne Cheyney	„ Uggeburwe	„ lxxx mrs	xiiij ^s
„ Henr' Blakeborne R ^c de Nywatonferers	„	xl mrs	x ^s
„ Will'mo fallewill p' me ^o R. de Ermyngton	„	xx mrs	v ^s
„ Joh'ne marys R. de Cornewodde	„	xx mrs	v ^s
„ Joh'ne Odmal	„ horford	„ v mrs	ij ^s
„ Joh'ne Hannan vic. de Plymmouth	„	c marc	xx ^s
„ Will'mo Yuri	„ Yalmpton	„ xxx mrcs	v ^s
„ Will'mo	„ motebury	„ xx mrcs	v ^s
„ Will'mo lucomb	„ holbaton	„ xx marc'	v ^s
„ Joh'ne langgebroke	„ Ermyngton	„ xx marc'	v ^s

Capellani.

De D'no Joh'ne Piers capell'	ij ^s	De D'no Johne Gonloc (or	
„ Will'mo Ramyslond	„ ij ^s	Gonlot ?) capell'	ij ^s
„ Ric'o Haredon	„ ij ^s	„ Thoma Gregory	„ ij ^s
„ Thoma S(m ?)an	„ ij ^s	„ Joh'ne Stephen	„ ij ^s
„ Will'mo Rowe	„ ij ^s	„ Joh'ne Gornays	„ ij ^s
„ Joh'ne Soreney	„ ij ^s	„ Rog'o Damarle	„ ij ^s
„ Joh'ne Russel	„ ij ^s	„ Rob'to fforisfeld	„ ij ^s
„ Joh'ne Schyere	„ ij ^s	„ Ric'o herre	„ ij ^s
„ Rob'to medwill	„ ij ^s	„ Thoma Bakere	„ ij ^s
„ Rob'to mondecumb'	„ ij ^s	„ Will'mo milward	„ ij ^s
„ Rob'to Comb	„ ij ^s	„ Joh'ne Toopyng	„ ij ^s
„ Thoma lucombe	„ ij ^s	„ Joh'ne fount	„ ij ^s
„ Will'mo Samford	„ ij ^s	„ Joh'ne Caulpol	„ ij ^s
„ Rob'to ffarford	„ ij ^s	„ Rob'to Plymstoke	„ ij ^s
„ Alano Bryton	„ ij ^s	„ Thoma Gode	„ ij ^s

Clerici.

D. Ric'o fforedon cl'i'o	iiij ^d	D. Joh'ne Wedelond cl'i'o	iiij ^d
„ Rad'l'o cl'i'o de Nywaton	iiij ^d	„ Joh'ne Stede	„ iiij ^d
„ Joh'ne Pyp'el	cl'i'o iiij ^d	„ Adam Hayne	„ iiij ^d
„ Joh'ne kock	„ iiij ^d	„ Joh'ne Hyndewill	„ iiij ^d
„ Rob'to keme	„ iiij ^d	„ Will'mo Hayne	„ iiij ^d
„ Tyderico de motbury	„ iiij ^d		Sm ^a x ^h xij ^s

DECAN' DE TAM'TON.

B'n'ficiati.

		[Value]	[Tax]
D. D'no Henr' vic' de Wythechurch' q' val' p' ann'		iiij mrcs	ij ^s
„ Ric'o monke Arch'p'ro de Byreferers „		x mrs	ij ^s
„ Ric'o R ^o de Mewy „		vij mrs	ij ^s
„ Will ^{mo} Burton R ^o de stokedamarie „		vi mrs	ij ^s
„ Joh'ne R ^o de Bykelegh „		iiij mrs	ij ^s
„ Will ^{mo} R ^o de Tauy sci Pet' „		vij mrs	ij ^s
„ Joh'ne fangge vic. de Walkampton „		xi ^s	ij ^s
„ Wal'to vicar' de Bokaland mo'chor' „		v marc'	ij ^s
„ Simone Nywnam vic' de Tam'ton „		iiij mrs	ij ^s
„ Will'mo „ Ecbokaland „		xi ^s	ij ^s

monast'ium.

De ffr'e Thoma Abbe mo'st'i de Bokaland q' val' p' an'. xx mrs.	v ^s
„ „ Joh'ne Gras iiij ^d	De ffr'e Will'mo Dauy iiij ^d
„ „ Joh'ne Bryton iiij ^d	„ „ Will'mo Semere iiij ^d
„ „ Walt'o Cryst-church iiij ^d	„ „ Ph'o Underdon iiij ^d
„ „ Ric'o Orcherd iiij ^d	„ „ Ric'o Bokaland iiij ^d

Capellani.

De D'no Rad'l'o Prats capell'. ij ^s	De D'no Joh'ne Redeclyue capell'. ij ^s
„ Ric'o Bryte „ ij ^s	„ Ric'o Bokelly „ ij ^s
„ Ric'o Nywatton „ ij ^s	„ Ric'o Batterve „ ij ^s
„ Thom' Lowenecote „ ij ^s	

C'icus.

D. Will'mo Abel cl'ico	iiij ^d
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DECAN' TAUYSTOK'.

Monast'iu.

De Steph'o Abb'te de Tauystoke q' val' p' a ^a	
	xij ^{li} xix ^s xi ^d xiiij ^s iiij ^d
De f're Ric'o Bradeston' xii ^d	De f're Ric'o Bonda xii ^d
„ „ Thom' Goof xii ^d	„ „ Walt'o Wyech xii ^d
„ „ Joh'ne Edward xii ^d	„ „ Will'mo Morton xii ^d
„ „ Joh'ne maneton' xii ^d	„ „ Ric'o Brounnys-comb xii ^d
„ „ Thoma Cullyng xii ^d	„ „ Joh'ne Sander xii ^d

B'n'ficiati.

D. D'no Waltero Hameney R ^o de Brydistowe q' val' p' an'	xij ^{li}	v ^s
„ Rob'to Rondys „ Lyston „	x ^{li}	v ^s
„ Rob'to Taphot „ lydeford „	x mrs.	ij ^s
„ Rob'to Cargyntel „ kelle „	vj mrs.	ij ^s
„ Will'mo Burnard „ Bradiston „	vj mrs.	ij ^s
„ Adam Arpere „ Donntton „	iiij mrs.	ij ^s
„ Joh'ne haddecote „ Stowford „	iiij mrs.	ij ^s
„ Ric'o Bowode „ Sydenh'm „	iiij mrs.	ij ^s
„ Galfrido Pach'ulle „ lut'nschard „	lxij ^s	ij ^s
„ Rob'to „ Vryngestowe „	xi ^s	ij ^s

			[Value]	[Tax]
D. D'no Rad'lo R° de Coriton	q' val' p. an'	xxvi ^s	viiij ^d	ij ^s
„ Baldewyno langedon' vic' de Tauystoke	„	vj	mrs.	ij ^s
„ Will'mo	„ lam'ton	„	vj	mrs. ij ^s
„ Joh'ne Durant	„ milton	„	vj	mrs. ij ^s
„ Joh'ne Reve	„ Broddewode	„	vj	mrs. ij ^s

Capellani.

De D'no Joh'ne Mylleton	capell'	ij ^s	De D'no Ricardo Bowmyl	capell'	ij ^s
„ Will'mo lychefeld	„	ij ^s	„ Joh'ne Veys	„	ij ^s
„ Joh'ne Tommas	„	ij ^s	„ Joh'ne Trepe	„	ij ^s
„ Rog'o Cole	„	ij ^s			

Clerici.

D. Walt'o Pypelton cl'r'o		iiij ^d
„ David Arnel	„	iiij ^d
	Sm. lxxiii ^s	

DECAN' DE HALLYSWORTH'.

b'n'ficiati.

D. D'no Will'mo Odecumb' R° de Hallysworth	q' val' p' an'	xx	mrs.	v ^s
„ Joh'ne flemyng	„ Pyworth	„	xij	mrs. ij ^s
„ Nich'o	„ Tettecotte	„	iiij ^u	ij ^s
„ Rog'o (Rome?) Rec' de Suttecombe	„	c ^s		ij ^s
„ Ricardo howe	„ putteford	„	iiij ^u	ij ^s
„ Walt'o Wollecomb' 'l	„ milton Damarle	„	x ^s	v ^s
„ Rog'o lange	„ Bradeforde	„	iiij ^u	ij ^s
„ Ricardo R° de Thornebury	„	„	iiij ^u	ij ^s
„ Thoma	„ Blakatoriton	„	vij ^u	ij ^s
„ Thoma	„ Hallewill	„	iiij ^u	ij ^s
„ Thoma Cary	„ Essewater	„	xij ^u	v ^s
„ Joh'ne	„ loghyncote	„	xx ^s	ij ^s
„ Rob'to	„ hollecomb'	„	xx ^s	ij ^s
„ Will'mo Norton R° de Bradeworth	„	„	iiij ^u	ij ^s
„ Nich'o vicar de Bryggernwel	„	„	xx ^s	ij ^s

Capellani.

De D'no Ric'o lylle capell'	ij ^s	De D'no Joh'ne Naylmaker	capell'	ij ^s
„ Rob'to Thornbury	„	„ Joh'nede Blakatoriton	„	ij ^s
„ Thoma de Essewat'	„	„ Thoma kokebury	„	ij ^s
„ Rogo [?]n'ay	„			

Clerici.

D. Will'mo de halle			D. Thoma cl'ico de Milton	iiij ^d
	cl'ico	iiij ^d	„ Joh'ne	„ Essewat' iiij ^d
„ Rob'to Cok'		iiij ^d	„ Walt'o	„ Bradeworth iiij ^d
„ Thoma cl'ico de Sutte-				
comb		iiij ^d		

DECAN' DE OKAMPTON'.

b'n'ficiati.

D. D'no Will'o Baunton' R° de Sanford	Cortenay			
	q' val' p' an'	x ^u	v ^s	
„ Ric'o Bolh'm	„ Bratton	„	x	mrs ij ^s
„ Henr' Baudyn	„ Beworth	„	iiij	mrs ij ^s

				[Value]	[Tax]
D.	D'no Will'mo ffechet	R ^o de Northlew q' val p' an'		v ^s	ij ^s
	„ Nich'o Bykela ke	„ beghamton	„	iiij mrs	ij ^s
	„ Will'mo ffoger	„ Inwardleghe	„	vj mrs	ij ^s
	„ Gregorio	„ Stowa sci' Jacobi	„	xl ^s	ij ^s
	„ Ric'o hurste	„ Elyaborne*	„	iiij mrs	ij ^s
	„ Ric'o melton	„ monakampton	„	lx ^s	ij ^s
	„ Hugone Pesto ^a	„ Brodwodkelle	„	v mrs	ij ^s
	„ Nich'o	„ Honychurch	„	xl ^d	ij ^s
	„ Joh'ne fferant	„ Belston	„	xl ^s	ij ^s
	„ Walt'o Byde	„ Ayschbury	„	xl ^d	ij ^s
	„ Ric'o Yestebroke vic' de Ok ^a mpton	„	„	vi mrs	ij ^s
	„ Ric'o Snellard	„ Aderleght	„	vi mrs	ij ^s

Capellani.

D.	D'no Henr' lege capell'	ij ^s	D.	D'no Joh'ne Bouy	„	ij ^s
	„ Rob'to page	„	ij ^s	„ Henr' Quente	„	ij ^s
	„ Ric'o Puerworth	„	ij ^s	„ Rob'to Giffard	„	ij ^s

Clerici.

D.	Steph'o Goman	cl'io iiij ^d	D.	Rog'o cl'ico de		
	„ Joh'ne Helle	„ iiij ^d		Nortlewe		iiij ^d
	„ Joh'ne Vays	„ iiij ^d		Sm ^a xlvj ^s	iiij ^d	
		Sm tot ^l	xxxix ^s	iiij ^s		

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

152. MERLE OR DE MERLE, W.H. (IV., pp. 242-7.—Mr. Frederic Boase, who has made a speciality of modern English biography, tells me that my conjecture of Merle's parentage is correct. He was the eldest son of William Merle of Collier's Wood, who died in 1822.

The statement as to Merle's first wife needs revision. She was the daughter and only child of John Norman *by his first wife*. He married again and had more children. W. P. COURTNEY.

153. BRITISH STONE CIRCLES (IV., p. 233, par. 126) ERRATA.—Page 233, second line from bottom, for "stone" read *star*.

Page 234, sixteenth line, for " $2\frac{3}{4}^2 \times 3$," read $2\frac{3}{4}^2 \times 3$.

Page 234, twentieth line, for " $3^2 \times 4^2 = 5^2$," read $3^2 + 4^2 = 5^2$.

Page 234, twenty-seventh line, for " $15^2 \times 21^2$," read $15^2 + 21^2$; for " $15^2 \times 20^2$," read $15^2 + 20^2$.

Page 234, thirtieth line, for "suppositions of," read *suppositions or*.

Page 234, thirty-third line; page 235, sixth line; and page 236, sixth line, for "II," read Π .

Page 236, ninth line, for "in title by 10 lines," read *in title* $\times 10$ lines.

R. HANSFORD WORTH.

* Sic: For "l" read "k." *i.e.*, Hatherleigh.

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**AN
OLD EXETER MANUSCRIPT**

**A SHORT CHRONICLE OF THE CHURCH
OF EXETER TENTHS AND FIFTEENTHS
OF THE HUNDREDS OF DEVON 1384 WRIT
AND PROCLAMATION AGAINST LOLLARDS
OF HENRY IV CHARTER TO EXETER
EDWARD III [RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS
CHAPTER OF EXETER 1408 and CHARTER
TO EXETER HENRY IV**

DONE INTO ENGLISH OUT OF LATIN

BY

Rev OSWALD J REICHEL MA BCL FSA

AIDED BY

W E MUGFORD

EXETER

JAMES G COMMINS

1907

PREFACE.

We are greatly indebted to Mr. James G. Commin for giving us the use of this interesting manuscript, and to the Rev. Oswald J. Reichel for translating it and for the introduction he has written.

A copy of the first part of this manuscript is to be found in No. 627, Laud's MSS., in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, where it occupies rather more than four closely written folio leaves. The Rev. J. W. Hewett transcribed and translated this for the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society, and it is printed in its *Transactions*, Vol. III., ser. 1, pp. 139-146. At the end is a pedigree of Grandisson which does not appear in the manuscript we are dealing with. This we have added from Mr. Hewett's paper to make our work more complete.

The other parts of the manuscript are fully described by Mr. Reichel in his introduction.

Eds.

INTRODUCTION.

The interesting manuscript which Mr. Commin has placed in my hands for translation consists of 34 parchment leaves, 11 inches by 8, a few of them blank, and was undoubtedly written in the city of Exeter and probably in the writing department of the Cathedral authorities. Its contents may be divided into five parts, but all of them have to do with the city of Exeter or the county of Devon and all but one with the Cathedral Church, its revenues and its officers.

The first part is a chronicle of events from the beginning of the world to the death of Bishop Brantyngham on 3rd December, 1394. It is beautifully written in a large clear hand, with a coloured initial alternately red and blue for each fresh entry, the portion up to the year 1307 being apparently copied from an earlier chronicle, the author of which, immediately after relating the coronation of Edward II., had added the words "whom may Jesus Christ the King of Kings preserve," and similar words in regard to Bishop Stapeldon. There are a few additions made in the margin by an almost cotemporary hand, some of them not very easy to decipher. These additions are printed in ordinary marks of parenthesis. A supplement has been added on a single page, giving a list of the Bishops of St. Germans, in which one name, that of Athelstan II., has been inserted by a much later hand.

The second part, which is also clearly written, but not in the same grand writing as the chronicle, contains particulars of a moiety of fifteenths and tenths levied in the 7th year of Richard II. (A.D. 1383-4) and accounted for by William Malherb, Hugh Walys and others. It was probably written within a year or two of that date, and is valuable as containing a complete list of all the hundreds of Devon with the tithings, manors and hamlets belonging to each. This list is far superior to that of Risdon.

Then follows a copy of a writ addressed to the Sheriff of Devon by Henry IV. in the 9th year of his reign

[A.D. 1407-8], ordering proclamation to be made against the heretics called Lollards, together with the proclamation actually made by the Sheriff in cotemporary English; and next a copy of a charter of *Inspeximus* and confirmation granted by King Edward III. to the citizens of Exeter. This specimen of the local English of the early fifteenth century is most interesting. In the margin at the beginning of the charter is a note saying that it was "received from the Prior of St. Nicholas, Exeter." There is also a curious mark in the margin opposite the recital of John's charter, and the same mark is found against the same recital in the margin of the charter of *Inspeximus*, which comes last in the volume. The object of the mark appears to have been to draw attention to the fact that the citizens enjoyed the customs of London.

After a few blank leaves the fourth part is reached, a condensed account of the income and outgoings of the chapter of Exeter intended to serve as the groundwork in making out each quarter's balance sheet. The date of this is given in more than one place as 1408.

The fifth and last part is another charter of *Inspeximus* and confirmation securing to the citizens of Exeter the same privileges as those enjoyed by the citizens of London. The R with which it begins cannot be intended for Ricardus, because the charter itself quotes and confirms the charter of Richard II. It probably stands for Rex, and the king who confirms is Henry IV.

All the documents are in Latin, except the Sheriff's proclamation which is in the English of the fifteenth century. I have found no difficulty in translating them, except the writ to the sheriff of Devon, and to judge by the sheriff's proclamation, he or his draughtsman apparently felt the same difficulty. I have received valuable help in reading the manuscript from Mr. W. E. Mugford, for which I desire to express my thanks. The pages of the manuscript are not numbered. I have inserted the numbers which they would bear, had they been numbered consecutively. For all that is printed in critical or square brackets I am alone responsible.

From the contents it may be gathered with certainty that the manuscript belonged to, and was made for the Dean and Chapter. One portion of it is, in fact, nothing more than

an office terrier to guide officials in the collection and distribution of its revenues. But the chapter has not always been well served by those whom it put in office. For was not a page of the Exeter Domesday at one time annexed by a Dean of Exeter? Of the 61 manuscripts given by Bishop Leofric to the chapter, have not all but one disappeared from the chapter library? Have not the art treasures in iron railings been known to disappear from some of their churchyards, to be replaced by second-hand monstrosities of appalling ugliness? Can we then wonder that by a similar fate this manuscript should in times recent or remote have passed into private hands? On being satisfied as to the original home of the manuscript, Mr. J. G. Commin, with great generosity, made a free gift of it to the Dean and Chapter.

OSWALD J. REICHEL.

[PART I.]

[Short Chronicle of the Church of Exeter.]

[fol. 1.]

The first age of the world, from the beginning of the world up to Noah, contains 1,656 years according to the Hebrews, according to the seventy translators 2,244.

The second age, from Noah to Abraham, contains according to the Hebrews 1,293, according to the seventy translators 1,077 years.

The third age, from Abraham to David, contains according to the Hebrews 942, according to the seventy translators 840 years. In this age, in the time of Hely, the priest Brutus, together with Corineus, afterwards Duke of Cornwall, entered upon this island inhabited by giants at Totnes. It was then called Albion, but he called it after his own name Britannia. It is now called England, and he founded a new Troy, that is London, on the river Thames.

The fourth age, from David to the Babylonish captivity, contains according to the Hebrews 473, according to the seventy translators 453 years.

In this age, in the time of Achaz, King of Judah, Rome was founded by twin brothers, Remus and Romulus, 374 years after the first founding of the city of London.

The fifth age, from the Babylonish captivity to Christ, contains 585 years.

In the year 693 from the foundation of Rome, and the 60th before our Lord's incarnation, Julius Cæsar, after

[fol. 2.]

being twice repulsed from Britain, hitherto inaccessible to the Romans, and having fled disgracefully, on a third attempt, taking advantage of a sedition in the port on the part of the commander of the city of the Trinovantes, brought it under the yoke of Rome, Cassibelanus being the leader of the Britons.

In the year, therefore, 5199 from the beginning of the world according to the reckoning of the 70 translators and according to the chronicle of the Romans, or 4949 according to the Hebrews, from the building of the city 752, in the 42nd of Octovian Augustus, Jesus Christ, Son of the living God, was born at Bethlehem of Judah.

In the 46th year after the Lord's incarnation the blessed Virgin Mary was taken up into heaven.

In A.D. 49 Vespasian with a Roman Army besieged Exeter for 8 days without success, King Arviragus giving succour to the citizens.

In A.D. 69 the apostle St. Peter received the crown of martyrdom.

In A.D. 166 Lucius, the Roman chief of all Britain, sent letters to Pope Eleutherius asking that they might be made Christians, and two religious men, Fagan and Duman, having been sent to him, what he sought was brought to pass.

In A.D. 286 blessed Alban, England's first martyr, suffered in the city of Verulam.

In A.D. 450 the Saxons first entered England.

In A.D. 596 blessed Pope Gregory converted the Angles by sending Augustine and others.

In A.D. 640 King Ealbright utterly destroyed all the
[fol. 3.]

idols and temples and forbad to worship them in future.

In A.D. 642 blessed Oswald the King won the crown of martyrdom.

In A.D. 605 died blessed Gregory, the apostle of the Angles.

In A.D. 735 died the venerable Bede, presbyter and teacher of the English people, on the 8th of the Calends of June.

In A.D. 854 King Adulph gave a tithe of the lands of his kingdom and distributed among the churches of God.

In A.D. 869 Eadmund, King of the East Angles, slain by Hynguar, leader of the Danes, earned the palm of martyrdom.

In A.D. 931 Eadulf, first bishop of Crediton, died.

In A.D. 934 Adelstan, the most Christian King, taking the field against Anlaph, King of the Scots, at Brunefeld slew five kings who came with the same Anlaph.

In A.D. 940 the glorious King Adelstan, son of the first Edward, King of England, died the 6th of the Calends of November.

In A.D. 979 the second King Edward, son of King Edgar, slain by a device of Queen Elfreda, his step-mother, earned martyrdom and rests at Schephton.

In A.D. 998 blessed Dunstan departed to the Lord.

In A.D. 1003 the City of Exeter was taken by the army of Sweyn, King of the Danes, on the 14th of the Calends of September.

In A.D. 1012 blessed Archbishop Alphege, stoned by the army of the Danes, won the crown of martyrdom.

[fol. 4.]

(*In the margin*: Translation of the episcopal seat of Crediton and St. German to the city of Exeter, as is more fully set forth in the legend of holy Edward the King, which is read on his festival in the church of Exeter.)

In A.D. 1050 in the 2nd year of the pontificate of holy Pope Leo IX., but in the 11th of the imperial rule of Henry II. and also in the 9th year of the reign of the most holy King and confessor, the third Edward, in the third indiction, under Leofric at that time Bishop of Crediton, by authority of both Pope and King the episcopal seat was removed from Crediton to this Church.

In A.D. 1065 died the holy confessor the third Edward and rests at Westminster.

In A.D. 1066 died Harold, son of Godwin, Earl of Kent, invader of the kingdom and perjured man.

In A.D. 1073 died Leofric, 1st bishop of this church of Exeter.

In A.D. 1080, at Christmas midnight, a terrible and unwonted sharp crash with rain, lightening and sudden thunder, coming at the same time as an earthquake made great havoc of houses and smote the hearts of all with such fear that all were in terror that the judgment of God was upon them.

In 1087 A.D. died William the King, and Duke of the Normans, at Rouen, the 5th of the Ides of September, and was buried at Caen before St. Stephen's altar, to whom William his son succeeded.

In 1099 A.D. King William, called Rufus, struck by an arrow whilst hunting met with a sudden death, and was buried at St. Peter's, Winchester, to whom succeeded Henry his brother.

In 1103 A.D. died Osbert, 2nd bishop of this city.

[fol. 5.]

In 1112 A.D. the first foundation of Exeter church was laid.

In 1127 A.D. died William, 3rd bishop of this church.

In 1134 A.D. died Henry, King of England, the 4th of the Nones of December, in the wood of lions by St. Denis and his body was brought to Reading in the octave of the Innocents and was honourably interred in the Church of Blessed Mary which he had built from the foundations, and Stephen, Count of Blois (*Blasensis*), his nephew, reigned in his stead.

In 1150 A.D. died Robert, 4th bishop of this church.

In 1153 A.D. died Stephen, King of the English, on the 5th of the Calends of November and was buried in the church of the Holy Saviour at Faversham which he had founded. To him succeeded Henry the second, son of Geoffrey (*Gaufredi*), Count of Anjou (*Andegavis*), and the Empress Matilda.

In 1159 A.D. died Robert II., 5th bishop of this church.

In 1170 A.D. blessed Thomas, the archbishop, won the glorious martyr's crown.

In 1184 A.D. died Bartholomew, 6th bishop of this church.

In 1188 A.D. died Henry II., King of England, the Nones of July, and was buried at Fontevraud (*Fontem Ebrulphi*). And Richard his son reigned in his stead.

In 1189 A.D. King Richard set out for the Holy Land.

[fol. 6.]

In 1190 A.D. the city of Acre (*Acon*) was taken by King Richard and restored to the Christians.

In 1191 A.D. died John, 7th bishop of this church.

In 1198 A.D. Richard, the illustrious King of England, struck by an arrow at the siege of the castle of Calis on the 11th, died on the 8th day of the Ides of April, and was buried at Fontevraud (*Fontem Ebrulphi*) at his father's feet, to whom succeeded John his brother.

In 1206 A.D. died Henry, 8th bishop of this church.

In 1208 A.D. a general interdict was made in England and King John subdued Ireland.

In 1213 A.D. the interdict was taken off.

In 1215 A.D. died John, King of England, on St. Luke the Evangelist's day [and] was buried at Worcester, to whom succeeded his son, Henry the third.

In the same year a general council was held at the Lateran of 1,225 fathers under Pope Innocent III.

In 1216 A.D. the order of Preachers was confirmed by Pope Honorius.

In 1220 A.D. the blessed martyr Thomas was translated with becoming respect.

In 1222 A.D. the parishes of the city of Exeter were set out in bounds.

In 1224 A.D. died Simon, 9th bishop of this church (*in the margin*, to whom succeeded William, nephew of William Bruere the elder. He was consecrated Bishop of Exeter at Rome by Pope Honorius on Easter Day in 1224.)

In 1225 A.D. (*in the margin*, on the third Sunday in the Advent of our Lord, Serlo, at the time archdeacon of Exeter, by Lord William, the bishop himself,) was created the first dean in this church of Exeter.

In 1240 A.D. died holy Edmund, archbishop of the Church of Canterbury.

[fol. 7.]

In 1244 A.D. died William, 10th bishop of this church, the 9th of the Calends of November.

In 1242 A.D. there was an earthquake all over England.

In 1256 A.D. a small boy called Hugh was taken by the Jews at Lyncoln and crucified.

In 1257 A.D. died Richard, 11th bishop of this church. (*In margin*, Death of Richard, 11th Bishop of Exeter, to whom succeeded Walter.)

In 1264, when Simon de Montfort was fighting at Lewes, the King of England and the King of Germany (*Almanie*) and Edward, the eldest [son] of the King of England were taken captives.

In 1265 Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leycester, was killed at Evesham.

In 1272 A.D. died Henry III., King of England, the 16th of the Calends of December, and was buried at Westminster and Edward his son reigned in his stead.

In 1275 A.D. there was a great earthquake in the 3rd of the Ides of September.

In 1280 A.D. died Walter of good memory, 12th bishop of this church, the 11th of the Calends of August. (*In the margin*, Death of Walter, 12th Bishop, to whom succeeded Peter.)

In 1282 A.D. Lewellin, Prince of Wales, was beheaded [and] Wales became subject to the English.

In 1288 A.D. our (*hanc*) new church was founded by the venerable Father Peter, bishop of this church, in honour of blessed Peter, Prince of the Apostles.

[fol. 8.]

In 1291 A.D. died Peter, 13th bishop of this church, on the second of the Nones of October.

In 1307 A.D. died the illustrious King of England, the fourth Edward [I.], on the Nones of July, and was buried at Westminster, and the fifth Edward [II.], his son, reigned in his stead.

In the same year died Thomas, of pious memory, 14th bishop of this church, the 11th of the Calends of October.

In the same year the fifth Edward obtained the crown of the kingdom, the 13th of the Calends of March, whom may Jesus Christ, the King of kings, preserve.

In 1308 A.D. the venerable Father, Lord Walter the second, 15th bishop of this church, was consecrated on the feast of St. Edward the Confessor, whom may the Most High deign to preserve unharmed.

In 1326 A.D. on the 15th day of October, the same Bishop W[alter] was killed in London.

In 1327 A.D., the 28th of March, the body of the same Walter, Bishop of Exeter, was solemnly buried.

In 1326 A.D., on Monday, the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, Edward the Third since the Conquest obtained the crown of the Kingdom.

In 1326 A.D., the 15th March, James de Berkele was consecrated bishop of this church.

In 1327 A.D., the 24th June, the same James went the way of all flesh.

In the same year A.D. 1327, the 12th August, the most holy father in Christ, Lord John XXII., Pope of Rome, living at Avyniony, made provision for this church of Exeter by apostolic authority, with unanimous consent of the

[fol. 9.]

cardinals, in Lord John de Grandisson, Archdeacon of Nottingham, in the church of York, then actually in Gascony at St. Macharius, he having been dispatched as nuncio of the apostolic see to England and France, along with the venerable father Lord Gilbert, then [Bishop of] Vienne, afterwards Archbishop of Toulouse, who, having fulfilled

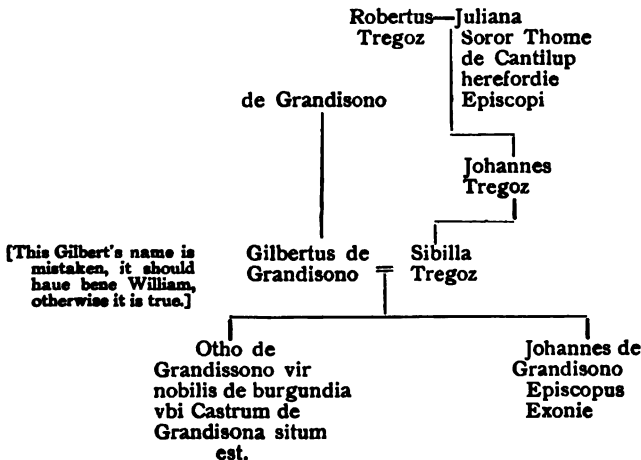
his mission and returned to Avignon, by command of the same supreme pontiff, was consecrated in the above year of our Lord, the 18th day of October, being the festival of St. Luke the Evangelist, together with the venerable father Lord Thomas de Cherletone, Bishop of Herford, by the venerable father Lord Peter, Bishop of Preneste, cardinal of the holy Roman Church and at that time vice-chancellor.

The same John of Exeter was the son of Sir Gilbert de Grandisson, the brother of that noble and most distinguished man Sir Otho de Grandisson, derived from imperial Burgundy [from] Melyok in [the diocese of] Lausanne, where the lordship of the castle of Grandisson is situated, and of the lady Sibilla, joint heiress of Sir John Tregoz, lord of the castle of Ewyas by Hereford, who was the son of Lady Juliana, sister of Thomas de Cantilupe, Bishop of Herford.

In 1370 A.D., on the feast of Nereus and Achilleus, Lord Thomas Brantyngham was consecrated as Bishop of Exeter, and died at Bishop's Clyst the 3rd day of December, A.D. 1394.

In the year [*ends abruptly, the next folio, 10, being blank.*]

PEDIGREE OF GRANDISON.



[fol. 11.]

[Bishops of St. German's.]

The following were bishops in the episcopal seat of St. German in Cornwall from the time of King Edward, son of King Alfred, up to the time of King Gnout the Dane :—

Athelstan,
 Conan,
 Ruydok,
 Adelred,
 Brittwynne,
 Athelstan II (a later insertion in a different hand).
 Wolsi,
 Worovus,
 Wolocus,
 Stidio,
 Adeldred,
 Burwold.

[fol. 12 *blank.*]

[fol. 13.]

[PART II.]

Particulars of the account of William Malerbe, Hugh Walys and their fellow collectors as to a moiety of fifteenths and tenths granted to the King by the laity in the 7th year of Richard the Second after the Conquest, in the County of Devon as below :—

Hundred of Haytor.

	s.	d.
From the tithing of Hemiston Cantelo... ..	21	3
From the tithing of Wille Coffyn and Dacomb ...	9	4
From the tithing of Torre Bryan and Devenbury	18	6
From the tithing of Wydecombe	3	3
From the tithing of Bokelond in the More ...	2	2
From the tithing of Spicwyk	6	9
From the tithing of Comb Fysshacre	3	0
From the tithing of Hemmiston Arundel	6	10
From the tithing of Torre Moun	14	4

Tenths and Fifteenths.

17

		s.	d.
From the tithing of Carswelle Abbot's ...	...	6	8
From the tithing of Blakedon in the More ...	...	2	0
From the tithing of Noctesworthy ...	...	0	15
From the tithing of Blakeford ...	...	2	0
From the tithing of Wodehywyssch ...	...	7	3
From the tithing of Bryxham ...	...	16	4
From the tithing of Churcheton ...	...	15	2
From the tithing of Galmeton ...	...	9	6
From the tithing of Peyngton ...	...	60	0
From the tithing of Synt Marychurche ...	...	8	0
From the tithing of Wolleburgh with Nyweton			
Abbot's ...	...	7	6
From the tithing of Ipplepenne ...	...	29	6
From the tithing of Staverton ...	...	27	10
[fol. 14.]			
From the tithing of Sparkewille ..	...	3	5
From the manor of Byry Pomeray ...	...	21	6
From the hamlet of Lovenatorre ...	...	2	9
From the tithing of Cothrengton and Brounston...	...	14	1
From the tithing of Eggenyswylle ...	...	7	6
From the tithing of Boklond Baron ...	...	3	0
From the tithing of Haccomb ...	...	3	2
From the tithing of Kyngkarswell ...	...	19	0
From the tithing of Cokyngeton ...	...	8	4
From the hamlet of Kyngewerre ...	...	13	4
From the tenants of the lord prince from the			
Forest of Dertemore ...	...	3	6

Sum £18 18 0

Hundred of Stanburgh.

		s.	d.
From the tithing of Alwyngton ...	...	23	0
From the tithing of Wollaston ...	...	12	6
From the tithing of Baddeston with Boltebury ...	...	23	4
From the tithing of Sour Portellemouth ...	...	14	0
From the tithing of Galmeton and Hywysch ...	...	13	4½
From the tithing of Thorleston ...	...	9	6
From the tithing of Milton ...	...	15	1
From the tithing of Brente ...	...	21	2
From the tithing of Churstowe ...	...	13	4
From the tithing of Wercomb ...	...	5	0

c

			s.	d.
From the tithing of Lodeswille	...	...	13	4
From the tithing of Northwyssh	...	...	8	7
[fol. 15.]				
From the tithing of Alvyngton with Harleston	...	...	21	4
From the tithing of Wodelegh	...	...	14	3
From the tithing of Bukfastlegh	...	...	12	1½
From the tithing of All Hallows', Legh	...	...	13	7
From the tithing of Dupeford	...	...	14	0
From the tithing of Holne	...	...	9	0
From the tithing of Dertyngton	...	...	13	4
From the tithing of Skyrdon with Hokena	...	...	6	6
From the tithing of Rattrewe	...	...	14	10
From the hamlet of Loscomb	...	...		20
From the tithing of Dene Prior	...	...	7	8
From the abbot of Bukfaste for the cattle of others standing in his custody			3	4
Sum £15 2 10				

[Should be £15 3s. 10d.]

Hundred of Plympton.

			s.	d.
From the tithing of Plympton	...	...	25	6
From the tithing of Wodeford	...	...	5	8
From the tithing of Saghe	...	...	4	9
From the tithing of Fernehull	..	...	7	0
From the tithing of Lang Otorre	...	...	5	3
From the tithing of Hemberdon	...	...	4	3
From the tithing of Bakmore	...	...	6	6
From the tithing of Hareston	...	...	4	6
From the tithing of Brixton	...	...	8	9
[fol. 16.]				
From the tithing of Spridelston	...	...	6	10
From the tithing of Alphameston	...	...	3	3
From the tithing of Langadon	...	...	6	6
From the tithing of Doune	...	...	4	9
From the tithing of Brythleston	...	...		12
From the tithing of Stottescomb	...	...	3	6
From the tithing of Gosewell	...	...		18
From the tithing of Westhoo	...	...		12

Tenths and Fifteenths.

			19
		s.	d.
From the tithing of Plympstoke	...	12	6
From the tithing of Yalampton with Nasse	...	52	0
From the tenants of the prior of Plympton there...		15	0

Sum £9 0 0

Hundred of Rouburgh.

			s.	d.
From the tithing of Wytchurche	...	...	11	2
From the tithing of Petristavy	...	...	3	0
From the tithing of Sampford	...	...		23
From the tithing of Mewy	...	...	6	8
From the tithing of Ekkebokelond	...	...	11	0
From the tithing of Tamerton Foliot	...	...	13	4
From the tithing of Compton	...	...	13	8
From the tithing of Weston	...	...	17	8
From the tithing of Tavyton	...	...	2	0
From the tithing of Stoke Damarle	...	...	20	0
From the tithing of Budekeshide	...	...	5	0
From the tithing of Boklonde	...	...	10	11
From the tithing of Colrigg Legham	...	...		18
From the tithing of Bir Ferrers	...	...	11	8
From the tithing of Sutton Vautord together with the hamlets	...	...	106	4

£11 15 10

[fol. 17.]

Hundred of Exem[inst]re.

			s.	d.
From the tithing of Holecombe	...	...	6	0
From the tithing of Exem[inst]re	...	...	16	0
From the tithing of Ken	...	...	19	0
From the tithing of Toucenyston, together with Schyllyngeford Raf Abbot's			10	0
From the tithing of Pouderham	...	...	8	0
From the tithing of Ayscomb	...	...	13	4
From the tithing of Mammeheade	...	...	6	8
From the tithing of Doulysch with Esteyngemouth			29	0
From the tithing of Chuddelegh	...	...	13	4
From the tithing of Teyng St. Gregory	...	...		10

			s.	d.
From the tithing of Moulysch...	...	...	12	
From the tithing of Schaplegh, with Fenotery and				
Jurdanston	...	...	6	8
From the tithing of Trisma	...	...	5	0
From the tithing of Ayscherston	...	...	6	6
From the tithing of Legh Dodescomb	...	...	3	9
From the tithing of Ide	...	...	5	10
From the tithing of Dunschidiok	...	...	2	0
From the hamlet of Matford Botour, with Matford				
Immour	...	...	3	7
From the tithing of Bishop's Teyngton	...	...	10	0
From the tithing of Teyngmouth Bishop's township			55	0

£11 0 18

Hundred of Teyngbrugge.

			s.	d.
From the tithing of Teyngwyke	...	...	20	2
	[fol. 18.]			
From the tithing of Lustelegh	...	...	10	0
From the tithing of Northbovy	...	...	10	0
From the tithing of Aysperton	...	...	13	4
From the tithing of Teyngbruer	...	...	7	2
From the tithing of Bovy Tracy	...	...	20	0
From the tithing of Eddeford	...	...	15	10
From the tithing of King's Teynton	...	...	16	0
From the tithing of Ilstyngton	...	..	20	8
From the tithing of Morton	...	...	19	3
From the tithing of Maneton	...	...	10	9
From the tithing of Hanghaton	...	...	6	6
From the tithing of Henok	...	...	4	0
From the tithing of Teyg Canon	...	...	11	6
From the tithing of Wrey	...	...	6	3
From the hamlet of Lolkecomb	...	...	9	

£9 12 1½

[Should be £9 12s. 2d.]

Hundred of Westbuddeleggh.

			s.	d.
From the tithing of Raddon	...	...	14	0
From the tithing of Stokkelegh Pomeray	...	...	7	6

21

[fol. 19.]

Sum 108 11

s. d.

£4 0 13½

s. d.

From the tithing of Cherestaunton	...	...	25	0
From the tithing of Hydon	...	...	20	0

Tenths and Fifteenths.

			s.	d.
From the tithing of Hemyok ...	...	...	25	0
From the tithing of Calstoke ...	...	...	30	0
From the tithing of Aulescomb ...	...	...	6	8
[fol. 20.]				
From the tithing of Bekerel and Weryngeston ...	...	...	5	2
From the tithing of Colmdavyd ...	...	...	8	4
From the tithing of Olde Donkeswill ...	...	...	10	0
			<hr/>	
			£6 10 2	

Hundred of Halberton.

			s.	d.
From the tithing of Halberton ...	...	...	23	1
From the tithing of Samford ...	...	...	12	11
From the tithing of Withenynch ...	...	...	3	0
From the tithing of Bottesleghe ...	...	...	19	
From the tithing of Aysschford ...	...	...	9	0
From the tithing of Mokesbere ...	...	...	6	6
From the tithing of Wildelonde ...	...	...	4	6
From the tithing of Moriston ...	...	...	18	
From the tithing of Lynour ...	...	...	17	
From the tithing of Esse ...	...	...	18	
From the tithing of Saylak and Maneleghe ...	...	...	2	6
From the tithing of Sourappeldore ...	...	...	10	6
			<hr/>	
			78 0	

Hundred of Clyston.

			s.	d.
From the tithing of Clyston ...	...	...	61	0
From the tithing of Briteleston ...	...	...	2	8
From the tithing of Colyn John ...	...	...	5	0½
From the tithing of Whympel ...	...	...	19	11½
From the tithing of Cyst Girard ...	...	...	4	6
[fol. 21.]				
From the tithing of Cyst Laurenz ...	...	...	8	0
From the tithing of Cyst Hydon ...	...	...	6	6
From the tithing of Hanc ...	...	...	5	0
From the tithing of Cobeton ...	...	...	3	4
From the tithing of Ayssch Clyst ...	...	...	2	7
			<hr/>	
			118 7	

Tenhs and Fifteenth.

23

Hundred of Coliton.

			s.	d.
From the tithing of Coliton ...	...	...	41	0
From the tithing of Brankescomb ...	...	...	45	3
From the tithing of Seton ...	...	...	21	8
From the tithing of Beare ...	...	...	11	8
From the tithing of Gatecombe ...	...	...	2	7½
From the tithing of Southlegh ...	...	...	6	6
From the tithing of Forwode ...	...	...	7	0
From the tithing of Farewey ...	...	...	12	0
From the tithing of Nortlegh ...	...	...	9	9
From the tithing of Wydeworthy ...	...	...	11	8
From the tithing of Cacteleghe ...	...	...	9	0
From the tithing of Woברneford ...	...	...	3	3
From the tithing of Whyteford ...	...	...	23	6
From the township of Coliford ...	...	...	12	6
			<hr/>	
			£10	17 4½

Hundred of Schestbere.

			s.	d.
From the tithing of Abbotesham ...	...	...	25	8
[fol. 22.]				
From the tithing of Nyweton ...	...	...	7	6
From the tithing of Padistawe ...	...	...	10	0
From the tithing of Schepwasch ...	...	...	4	6
From the tithing of Hywysch ...	...	...	3	0
From the tithing of Methe ...	...	...	6	0
From the tithing of Beanford ...	...	...	5	6
From the tithing of Yeddislegh ...	...	...	10	2
From the tithing of Merton ...	...	...	9	0
From the tithing of Little Toriton ...	...	...	11	0
From the tithing of Frethelistok ...	...	...	13	0
From the tithing of Hampton Sachevyl ...	...	...	9	0
From the tithing of Bokelond Fillegh ...	...	...	6	8
From the tithing of Petris Merlond ...	...	...	9	0
From the tithing of Langetrew ...	...	...	35	0
From the tithing of Parkham ...	...	...	29	4
From the tithing of Alwyngton ...	...	...	19	0
From the tithing of Littelham ...	...	...	18	0
From the tithing of Bokelond Bruwere ...	...	...	38	4

			s.	d.
From the tithing of Weregiffard	...	...	6	8
From the tithing of Lankars	...	...	3	6
From the tithing of Monkelegh	...	...	8	0
From the tithing of Bydeforde	...	...	8	4

£14 16 2

Hundred of Fremyngton.

			s.	d.
From the tithing of Fremyngton	...	...	26	9
From the tithing of Toustok ...	...	...	31	8
[fol. 23.]				
From the tithing of Toriton	...	...	28	6
From the tithing of Hele	...	...	21	8
From the tithing of Westlegh	...	...	14	6
From the tithing of Yenstawe and Wolryngton	...	...	10	0
From the tithing of Tapelegh	...	...	5	0
From the tithing of Horwode	...	...	6	1
From the tithing of Rouburgh	...	...	6	0
From the tithing of Alvarchiscote	...	...	7	6
From the tithing of Hunscheaue	...	...	6	8

£8 4 4

Hundred of Schyrewill.

			s.	d.
From the tithing of Wollecomb	...	...	14	1½
From the tithing of Pidkewill	..	...	8	3
From the tithing of Alryngton	...	...	2	0
From the tithing of Middelton	...	...	5	8
From the tithing of Precomb	...	...	5	0
From the tithing of Mattyngho	...	...	7	0
From the tithing of Lyn	...	...	8	2
From the tithing of Bremdon	...	...	7	3
From the tithing of Cholecomb	...	...	3	0
From the tithing of Lynton	...	...	15	8
From the tithing of Gacton [?]	..	...	6	2
From the tithing of Heghbray	...	...	7	8
From the tithing of Charlis	...	...	6	6
From the tithing of Stoke	...	...	18	8
From the tithing of Schirewill	...	...	9	0

£6 4 1½

[fol. 24.]

Hundred of Southmolton.

			s.	d.
From the tithing of Estandi	...	...	6	8
From the tithing of Tauton	...	...	49	0
From the tithing of Nyweport	...	...	6	8
From the tithing of Nywelond	...	...	13	3
From the tithing of Chytilhampton	...	...	19	2
From the tithing of West Ansty	...	...	7	0
From the tithing of Warkelegh	...	...	8	4
From the tithing of Wetston	...	...	18	
From the tithing of Saterlegh	...	...	4	6
From the tithing of Blakpol	...	...	7	8
From the tithing of Westbray	...	...	4	0
From the tithing of Estbray	...	...	7	4
From the tithing of Bremilrig	...	...	3	0
From the tithing of Accote	...	...	6	0
From the tenants of the Dean of Exeter, from Tauton and Swynbrigge			12	
From the tithing of Nymet St. George	...	...	6	0
From the tithing of Knouston	...	...	4	6
From the tithing of Champeston	...	...	12	
From the tithing of Stouford	...	...	3	6
From the hamlet of Rouwecomb	...	...	18	
From the hamlet of Heas	...	...	2	6
From the hamlet of Schestrige	...	...	12	
From the hamlet of Frenheton	...	...	6	0
From the hamlet of Yermesburgh	...	...	16	
			<hr/>	
			£8	12 5

[fol. 25.]

Hundred of Witherig.

			s.	d.
From the tithing of Morchard Cruwis	...	...	8	0
From the tithing of Rakerneford	...	...	11	0
From the tithing of Nymet Bishop's	...	...	22	8
From the tithing of Wetherigg	...	...	28	2
From the tithing of Meuschathe	...	...	5	3
From the tithing of Pourtyngton	...	...	7	0
From the tithing of Marinelegh	...	...	9	0

			s.	d.
From the tithing of Onford ...	...	...	13	8
From the tithing of Stodlegh ...	...	...	13	2
From the tithing of Waschford ...	...	...	5	0
From the tithing of Wolfardisworth ...	...	...	16	6
From the tithing of King's Nymt ...	...	...	17	0
From the tithing of Westwolfardisworth ...	...	...	10	0
From the tithing of Thelbrigge ...	...	...	7	6
From the tithing of Esse Rauf ...	...	...	13	0
From the tithing of Chedildon ...	...	...	4	3
From the tithing of Romandislegh ...	...	...	7	0
From the tithing of Chilmelegh ...	...	...	20	6
From the tithing of Estwolleryngton ...	...	...	2	4

£11 0 12

Hundred of Criditon.

			s.	d.
From the tithing of Norton ...	...	...	12	4
From the tithing of Smalbrok ...	...	...	7	7
From the tithing of Forde ...	...	...	4	6
From the tithing of Youforde ...	...	...	8	11
From the tithing of Rigge Bishop's ...	...	...	3	8
[fol. 26.]				
From the tithing of Criditon ...	...	...	8	6
From the tithing of Kynwordlegh ...	...	...	3	4
From the tithing of Rouleston ...	...	...	8	4
From the tithing of Wolmiston ...	...	...	8	11
From the tenants of the fee of the canons ...	...	...	5	6
From the tithing of Colbrok ...	...	...	17	10
From the tithing of Southeccote ...	...	...	18	9
From the tithing of Rigge Arundel ...	...	...	8	0
From the tithing of Wodelond ...	...	...	6	8
From the tithing of Knolle ...	...	...	11	4
From the tithing of Pyndislegh ...	...	...	5	0
From the tithing of Doderig ...	...	...	13	4
From the tithing of Hensthill ...	...	...	12	8
From the tithing of Youton ...	...	...	5	4

£8 10 6

Hundred of Lyfton.

		s.	d.
From the tithing of Donterton	...	5	0
From the tithing of Sydynham Damarl	...	6	6
From the tithing of Bradiston	...	6	3
From the tithing of Stawe Seynt Marye	...	5	3
From the tithing of Thrisschelton	...	9	0
From the tithing of Kelly	...	2	9
From the tithing of Stouford	...	2	9
From the tithing of Ocampton	..	13	4½
From the tithing of Sourton	...	16	8
From the tithing of Bricistawe	...	16	8
From the tithing of Trenchard	...	6	0
From the tithing of Coriton	...	3	0
[fol. 27.]			
From the tithing of Tavy St. Mary	...	7	6
From the tithing of Lamerton	...	20	0
From the tithing of Brodwode Wyger	...	10	0
From the tithing of Virginistaw with Tolleslo	...	3	4
From the tithing of Wyke Langeford	...	6	0
From the tithing of Bratton	...	20	0
			£8 0 0½

Hundred of Blaketoriton.

		s.	d.
From the tithing of Blaketoriton	...	21	6
From the tithing of Heampton	...	9	0
From the tithing of Hatherleggh	...	31	8
From the tithing of Jacobestawe	...	7	6
From the tithing of Ekesborne	...	6	0
From the tithing of Brodwodkelly with Honi- church	...	9	0
From the tithing of Cadkebeare	...	6	0
From the tithing of Inwardleggh	...	12	6
From the tithing of Ayschbyry	...	4	6
From the tithing of Lyu	...	19	0
From the tithing of Beworthe	...	7	0
From the tithing of Halgewill	...	9	0
From the tithing of Esse Water	...	31	8
From the tithing of Loghyncote	...	2	6

			<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
From the tithing of Worryngton	...	...	72	6
From the tithing of Tettecote	...	...	6	6
From the tithing of Clauton	...	...	21	8
From the tithing of Holecombe	...	...	2	10
From the tithing of Holdisworthi	...	...	21	8

[fol. 28.]

From the tithing of Cholesworthi	...	...	2	0
From the tithing of Pyworthi	...	...	20	0
From the tithing of Briggeruwell	...	...	9	6
From the tithing of Bradeworth with Wyke	...	...	49	6
From the tithing of Stottecomb	...	...	16	2
From the tithing of Potteford	...	...	13	4
From the hamlet of Bukyngton with Coltisworthi	...	...	2	0
From the tithing of Milton with Cokebyry	...	...	21	8
From the tithing of Thornbyry	...	...	9	6
From the tithing of Sampford with Belston	...	...	12	9
From the tithing of Bradeford	...	...	10	6
From the tithing of Northecote	...	...		20
From the tithing of Monkokampton	...	...	6	8

 £23 17 3
Hundred of Hertilonde.

			<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
From the tithing of Ayschmanisworthi	...	...	19	2
From the tithing of Clovely	...	...	32	6
From the tithing of Stoke Nectan	...	...	10	6
From the tithing of Welcomb	...	...	8	0
From the tithing of Hols and Herdisworthi	...	...	5	3½
From the tithing of Hertilond	...	...	32	7½
From the tithing of Yermescomb	...	...	15	7

 £6 3 8

[fol. 29.]

Wynkelegh.

			<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
From the tithing of Wynkelegh, which is the				
whole hundred	...	...	42	5½
(The sum is obvious.)				

Mollond.

	s.	d.
From the tithing of Mollond, which is the whole		
hundred	40	0
(The sum is obvious.)		

Tavistok.

	s.	d.
From the tithing of Tavistok, which is the whole		
hundred	57	8
(The sum is obvious.)		

Hundred of Northtauton.

	s.	d.
From the tithing of Boryngton	16	6
From the tithing of Womberlegh	42	0
From the tithing of Yedelcote	5	8
From the tithing of Aysch Regni	10	0
From the tithing of Ridilcomb	10	0
From the tithing of Eggeneford	5	0
From the tithing of Churlebeare	6	0
From the tithing of Duellond	6	8
From the tithing of Rayslegh	9	0
From the tithing of Hoke with Lutel Hantisford	2	6
[fol. 30.]		
From the tithing of Duelton	9	0
From the tithing of Chalvelegh	20	0
From the tithing of Wemmeworth	8	0
From the tithing of Cok Burnel	4	6
From the tithing of Northtauton	19	0
From the tithing of Nymt Rolond	11	10
From the tithing of Nymt Tracy	20	0
From the tithing of Affeton	6	0
From the tithing of Sele and Doune	16	0
From the tithing of Nymt Nichol	4	0
From the tithing of Nymt Bordevyle	10	0
From the tithing of Cloneburgh Walston and		
Thorne	4	6
From the tithing of Colrig	6	8
From the tithing of Lappeford	9	0
From the tithing of Bonelegh	10	6

£13 12 4

Hundred of Braunton.

			s.	d.
From the tithing of Westbokelond	...	...	6	0
From the tithing of Bery	...	...	15	6
From the tithing of Estagyn-ton	...	...	7	4
From the tithing of Churchill	...	...	5	7
From the tithing of Merwode	...	...	6	8
From the tithing of Bracton	...	...	17	0
From the tithing of Bokelond Dynham	...	...	11	0
From the tithing of Ilfardicomb	...	...	20	0
From the tithing of Bradeford	...	...	12	1
From the tithing of Comb Martyn	...	...	15	6½
From the tithing of Ralegh	...	...	12	6

[fol. 31.]

From the tithing of Beare	...	...	6	0
From the tithing of Estbokelond	...	...	6	0
From the tithing of Lyncomb	...	...	13	10
From the tithing of West Doune	...	...	14	4
From the tithing of Bradewill	...	...	19	0
From the tithing of Est Doune	...	...	9	0
From the tithing of Morthoo	...	...	5	6
From the tithing of Burgh Breton	...	...	3	6
From the tithing of Westhagyn-ton	...	...	6	6
From the tithing of Cridehoo	...	...	21	0
From the tithing of Kentisbyry	...	...	5	6
From the tithing of Saunton	...	...	22	0
From the tithing of Aysford	...	...	10	6
From the tithing of Lobbe	...	...	9	4
From the tithing of Godelegh	...	...	8	6
From the tithing of Fillegh	...	...	5	10
From the tithing of Pillond	...	...	9	6
From the tithing of Haunton	...	...	27	6
From the tithing of Whitefeld	...	...	9	0
From the tithing of Pilton	...	...	6	8
From the tithing of Wyddon	...	...	2	0
From the tithing of Mollecote	...	...	18	
From the tithing of Forse	...	...	12	
From the hamlet of Ellewill	...	...	3	
From the hamlet of Southlegh	...	...	3	
From the hamlet of Medcomb	...	...	2	0

Tents and Fifteenths.

			s.	d.
From the hamlet of Bremillond		3
From the hamlet of Estohillefenne		12
				<hr/>
				£17 16 5½

[fol. 32.]

Hundred of Baunton.

			s.	d.
From the tithing of Baunton	...	...	38	3½
From the tithing of Peacton	...	...	10	0
From the tithing of Cleyhangre with Doniston	...	...	16	2½
From the tithing of Dokkeworth	...	...	13	4
From the tithing of Holecomb	...	...	45	0
From the tithing of Burlescomb	...	...	3	0
From the tithing of Morbathe	...	...	11	8½
				<hr/>
				£6 17 6½

From the tithing of Ufcomlp (*sic*) which is the
whole hundred ... 61 2
(The sum is obvious.)

Hundred of Harrygg.

			s.	d.
From the tithing of Thurverton	...	...	18	4
From the tithing of Cadebury	...	...	4	0
From the tithing of Cadeleggh	...	...	4	10
From the tithing of Alrepeverel	...	...	14	1
From the tithing of Bikelegh	...	...	5	0
From the tithing of Oppexe North Exe(Nyther Exe)	...	...	10	0
From the tithing of Silferton	...	...	11	4
From the tithing of Colompton	...	...	26	8
From the tithing of Pontisford	...	...	6	0
From the tithing of Plymtru	...	...	3	4
From the tithing of Wodebeare	...	...	6	0
From the tithing of Carswill	...	...	3	6
From the tithing of Kenticbeare	...	...	10	0
[fol. 33.]				
From the tithing of Taleton	...	...	17	6
From the tithing of Payhembury	...	...	11	6
From the tithing of Sildon	...	...	13	4
From the tithing of Finaton	...	...	10	6

Tenths and Fifteenths.

		s.	d.
From the tithing of Brodehembury ...	...	20	8
From the tithing of Monkecolmp ...	...	14	6
From the tithing of Bradenynch ...	...	23	0
From the tithing of Lottekishele ...	...	20	
From the tithing of Uppeton Wever ...	...	3	4
		<hr/>	
		£11	19 1

Hundred of Colrigge.

		s.	d.
From the tithing of Hurberton ...	...	57	0½
From the tithing of Ayspryngton ...	...	12	6
From the tithing of Corneworth ...	...	18	0
From the tithing of Didisham ...	...	15	0
From the tithing of Blakeaveton ...	...	40	0
From the tithing of Stoke Flemyng ...	...	20	3½
From the tithing of Slapton ...	...	18	0
From the tithing of Malston and Kynedon ...	...	7	8
From the tithing of Dodebrok ...	...	12	6
From the tithing of Churleton ...	...	31	8
From the tithing of North Pole ...	...	14	2
From the tithing of South Pole and Cleveston ...	...	13	4
From the tithing of Portelmouth ...	...	4	7
[fol. 34.]			
From the tithing of Pral and Godishaltre ...	...	12	9
From the tithing of Schirford ...	...	10	0
From the manor of Stokenhamme ...	...	51	8
From the hamlet of Wodmanston ...	...	2	6
From the hamlet of Grymiston de Legh ...	...	4	3
From the tithing of Norton Daune ...	...	9	2
From the township of Dertemouth ...	...	50	0
		<hr/>	
		£20	5 1

Hundred of Ermyngton.

		s.	d.
From the tithing of Ermyngton ...	...	25	0
From the tithing of Worthele ...	...	20	6
From the tithing of Cornwode ...	...	9	6½
From the tithing of Boterford ...	...	7	6½
From the tithing of Albaton ...	...	25	0
From the tithing of Batikisburgh ...	...	13	4

Tenths and Fifteenths.

			s.	d.	33
From the tithing of Lamside	...	...	16	8	
From the tithing of Nyweton Ferrers	...	...	22	10	
From the tithing of Hoggeburgh	...	...	28	4	
From the tithing of Dunsteston	...	...	6	8	
From the tithing of Ferdell	...	...	15	10	
From the tithing of Herforde	...	...	10	0	
From the tithing of Lodebroke	...	...	25	0	
From the tithing of Esse Abbot	...	...	15	6	
From the tithing of Loperig	...	...	7	0	
From the tithing of Hethfeld	...	...	26	8	
From the tithing of Auton Giffard	...	...	26	8	

[fol. 35.]

From the tithing of Stodbury	...	...	4	0	
From the tithing of Modbury	...	...	49	1	
From the tithing of Ridmore	...	...	17	0	
From the tithing of Kingiston	...	...	20	0	
From the tithing of Bykebiry	...	...	20	0	
From the tithing of Langeford	...	...	35	0	
From the tithing of Payneston	...	...	2	0	
From the tithing of Killebury	...	...	5	0	
From the tithing of Flute Damarle	...	...	6	8	

£23 0 10

Hundred of Estbuddeleghe.

			s.	d.	
From the tithing of Notewill	...	...	7	0	
From the tithing of Strete	...	...	3	2	
From the tithing of Rokebere	...	...	8	0	
From the tithing of Sydebury	...	...	51	8	
From the tithing of Lytelham	...	...	26	0	
From the tithing of Harpeford	...	...	13	4	
From the tithing of Holebrok	...	...	14	4	
From the tithing of Wodebiry	...	...	25	0	
From the tithing of Limeston	...	...	10	0	
From the tithing of Daldich	...	...	6	6	
From the tithing of Aylesbeare	...	...	11	6	
From the tithing of Heghis	...	...	4	0	
From the tithing of Widecombe	...	...	8	3	
From the tithing of Merch	...	...	8	0	

D

[fol. 36.]			s.	d.
From the tithing of Clist St. George	...	...	9	6
From the tithing of Clyst St. Marie	...	...	4	8
From the tithing of Gedisham	...	...	12	0
From the tithing of Bishop's Clist	...	...	8	0
From the tithing of Clist Honyton	...	...	4	3
From the tithing of Saltecomb	...	...	23	4
From the tithing of Coleton	...	..	11	6
From the manor of Otryngton	...	...	4	16
From the hamlet of Radeweye Abbot's	...	...		18
			<hr/> £18 8 2	

From the tithing of Northmolton which is the whole	s.	d.
hundred	...	45 0
(The sum is obvious.)		

Hundred of Axmynstre.

	s.	d.
From the tithing of Yartecomb	...	26 0
From the tithing of Mousbury	...	9 5
From the tithing of Rouerigg	...	13 10
From the tithing of Comb	...	8 4
From the tithing of Kilmeton	...	14 0
From the tithing of Thornecombe	...	15 0
From the tithing of Otery Moun	...	21 8
From the township of Uplym	...	13 6
From the hamlet of Tril	...	2 0
From the tithing of Wycroft Smalrigg and Estmenbury	...	6 8
From the tithing of Churleton	...	20
[fol. 37.]		
From the manor of Honyton	...	6 8
		<hr/> £6 18 9

Hundred of Axemouth.

	s.	d.
From the tithing of Axemouth	...	26 8
From the tithing of Mousbury	...	3 0
From the tithing of Broklond and Tril	...	12

Tenths and Fifteenths.

35

From the tithing of Combe Pyn and Combe	s.	d.
Umfravyle	9	0
From the tithing of Doune Raf	7	8
	<hr/>	
	47	4

Hundred of Wonford.

	s.	d.
From the tithing of Combe in tynhide	15	9
From the tithing of Recomb Hugh		14
From the tithing of Stoke in tynhyde	13	4
From the tithing of Ridemore	13	0
From the tithing of Alphyngton	19	0
From the tithing of Cowyk and Crystenestowe	30	0
From the tithing of Spraytone		18
From the tithing of Ricford		21
From the tithing of Pynne	14	0
From the tithing of Holebem		18
From the tithing of Donsford	8	1½
From the tithing of Braunford Spek	3	4
From the tithing of Coueleghe	2	10
From the tithing of Eggebere	3	0
[fol. 38.]		
From the tithing of Rewe	5	3
From the tithing of Hutonyslegh	2	6
From the tithing of Hoxham	2	0
From the tithing of West Woggewell		18
From the tithing of Wonford and Halford	10	0
From the tithing of La[m] pford	4	0
From the tithing of Poltimor with Clist Moys	9	6
From the tithing of Polslo	10	9
From the tithing of Stoke Canon	8	11
From the tithing of Clyst Fomyron	3	4
From the tithing of Ryngeswill	2	6
From the tithing of Hevetri	3	6
From the tithing of Hethe	2	9
From the tithing of Whyttiston	3	6
From the tithing of Holecombe	7	0
From the tithing of Brideford	7	0
From the manor of Toppesham	13	6
From the hamlet of Foleford		20
From the tithing of Churiton		18

			s.	d.
From the tithing of Westclifford	...	...	3	8
From the tithing of Estclifford	...	...	2	4
From the tithing of Fursham	...	...	15	
From the tithing of Chagheford	...	...	12	
From the tithing of Thourlegh	...	...	6	7
From the tithing of Fayrwode	...	...	6	8
From the tithing of Teyngton Dabernon	...	...	3	10
From the tithing of Tettebourne	...	...	2	6

[fol. 39.]

From the hamlet of Droscomb with Roggebrok			21	
From the tithing of Hakeworthy	...	...	12	
From the tithing of Hywysch	...	...	2	9
From the tithing of Melhywysch	...	...	2	6
From the tithing of Middellond	...	...	3	6
From the tithing of Teyng Hervy	...	...	3	0
From the tithing of Estewoggewell	...	...	8	0
From the hamlet of Schilston	...	...	3	
From the hamlet of Siggeford	...	...	18	
From the tithing of Horrigge	...	...	9	
From the hamlet of Rocomb Cadiho	...	...	23	
From the tithing of Burgh	...	...	2	0
From the tithing of Baggetogre	...	...	15	
From the tithing of Braunford Pyn	...	...	3	6
From the tithing of Heghes	...	...	18	
From the tithing of Stevenyston	...	...	7	0
From the tithing of Stapelhull	...	...	18	

 £15 0 5½
Cities and Boroughs.

			£	s.	d.
From the city of Exon	...	...	18	6	2
From the borough of Totton	...	...	4	3	10
From the borough of Clist Dertemouth	...	...	110	0	
From the borough of Dodebrok	...	...	21	8	
From the borough of Kyngisbrigge	...	...	35	0	
From the borough of Aysperton	...	...	33	5½	

[fol. 40.]

From the borough of Plympton	...	...	43	4	
From the borough of Sotton Prior	...	...	12	0	0

Tenths and Fifteenths.

			s.	d.	37
From the borough of Tavistok	...	...	4	10	0
From the borough of Lydeford	...	...	11	8	
From the borough of Okampton	...	...	16	4	
From the borough of Bediford	...	...	60	0	
From the borough of Toriton	...	...	78	7	
From the borough of Barnestaple	...	...	9	7	0
From the borough of Southmolton	...	...	62	8½	
From the borough of Critton	...	...	40	6½	
From the borough of Tuverton	...	...	20	0	
From the borough of Bradnynch	...	...	28	4	
From the borough of Honeton	...	...	28	4	
From the borough of Modbyry	...	...	35	0	
					<hr/>
					£79 11 11½

Also Ancient Demesnes.

			£	s.	d.
From the ancient demesne of Southtauton	...	...	4	9	0
From the ancient demesne of Schestebeare	...	...	58	0	
From the ancient demesne of Otri St. Marie	...	10	0	0	
From the ancient demesne of Southteyng	...	20	0		
From the ancient demesne of Budelegh, Fenotery and Brodham	...	113	10		
From the ancient demesne of Axmynstre Menbury	...	50	0		
From the ancient demesne of Lyfton	...	20	0		
From the ancient demesne of Exilond	...	40	0		
From the ancient demesne of Kenton	...	4	11	8	
[fol. 41.]					
From the ancient demesne of Braunton	...	4	6	8	
From the ancient demesne of Northham...	...	50	0½		
					<hr/>
					£40 19 2½

Sum total of the aforesaid moiety
of fifteenths and tenths } £476 17s. 6d.

			£	s.	d.
Thereof { fifteenths	...	...	356	6	4
{ tenths	...	...	120	11	2

[fol. 42 blank.]

[fol. 43.]

[PART III.]

[Proclamation against Lollards.]

To the Sheriff of Devon as to the proclamation to be made by the King [’s order] against heretics and Lollards, as appears below.

Henry by the grace of God King of England and France and lord of Ireland to the Sheriff of Devon greeting. Forasmuch as quite recently it hath come to our knowledge that certain satellites of antichrist not having God before their eyes heretics vulgarly called Lollards not being minded to favour or assist but with intent to destroy the Catholic Church and its faith and position and ministers as also ourselves and the nobles of our kingdom and generally all others by their heresies, errors and false dogmas, scheming to subvert and destroy the laws and statutes of our Kingdom and all spiritual and temporal polity and the whole state and to disperse the possessions and goods of others and apply to their own uses, have lately at the instigation of their father the devil composed and caused to be written divers bills and false and seditious writings containing some things contrary to catholic faith and teaching in which by way of seducing simple minded men of the people to their minds and getting their good will for themselves they insert some things at first sight plausible, and have posted, affixed and spread abroad the same in divers parts of cities, boroughs and principal townships of the same our Kingdom where the greatest concourse of the people is wont to take place in order to publish to the people and convert falsely damnably and knavishly and do not cease or fear daily thus to write to post, to affix and to spread abroad to the grievous offence of the lord’s majesty and to the scorn of the Christain faith and to the disturbance of the Kingdom and our peace and the injury and contempt of ourselves and all Christ’s faithful. We therefore giving heed that we do not bear the sword without cause but specially and above all things for the protection and defence of the catholic faith and the republic and Kingdom and our people to wit for the punishment of evil doers but for the praise of the good, not being minded nor able to leave unpunished the damnable and horrible knavery

of the aforesaid heretics, lollards as also enemies and foes of God and ourselves and the whole republic as also disturbers of God's and our peace, but to oppose their malicious ways with armed zeal for vengeance of the said enemies and with entire spirit and to punish them according to their most grievous deserts Do by advice and assent of our council enjoin upon you on behalf of God and ourselves as firmly as we are able that immediately on viewing these presents you cause public proclamation to be made on our behalf in all hundreds and places within the aforesaid county within the liberties and without wherever you shall deem most expedient that all and singular of whatsoever state and degree or condition they may be when they call to mind having read any bills of this kind of which mention has been made above and generally whatsoever diffamatory, seditious or disturbing to our peace or if they have any such at home, that they do forthwith and immediately without further communication of the same break them and each one of them tear into small bits or burn, pointing out to them that whoever should do otherwise or in future not carry out this our injunction and mandate he shall be taken and held for the maker and author of the bill of this kind until he shall have found and exposed the author or maker. Furthermore do you make public proclamation on our behalf that whoever shall have taken up a person who may have written any seditious bill of this kind or have affixed in whatever place, spread abroad or presumed to communicate and shall have convicted him thereof before us or our council and proved him guilty, shall without fail receive and have 20 pounds from us for his labour and also the half part of all the goods of him so taken up and convicted. Now we give to you and to all and singular our liegemen as well officials as to others whomsoever full and sufficient authority and power to arrest and take up the writers communicators, spreaders abroad or affixers of bills of this kind and their aiders as also the tellers of seditious fables and rumours seeing that they might move our people or probably disturb our peace, and to bring them and each one of them to our nearest gaol or before ourselves and our council there to make answer concerning the premises and to do and receive what by us or

our council may happen to be ordained. Witness Humfrey
duke of Gloucester guardian of England at Westm[inster]
the 13th day of May in the 9th year of our reign
by the council

WYMBYSSH.

[fol. 44.]

[The Sheriff's Proclamation.]

For as moche as hyt hath come newlych to the notyse
and knowlych of owre Soverayne and lege lord the Kyng
and hys consayl' that certayn disciplis of the devel heretykys
Lollardys in commyn spekyng ycallyd ymagenyne and
wyllyng wyth here heresyys horrors and false techyngys
and lore to destrue and over torne alle holy church and
the fayth and the state and the servantys of holy church.
And alle so to destrue owre forsaydyn lege lord the Kyng
and the lordys of the reme and generally alle thaym that
wolle noght faver and obey to hyre cursyd and evell entent.
And alle so to destrue the lawys and statutys of thys reme.
And alle so to destrue and over alle the gode governanns
spirituall and temperall And the comyn advantage and
profete of thys londe and alle so to take and to a plye
and putte to thaym sylve And here owne use othere
mennys possessyonys and godys, and thys entent havyth
wrytyn false and evel steryng and the bateful bullys and
wrytyngys contaynyng many contrary thyngys to the fayth
and doctryne of God and holy church yn the wyche bullys
thay havyn inellyd sum thyngys luste and playsyng as hyt
semyth to the furst syght for to be gyle the comyn pepell and
sympel menne. And to drawe the rather to here entent the
wyllys of the forsaydyn pepell. And these same bullys
cursydly and falsely and dampnably thay have putte and
hongyd and cast thaym in diverse placys of cytys burgagys
and townys of thys lond to publyse and comene the same
bullys to the pepell. And fro day to day thay wrytyns and
doyns to be y wryte leke bullys hongyng thaym uppe and
cast thaym forthe into grete offense of Godde and scornnyng
and slawndryng of the fayth of holy church. And in
trobelyng of the reme and the pese of the same. Whar for

reme=realm, here=their, over alle=overhaul, bullys=bills,
comyn=common.

owre lege lord the Kyng wylling to chaste alle maner soche cursyd pepell by the vyse of hys consayle hotyth and commondyth that every man and woman of wath what degre or condycion they be of that fyndyth other redyth any suche bullys in specyall and alle so in generalle other sclawndering other trobelyng bullys of the pese other yf any man have any such bull in speciall or in generall to hym sylve ware that a nou wyth owte any delay and forthermore convienyng he breke ham and rente ham in to small gobettys other branne ham. And ho so ever doyth contrary to the forsaydyn commoundement of our lege lord and full fyllyth nogth hys commoundementys in thys thyngys forsayde he schal be otterly holde and y take as for awter and maker of suche bulle in to the tyme that he may fynde and brynge forthe the maker of the bulle. And forthermore owre lege lord the Kyng by the vyse of hys consayle wolle that whatever person takyth any manne other woman that hath wryte any suche forsayde bull other any place hongyth thaym uppe other cast thaym forth other ellys talkyth other comenyth of thaym and convyctyth thaym there of be fore owre Kyng other hys consayl and pryvyth hym gylty there yn he schal have £20 of golde of owre lege lord the King and halvyndell of alle hys godys that ys so take convycted and fownde gylty.

[fol. 45.]

[Edward 333.'s Confirmation of the Privileges of the City of Exeter.]

(Copy received from the Prior of St. Nicholas, Exeter.)

Edward [III.] by the grace of God King of England lord of Ireland and duke of Aquitaine to Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Justices, sheriffs, reeves, ministers and to all his bailiffs and liegemen greet-ing. We have viewed a charter of confirmation which lord E[dward II.] of famous memory sometime King of England our father made to the citizens of Exeter in these words: Edward by the grace of God King of England lord of Ireland and duke of Aquitaine to Archbishops, Bishops, Priors, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justices, sheriffs,

other—~~or~~, gobet—~~mouthful~~, vyse—~~advice~~, nogth—~~not~~,
hoteth—~~calleth~~.

reeves, ministers and to all his bailiffs and liegemen greeting. We have viewed a charter of confirmation which lord Edward [I.] of good memory sometime King of England our *grandfather* made to our citizens of Exeter worded as follows: Edward by the grace of God King of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Aquitaine to Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Justices, sheriffs, reeves, ministers and all his Bailiffs and liegemen greeting. We have viewed a charter of confirmation which lord Henry [II.*] of good memory sometime King of England our greatgrandfather made to our citizens of Exeter thus worded: Henry by the grace of God King of England and duke of Normandy and Aquitaine and Count of Anjou (*Andagavis*) to the Bishop of Exeter and the Barons French and English greeting. Be it known to you that I have granted to all my citizens of Exeter all the good customs which they held in the time of King Henry [I.] my grandfather barring all bad customs introduced since my grandfather[’s time.] And be it known that they have the customs of London, for so witness before me my Barons of London themselves, as freely, honourably and rightly as they ever best had them in my grandfather’s time. Witness etc. [*End of Charter of Henry II.*] We [Edward I.] have also viewed a charter of confirmation which lord Henry [III.] of famous memory sometime King of England our father made to the same citizens thus worded: Henry by the grace of God King of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy and Aquitaine and Count of Anjou to Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Justices, sheriffs, reeves, ministers and all his Bailiffs and liegemen greeting. Be it known to you that we have viewed a charter of lord John the King our father which he made to all the citizens of Exeter in these words: John by the grace of God King of England, lord of Ireland, duke of

* Note that this King does *not* call himself “Lord of Ireland,” and all the Kings from John to Henry VIII., both inclusive, gave themselves that title. See also the other copy, fol. 65, which shews that two of the witnesses were Reginald, Earl of Cornwall and “Thomas Chancellor.” Reg. de Dunstanville became Earl in 1140, while Becket held the Great Seal 1154-62.

Normandy and Aquitaine and Count of Anjou to Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Justices, sheriffs and all his Bailiffs and liegemen greeting. Be it known to you that we have granted to our citizens of Exeter all the good customs which they had in the time of King Henry [I.] our greatgrandfather barring all bad customs introduced since our greatgrandfather. And be it known to you that *we* have the customs of London as the charter of King Henry our father reasonably witnesses. We are minded also and straightly enjoin and by this our present charter confirm that the same our citizens be quit of toll (*theoloneum*), passage and bridge dues (*pontagium*) as well by land as by water, as well in fairs as in markets, of all secular service and custom throughout all our lands within sea and oversea and throughout all our dominion which King Richard our brother granted to them so far as concerns the King. And we forbid any one in respect thereof to do force or harm to them or to cause trouble and annoyance over our forfeiture. Furthermore we grant to them of our gift that they be quit of lastage and stallage throughout all our land so far as in us lies. Witness etc. [*End of John's Charter.*] We [Henry III.] therefore holding valid and good the grants of the aforesaid John our father and the grants of King H[enry II.] our grandfather and of King Richard our uncle (*avunculi*) which have been mentioned in the aforesaid charter do for ourselves and our heirs grant and by this our present charter confirm according as the charters of the aforesaid Kings of England our predecessors which they possess reasonably witness. Witness etc. [*End of Charter of Henry III.*] We [Edward I.] therefore holding the aforesaid grants and confirmations good and binding for ourselves and our heirs do grant and confirm to the aforesaid citizens and their successors so far as in us lies according as the aforesaid charters reasonably witness. Moreover we have granted to the same citizens for ourselves and our heirs that themselves and their successors citizens of the same city shall for ever be quit of murage and pannage throughout our whole realm and dominion. And that albeit themselves may not have hitherto used the liberties and customs

contained and expressed in the said charter [so as] to approve them, nevertheless they may fully and peacefully enjoy and use the same liberties and customs for the future throughout all our realm and dominion without let or hindrance from us or our heirs, sheriffs or other bailiffs and ministers of ours whomsoever; these being witnesses etc. [*End of*
[fol. 46.]

Charter of Edward I.] Now we [Edward II.] holding the aforesaid grants and confirmations good and valid do for ourselves and our heirs so far as in us lies grant and confirm the same to the aforesaid citizens and their successors according as the aforesaid charters reasonably witness. Furthermore being minded to bestow a still wider favour on the aforesaid citizens by the fine which they have made with us we have granted to them for ourselves and our heirs that albeit themselves or their predecessors may not hitherto have made use of the above written liberties or of some one of them for some time past, yet they and their heirs and successors in that city shall nevertheless enjoy and use the rest of those liberties and each one of them without let or hindrance from ourselves or our heirs or our ministers whomsoever. Moreover by the aforesaid fine we have granted for ourselves and our heirs and by this charter we confirm the betterment of the said city and the convenience of our citizens of the same city that they may the more peaceably devote themselves to their business matters that no one of them shall plead or be impleaded before us or our heirs or any justices of ourselves and our heirs outside the aforesaid city in respect of lands or tenements which are within the aforesaid city or its suburbs or in respect of transgressions or contracts or other matters whatsoever done or arising within the same city and suburbs but all such pleas which may happen to be summoned before ourselves or our heirs or any of our justices of the bench (*de banco*) or others or may be attached for trial outside the aforesaid city and suburbs shall be tried and ended before the mayor and Bailiffs for the time being within the said city unless such pleas should affect us or our heirs or ministers or the well-being of the aforesaid city. And that they be not placed with outside men on assizes, juries or any inquisitions which by reason of

tenements or trespasses or other outside business of any kind whatsoever come to be made before justices or other ministers of ourselves or our heirs. Nor that outside men be placed with citizens themselves on assizes juries or any kind of inquisitions which by reason of land or tenement lying within the same city and suburbs or of trespasses, contracts or other inside business matters come up to be held, but that such assizes, juries and inquisitions concerning matters which have come up within the said city and suburbs shall only be formed of citizens of the same city within the same city unless the matters themselves touch us or our heirs or the well-being of the said city. And that in pleas arising within the aforesaid city and suburbs they shall not be dealt with by outsiders but only by their fellow-citizens unless the matters touch us or our heirs or our ministers or the well-being of the aforesaid city. And that the citizens of the aforesaid city and their heirs and their successors citizens of that city shall be for ever quit of murage, pannage, picage, anchorage, standage and seageage for all their effects and merchandise throughout the whole realm and dominion, these being witnesses etc. [*End of Charter of Edward II.*] Now we [Edward III.] holding the aforesaid concessions and confirmations good and valid do for ourselves and our heirs so far as in us lies grant and confirm the same to the aforesaid citizens and their successors according as the aforesaid charters reasonably witness. Given at Eltham the 1st day of March in the 3rd year of [our*] reign.

[fol. 47 to 52 blank.]

[fol. 53.]

[PART IV.]

*Clear information for making up the Exchequer Account
in each Term of the year.*

Rents and returns of churches and manors of the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of Exeter in Devon and Cornwall and elsewhere as appears below.

			£	s.	d.
Bampton rents yearly ...	...	...	42	0	0

* Assuming that H is a copyist's error for N[ostri].

			<i>℥</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>℥</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Braunscob	...	...	70	0	0	}	86	0	0
Upotery	...	...	16	0	0				
Saltecombe and Southwille	...	...	46	0	0	}	48	0	0
Chevelyston	...	...	40	0					
Sidebury	...	...	...				70	0	0
Colmpstoke	...	...	44	0	0	}	56	0	0
Bokerel	...	...	12	0	0				
Thurverton	...	...	27	10	0	}	46	0	0
Rents from Allere	...	...	50	0					
Colbrok	...	...	16	0	0	}			
Coliton	...	...	46	13	4				
Sancrod	...	...	15	0	16	}	89	6	0
Piran	...	...	26	0	0				
Rents at St. Piran	...	...	31	4		}			
Stoke	...	...	15	0	0				
Wynnoc	...	...	15	18	8	}	42	18	8
*Uvel [<i>St. Eval</i>]	...	...	17	0	0				
Egloscruk	...	...	12	0	0	}			
Clysthyneton	...	...	13	0	0				
Hurberton	...	...	33	6	8	}	77	6	8
Constantyn	...	...	26	0	0				
Rents from Methelagh	...	...	100	0					
[fol. 54.]									
Ide	...	...	16	0	0	}			
Rents from Halscombe	...	...	24	0			60	4	0
Littelham	...	...	18	13	4	}			
Alternon	...	...	15	0	0				
Wenepp	...	...	9	6	8	}			
Norton	...	...	20	0	0				
†Rents from Yndecote	...	...	30	0		}	70	6	8
Toppysham	...	...	9	6	8				
Elerky	...	...	21	0	0	}			
Wynkelegh	...	...	20	0	0				
St. Sativola with Hevytre	...	...	...				40	0	0
Staverton	...	...	59	6	4	}	60	0	0
Rents from John de Esse	...	...	4						
Rents from Leghe Prodhom	...	...	13	4					

* This entry is crossed out and words added which, so far as I can make out, run: Quia per se ad obitum . . . et Cantariam T. Bitton.

† This entry in the margin is also crossed out and the words added: Quia per se.

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Doulisch	64	0	0	}	£	s.	d.
Teyngmouth	16	0	0		81	2	0
Rents from Low	4	0					
Rents from Langheden	18	0					
Ayschperton					24	0	0
Also from certain tithes which the nuns of Polslo have been wont [to pay to] the Pope							
Wydecombe	22	0	0	}	38	0	0
Hembury	16	0	0				
Seynt mari church					44	0	0
Total					977	4	0
Whereof for every fourth of a year ...					244	6	0

[fol. 55.]

Pensions of churches and vicars to be accounted for in each term of the year as appears in the Exchequer Account are the following:—

	s.	d.
From the church of Westdoun in each term by way of pension...	16	8
From the church of Dounsforde	13	4
From the church of Trevalga	15	
From the Prior of Plympton for Penbrok ...	20	0
From the vicar of Sydebury	6	8
From the three vicars of Bampton between them	50	0
From the chapel of St. Petroc, Exeter ...	4	0
From the chapel of St. Mary major Exeter	5	0
From the chapel of St. Martin	6	
From the chapel of St. Michael within the Dean's dwelling ...	4	
From the chapel of Holy Trinity	6	
From the chapel of St. Keran	6	
From the chapel of St. Mary of the arches ...	12	
From the chapel of All Hallows on the walls of the city of Exeter	3	
From the chapel of St. John of the arches ...	6	
From the chapel of St. Leonard next Exeter	3	

From the pension of the vicar of the church of Ayschperton ...	s. d. 28 8
From the pension of the vicar of the church of Alternon ...	10 0
From the Oxford scholars for the glebe of St. Wynner appropriated to Stapeldon Halle ...	6

£7 19 11

[fol. 56.]

Item from a certain rent to be reckoned and charged in each term in the Exchequer account as appears following:—

The Exeter rent is now reckoned at the end of the year in the income and used to be reckoned in each term of the year because it is sometimes more and sometimes less.

From the rent of Houndebrigge and Los- combe by Doulysch each term ...	s. d. 5 0
From the rent of Knyghton in the parish of Morchard Bishop's ...	11 8
From the rent of Yundecote by Norton ...	7 6
From the rent of Est mortho ...	5 0
From the rent of Fremantel ...	2 0

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Rents of houses of dignitaries and canons of Exeter in each term of the year as appears below.

From the Dean's house for the obit of Serlo sometime Dean of Exeter besides 4d. from the chapel of St. Michael situated in the same	s. d. 2 6
From the Precentor's house ...	12 6
From the Chancellor's house for the obit of Baret sometime chancellor ...	2 6
From the Penitentiary's house ...	12 6
From the Arch[deacon] of Cornwall's house with stable, per John Gorewill	15 6

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	s. d.	
From the Arch [deacon] of Exeter's house ...	15	0
[fol. 57.]		
From the house of master Baldewyn Schyl- lyngforde ...	10	10
From the house of Thomas Barton ...	10	0
From the house of Thomas Redman ...	10	10
From the house of master Martin Archede- kene ...	15	0
From the house of master Walter Gybbys ...	10	0
From the house lately master John Lugans' not occupied ...	10	0
From the house sometime Nassington's occupied by Pounde- stoke ...	13	4
From the house lately master John Cheyny's	11	8

£7 12 2

Memorandum that the rent of the houses of J. Cheyny and J. Lugans is first charged among the aforesaid rents at the term of our Lord's nativity in the year of our Lord 1408, and it is necessary to deduct it from the income at the end of the year until they are occupied.

Item rents of houses and chambers in the close.

	s. d.	
From the now occupied house next the dwell- ing of master Baldewin Schillyngforde	6	8
From the succentor's house next the choristers' house ...	15	
From the house of sir Richard Skynner next the house lately master John Cheyny's ...	3	9
From houses next the church of St. Petroc Exeter which master John Westecote rector there and master Robert Lyng- ham rector of the church of Blessed Mary major now occupy ...	7	0
From the house of sir John Chaddeslegh annuellar ...	2	6
[fol. 58.]		
From the house of sir Mathew Stoke under the roof of Chadeslegh's house ...	2	6
	£	

From the house aforetime of J. Doune within the said houses occupied by Nicholas Fytzherberd	s. 4.
From an upper chamber in which John Holond dwells	2 6
From a chamber under that chamber inhabited by J. Wygware	2 6
From a new chamber of John Bryt's next the church of St. Martin on the north side of the same	20
From the other chamber there occupied by J. Hulle chaplain	20
From a chamber of William Syward chaplain in the house called Bractynysentre ...	8
From one other chamber there occupied by Henry Colyn secondary ... ..	.
From a new upper chamber next the said house called Brantynysentre occupied by John Uppexe chaplain	2 6
From the other upper chamber in the same place occupied by the rector of Stodleghe	2 6
From one chamber under the same chambers occupied by James Carslegh proctor of the Consistory Court of Exeter ...	1
From one other lower chamber occupied by Robert rector of Ayscheton [Robert Belet became rector of Ashton in 1404]	20
From a chamber of sir Thomas Spore in the alley next the house of sir Thomas Redman	15
From the chamber of sir John Etewell in the same place	15
From the chamber of sir John Tayllour in the same alley	10
From an upper chamber in a high house in the same alley occupied by sir Walter Marker chaplain of Bishop Edmund ...	2 0
From a chamber there under the same upper chamber occupied by John Brygge keeper (<i>custos</i>) of the church	18

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From the chapel of William Wilford's house	s.	d.
within the close		6
[fol. 59].		
From a house next the church of St. Petroc		
and within the house of Roger Golde		
occupied by the same Roger	3	0
From a new house of the annuellar of		
lord Thomas Brantyngham Bishop in		
the Kalendarhay		6
<hr/>		
Total at the term of the Lord's nativity 1408	53	0

Note that every prebend consists yearly of £4 for [each] of the 24 canons, which would be £96, and they are settled annually for 24 vicars of the choir for £24, to wit for each one's labour 20 shillings a year. The sum of them altogether amounts to £120, of which one-fourth part would be £30, which sum ought to be entered in the account of the Exchequer roll in each term of the year.

Ordinary expenses in each term of the year to be charged and paid in each account.

	s.	d.
To the Prioress and nuns of Polslo for		
divers tithes of the sheaf at Aysperton		
from time of old every fourth of a year...	20	0
To the Prior of St. Nicholas, Exeter, for		
certain tithes at Stoke due to them from		
time of old every term		5
To the Vicars of the choir for the brothers		
of the Kalendarhay	2	6
To the same Vicars for a house aforetime		
[called] Belebouche	2	0
To the same Vicars for the soul of Bishop		
Peter for the collect to be said at the		
mass of the Blessed Virgin at the head		
of the Church	4	0
To the same for their share in an interest		
(<i>titulus</i>) described as for the head clerks		
(as appears below) from the church of		
Altonon in Cornwall	40	0

[fol. 60.]

Also to the clerks of the second form under the description (<i>titulo</i>) of head clerks (<i>clerici de capite</i>), i.e., those who are appointed to stand at the mass of Blessed Mary on each day of the week from the church of Althernon ...	s.	d.
20	0	
Also to the boy choristers under the description of head-clerks as above for standing as above from the same church of Althernon	23	4
Also to the same choristers for singing the antiphon of Blessed Mary every day after evensong in the chapel of St. Paul in the same church from Upotery a rentcharge	7	0
Also to the custos of Exeter church each term from the common [fund] ...	10	0
To the Treasurer of the church of Exeter for Colbrok 5s., for Toppysham 6d., for Ide 3d., and for the cemetery of Exeter 3d. every term, whereof 3d. for the cemetery is without a settlement (<i>ordinacio</i>) ...	6	0
Also to the clerk of the Exchequer for his salary for a quarter year ...	8	4
To the under clerk or under monitor of the chapter ...	20	
To the gatekeeper of the close ...	2	0
To the canons' baker ...	5	0
Also to the vicar of Bokerel church for increasing his vicarage ...	15	0
Also to the chaplain celebrating at Rourygh by agreement more or less according to the agreement to be made ...	20	0
To the vicar of Brodhembury every term for certain tenements taken from him by the chapter ...	5	6
To the hospital of Bodmyscombe for a rent from Colbrok ...	2	6
To the lepers of the Magdalen, Exeter, every term not from any [fund] but from alms only	3	
Sum	£9	15 6

Give heed to the sum of the charges in the roll of the
exchequer in each term of the year.

Several leaves have been cut out here.

[fol. 61.]

*In addition must be reckoned and paid among ordinary
expenses, but only in St. Michael's term.*

	s.	d.
To the nuns of Polslo for the tithe of the church of Wynnoc, in Cornwall ...	6	8
To the Prior of Trewordraith for the tithe of a certain man of Seynt mari church next Torre Abbot's ...	4	0
To the Chaplain of Toryngton Castle for <i>giving up</i> certain sheaves of the tithes of Brodhembury ...	13	4
To the Archdeacon of Totnes (<i>Totton</i>) for the procuracion, synodal (<i>sinodaticum</i>) and cremage of the church of Wydecombe in regard of two thirds belonging (<i>spectantes</i>) to the Dean and Chapter ...	6	2½
To the Vicar of Bokerel church for two [thirds] of the same church in the same respect whereof procuracion 4s. 5d. and for senage and cremage ...	5	11
To the Vicar of Saltecombe church for in- creasing his vicarage in Michaelmas term pursuant to the settlement of the Dean and Chapter ...	10	0
To the lord Pope's collector in England in respect of the annual payment made by custom ...	7	0
	<hr/>	
	53	1½

Also of old time there used to be reckoned and paid in the
aforesaid Michaelmas term from a house sometime Henry de
Esse's to the hospital at Bodemyscomb 2 shillings; but they
are no longer asked for.

Also in the same way to the vicars of the choir of Exeter
church for a house sometime Richard Bredesworthy's
2 shillings. They are not asked for nor is it known where
the house is.

[fol. 62.]

Ordinary expenses to be defrayed in every term but not to be charged quarterly in the Exchequer but in their place.

	s.	d.
To the Vicars of the choir of the church for psalmody pursuant to the settlement of lord John de Grandisson sometime Bishop of Exeter from the church of St. Merryn (<i>Marine</i>), in Cornwall	10	0
To the same Vicars for the area of the Franciscan brothers of Exeter from the church of St. Uvel	17	
To the chapel of Blessed Mary in chief for incense	9	
To the Vicar of West Ansty from the church of West Ansty to be applied for the obit of Andrew de Kylkenny for increasing of his vicarage	6	8
To the Vicar of Mortho from the church of Mortho to be reckoned there	52	6
	<hr/>	
The sum	71	4

These are the Annuellars [masses] now celebrated each term as appears by the following.

	s.	d.
Two Annuellars celebrating for Henry Bracton and John Wyger of Thurverton, each of them taking... ..	20	0
Also one Annuellar celebrating for Bishop Walter the first from Bokerel and not more because the church of Bokerel does not suffice to bear all the burdens put upon it, because two Annuellars founded upon the same church were wont to receive each of them quarterly	20	0
Also one Annuellar celebrating for the same Walter and Thomas Bodeham sometime Archdeacon of Totnes (Totton) from Bokerel besides 6 shillings and 8 pence,		

from the church of St. Uvel in Cornwall	s.	d.
for Bodeham the, rest	10	0
[fol. 63.]		
One Annuellar celebrating for Roger Torygh sometime Dean of Exeter from Wyde- comb	20	0
One Annuellar celebrating for John de Monte Acuto from Elerky	16	8
One Annuellar celebrating for Walter Penbrok from Plympton	15	0
One Annuellar celebrating for William Bruer, Richard Blondy and Walter Bishops and Thomas Herforde Archdeacon from Upotery	15	0
One Annuellar celebrating for Roger Bollegh from the Hospice of the Archdeacon of Cornwall	13	4
One Annuellar celebrating for Richard Bren- disworthy from Exeter rents	12	6
One Annuellar celebrating for Walter Lecch- lade from West Doune	12	6
One Annuellar celebrating for Thomas Botiler from the Alere rents	11	8
One Annuellar celebrating for Roger Wynke- legh Dean from Exeter rents	12	6
<hr/>		
	£8	19 2

These are the Annuellars [masses] celebrated and paid for each term in the Exchequer but not charged or brought into account each quarter save in the churches supporting them (unde ordinantur).

	s.	d.
For Thomas Bytton sometime Bishop of Exeter, one Annuellar from the church of St. Uvel receiving	16	8
Also one Annuellar celebrating for Bodeham per term besides 10 shillings for [Bishop] Walter the first from Bokerel	6	8
For Thomas Brantyngham sometime Bishop of Exeter, King Edward and Philippa		

his Queen from the church of Mortho	s. d.
two Annuellars each one receiving ...	25 0
[fol. 64.]	
Also one Annuellar for Roger Charleton	
celebrating in the church of Sydebury	
receiving	17 10
Also two Annuellars celebrating for Hugh	
Courtenay late Earl of Devon and	
Margaret his wife from Estkoker each	
one receiving 30 shillings	50 0
Also two Annuellars celebrating for Edmund	
now Bishop of Exeter and for Richard	
and Isabella parents of the same Edmund	
and Ralf late Earl of Stafford from	
Wynterbornewast in the County of	
Dorset newly founded each one receiving	
25 shillings	50 0

*Sum total in ordinary for Annuellars [masses
celebrated each quarter.*

These Annuellars are not celebrated because the profits of the rents supporting them (*unde ordinantur*) are insufficient.

	s. d.
For William Puntynghdon one Annuellar	
receiving	12 3
(It is not kept because the rent is not paid	
from the house sometime of Symon atte	
Pitte.)	
For Andrew de Kylkenny one Annuellar	
receiving from West Ansty	15 0
(It is not kept because what is received	
from the church of West Ansty is insufficient	
after the obit [there] is paid for.)	
For William one Annuellar receiving ...	15 0
For Walter de Stapeldon Bishop one	
Annuellar receiving	18 4
(It is not kept because the payment is not	
made from the senage and cremage of the	
Archdeaconry of Totnes.)	

[fol. 65.]

[PART V.]

[Confirmation of Charters.]

The King to all to whom &c. greeting. We have viewed letters patent of lord Richard late King of England second [of that name] after the conquest making a confirmation drawn up in these words: Richard by the grace of God King of England and France and lord of Ireland to all to whom these present letters shall have come greeting. We have viewed a charter of confirmation of lord E[dward III.] late King of England our grandfather [addressed] to the citizens of the city of Exeter drawn up in these words: Edward by the grace of God King of England, lord of Ireland and duke of Aquitaine to Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Reeves, ministers and all his bailiffs and liegemen greeting. We have viewed a charter of confirmation which lord H[enry III.] of famous memory sometime King of England our greatgrandfather made to the citizens of the city of Exeter worded thus: Henry by the grace of God King of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy, Aquitaine and Count of Anjou to Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Knights, Justices, sheriffs, reeves, ministers, and all his bailiffs and liegemen greeting. We have viewed a charter which the illustrious King of Germany Richard our most dear brother made to the mayor bailiffs and his citizens of Exeter and their heirs worded as follows: We Richard by the grace of God ever august King of the Romans have granted for ourselves and our heirs that the mayors bailiffs and our citizens of Exeter and their heirs for ever shall have and hold our city of Exeter at fee-farm for the ancient rent and due which they and their predecessors were wont to pay at the time that the city was in their hands to our predecessors and ancestors and to ourselves to wit for thirteen pounds and nine shillings sterling to us and our heirs in each year to be paid at two terms viz. one half at Easter and the other half at the feast of St. Michael, and also themselves and their heirs making to all and

singular the payments (*pensiones*) and donations which our predecessors and ancestors made and gave by their charters, save and except to ourselves and our heirs that we may levy a tallage on the said city as often as the King of England causes a tallage to be levied on his cities and boroughs. And that the aforesaid [grants] may have perpetual force we have caused this our present writing to be sealed with our royal seal before these witnesses master Arnald de Holland at that time our chief notary, Philip de Eya at that time our treasurer, Philip de Oya at that time our seneschal, Roger de St. Constantio, Michael de Northampton, our clerks, Henry Tracy, Reginald de Boterall, Guy de Nonaunt, Knights, Stephen Heym at that time our seneschal of Cornwall and others. Given at London the 7th day of November the third indiction in the 3rd year of our reign. Now we [Henry III.] deeming the aforesaid grant valid and good do grant and confirm the same for ourselves and our heirs before these witnesses, the venerable father W[alter de Cantilupe] bishop of Worcester, R[ichard] de Clare earl of Gloucester and Hereford, Roger le Bigod earl of Norfolk and Suffolk and marshal of England, Hugh le Bigod justiciary of England, John Maunsell treasurer of York, Roger de mortuo mari, James de Aldecheleg and others. Given under our hand at Westm[inster] the 6th day of November in the 44th year of our reign. We [Edward III.] have viewed also a certain charter which lord E[dward II.] of famous memory and sometime King of England our father made to the same citizens worded as follows: Edward by the grace of God King of England, lord of Ireland and duke of Aquitaine to Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Justices, sheriffs, reeves, ministers and to all his bailiffs and liegemen greeting. We have viewed a charter of confirmation which lord E[dward I.] of famous memory aforetime King of England our father made to the citizens of Exeter worded thus: Edward by the grace of God King of England, lord of Ireland and duke of Aquitaine to Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priores, Earls, Barons, Justiciaries, sheriffs, reeves, ministers and all his bailiffs and liegemen greeting. We have viewed a charter which lord H[enry II.] of good memory aforetime

King of England our greatgrandfather made to our citizens of Exeter thus worded: H[enry] King of England and duke of Normandy and Aquitaine and Count of Anjou to the Bishop of Exeter and to all his faithful Barons French and English greeting. Be it known to you that I have granted to my citizens of Exeter all the good (*rectas*) customs which they held in the time of King H[enry I.] my grandfather barring all bad customs introduced there since my grandfather [’s time.] And be it known to you that they have the customs of the men of London, for my barons of London have so declared before me, as
[fol. 66.]

freely, honourably and rightfully as ever they best had them in the time of my grandfather. Witness [Arnulf] bishop of Lisieux (*Lisieux*) and Rag[inald de Dunstanville] earl of Cornwall and Thomas [à Becket] chancellor at London. We [Edward I.] have also viewed a charter of confirmation which lord Henry [III.] of famous memory aforetime King of England our father made to the same citizens worded thus: Henry by the grace of God King of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy, Aquitaine, and Count of Anjou to Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Counts, Barons, Justiciaries, Sheriffs, Reeves, ministers and all his Bailiffs and liegemen greeting. Be it known to you that we have viewed a charter of lord John the King our father which he made to the citizens of Exeter thus worded: John by the grace of God King of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy, Aquitaine and Count of Anjou to Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Counts, Barons, Justiciaries, Sheriffs and all his Bailiffs and liegemen greeting. Be it known to you that we have granted to our citizens of Exeter all the good (*rectas*) customs which they held in the time of King Henry [I.] our great grandfather (*proavus*) barring all bad customs there introduced since our great grandfather. And be it known to you that they have the *customs of London* as the charter of King Henry [II.] our father reasonably witnesses. We also are minded and firmly enjoin and by this our present charter confirm that the same our citizens shall be quit of toll (*theoloneum*), passage (*passagium*) and bridge dues (*pontagium*) as well by land as by water, as well in

